# Cril Defense

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eptember 29- ctober 2	DDP/TACDA CD Seminar — + (1) 3½-hour High Frontier Conference and (2) 4-hour Hospital Planning conference	Washington, DC (Crystal City, VA)	See pp 6-1
ctober 14-17	NCCEM Conference & Exhibition	South Bend, IN	See p 14
ctober 23-25	Congress of Emergency and Disaster Medicine	Piestany, Czechoslovakia	See p 16
ctober 26-29	1st International Conference — Civil Defense, Health, Public Welfare	Salerno, Italy	See pp 16-

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## CANT DESERVES

#### The American Civil Defense Association

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

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**AUGUST 1989** 

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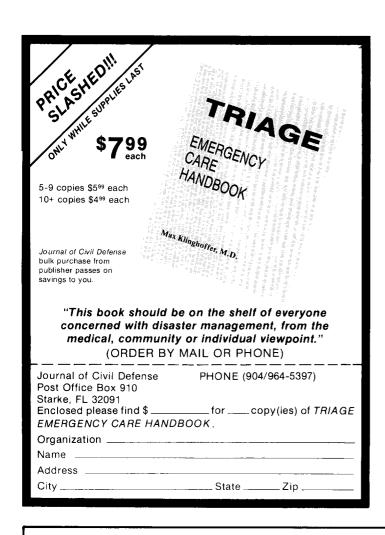
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Effective protective measures — SDI and Civil Defense — are what TACDA incessantly recommends in its educational pursuits.

**FACT:** If a nuclear war were to begin today the average Soviet citizen's chances of surviving would be twenty times greater than yours. (Put another way, the U.S. could lose over 60% of its population while the Soviets could lose less than 5% of theirs.)

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

**FACT:** Today the Soviets are spending 30 times more on civil defense than we are — and their wealth is less than half ours.

TACDA fights for your survival — join the fight — join TACDA today!

TACDA's first objective is to provide educational strategic defense information that can contribute meaningfully to nuclear attack survival and, more importantly to "Peace through Preparedness.'

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## CAPITAL COMMENTARY by Jerry Strope

#### Interregnum at FEMA

As we enter the summer doldrums in Washington, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is now in caretaker status. Its former director, Lt. General Julius W. Becton, Jr., considered by many to be the best director since FEMA was created out of a diverse group of federal agencies concerned with emergencies, resigned and left for private employment in mid-June. Robert Morris, FEMA Deputy Director, is now acting director.

Becton had been advised by the Bush White House more than six months ago that he would not be carried over from the Reagan Administration. Indeed, in early March the White House announced that Major General Calvin Franklin, head of the District of Columbia National Guard, would take over. For a time Becton referred decisions to Franklin, who hovered in the background, but Franklin's name never was forwarded to the Senate for confirmation hearings and he seems to have dropped out of the picture.

Left dangling with no firm date for a transfer of power, Julius Becton decided not to wait. When he received an offer he could not refuse from American Coastal Industries Inc., an Arlington, Virginia firm, at a salary reputedly much larger than his government pay, he quietly resigned and left. Many of us outside the agency he headed would have liked to have had the opportunity to wish him well and tell him of our high regard for his stewardship. Julius Becton almost singlehandedly rescued civil defense from a disastrous decline brought on in large part by his predecessors' emphasis on "integrated emergency management," which converted

## Under Robert Morris attack preparedness will continue to be emphasized in FEMA programs.

civil defense funding from "dual use" to work on anything but attack preparedness. He created the Office of Civil Defense within his agency after the name had disappeared completely and, ultimately, he went to the mat with two recalcitrant States in the upper Northwest. The State of Washington still does not receive civil defense matching funds because it refused to sign an agreement that included, among other things, a commitment to participate in a national security exercise at least once every three years.



During this interregnum, many civil defense organizations as well as individuals wrote to President Bush urging the retention of Mr. Becton as head of FEMA. This outpouring of support was, of course, in vain. Knowledgeable sources indicate that Becton was adamantly opposed by President Bush's Chief of Staff, former New Hampshire Governor John Sununu. But the letter-writing effort may have had its effect on the FEMA future. It is known on good authority that responsibility for the personnel search at the White House has been shifted to a more senior staffer. Moreover, it is said that the White House is now looking for a candidate with national stature, a "heavy hitter," as it were. None of the persons previously being considered, including Calvin Franklin, are said to fit the new requirement. If this is so, it may be many months before the President's choice is sent to the Senate.

In the meantime, Robert Morris will serve in an acting capacity. This is the second time around for Morris, who acted as director of FEMA for two and a half months between the resignation of "General" Giuffrida and the confirmation of Julius Becton. Under Robert Morris, attack preparedness will continue to be emphasized in FEMA programs. It is understood that current civil defense policy as embodied in Ronald Reagan's National Security Decision Directive (NSDD) 259 and Executive Order 12656 is under review by the National Security Council staff and it may have been being forced to read these documents that contributed in part to what now appears to be a wholly new White House search for a fully qualified FEMA director.

The searching and probing annual homeland defense seminar conducted by The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) and Doctors for Disaster Preparedness (DDP) has over the years won the reputation as "The Civil Defense Summit." It has featured the world's top passive and active defense authorities. It is, in fact, a fast-moving, in-depth examination of the desperate need for protective measures that can remove Americans as hostages to foreign aggression — and a prescription for correcting this frightening "unAmerican" situation. That prescription, obviously, is for a truly effective defense shield — a shield that can, as Ronald Reagan said in announcing SDI, "make nuclear missiles obsolete." As may be seen by glancing at this year's DDP/TACDA agenda (page 9), and the High Frontier Seminar and Hospital Disaster Planning Conference agendas (page 10) — and at the article below — this year's three-day production will come to grips with the problems of defense inertia in ways designed to stimulate timely required corrective action. TACDA's motto — "Peace Through Preparedness" — will get new accent from speakers who will dramatize the problems and the solutions. What we want, and what we need, and what we must get at long last is a total homeland defense that will be, in effect, the convincing deterrent that will outlaw war — and will enforce peace - through the kind of tough American preparedness we are capable of if we set our minds to programming it. It can be done. It must be done. It will be done. To this end the DDP/TACDA Seminar, the High Frontier Seminar and the Hospital Disaster Planning Conference are unreservedly dedicated. (Don't miss them.)

THEME: PREPAREDNESS:
PATH TO PEACE



## **DDP/TACDA Seminar '89**

## September 29 - October 2 Washington D.C.Area (Crystal City)

High Frontier SSX/Brilliant Pebbles Seminar
Hospital Disaster Planning Conference



Blake



Cain



Chester



Christiansen



Clarke



Droge



Ehrlich



Gauthier



Goure

#### SEMINAR COSPONSORS

espite valiant, determined and persistent efforts by a relative few to achieve an American civil defense that would rank with — or outstrip — that of the Soviet Union and other countries which have provided their peoples with credible systems of homeland defense, the

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Center for Peace and Freedom
Fighting Chance
High Frontier

United States has allowed its modest civil defense to deteriorate badly, to make Americans hostages to aggression. And it is dragging its feet on putting in place an SDI that could spell failure and defeat to any aggressor attack against it.

America's "low and declining" civil

defense has been described by apologists as "better than nothing." Perhaps true. Like a BB-gun on the battlefield is also "better than nothing."

The questions should be posed: Are not Americans worth a defense that is better than "better than nothing"? Do only elements of leadership (through government initiatives) and motivated "survivalists" (less than 1% of the population) deserve to be protected? (And they should be protected.) In the interests of national survival we need much, much more. Lines information — page 11.

The Washington location permits the appearance of federal government notables and leading commentators and analysts working out of the capital. Vice President Dan Quayle, for instance, is — barring the intrusion of official duties — to deliver the banquet address on Saturday evening. He and Mrs. Quayle are both known for their active support of ways and means to improve disaster response capabilities. Vice President Quayle has been selected by TACDA

of Professional Emergency Planners) breakfast on October 1st. (This is a separate event with a separate \$10 tab.) Kyle B. Olson, Associate Director of Health, Safety and Chemical Regulations at the Chemical Manufac-

#### a poor man's atomic bomb

turers Association will speak on "Chemical Weapons Update." (The July 1989 Reader's Digest describes a chemical weapon as a "poor man's atomic bomb.")



















Paul Morris

R.H. Morris

Graham

Greene

to receive the 1989 Lorne Greene Award for his activities in the field of

> strategic defense. The award is to be presented by Lorne Greene's widow,

Nancy Deale Greene.

Steuart L. Pittman, prominent Washington attorney, President Kennedy's national civil defense director and TACDA's legal counsel, will deliver the keynote address. Grant Peterson, head of FEMA's State and Local Programs Division and speaker at the 1988 seminar, will appear again assuming the Bush administration keeps him on board. The new FEMA acting director, Robert Morris, will be on hand to give the luncheon address on Sunday, October 1st. The Airline Pilots Association is furnishing a top expert on air terrorism to address that subject. And John E. Bex, currently in tepid water at the Emergency Management Institute, will address the ASPEP (American Society

Idaho Senator Steve Symms' top Aide is scheduled on Saturday morning (September 30th) as is Arizona Congressman Jon Kyl. Both are ardent supporters of a strong homeland defense. Here too, seminar planners must contend with possible official duties getting in the way. But optimism holds sway, and — as the agenda shows — they are both considered part of the program.

Leon Goure, America's No. 1 expert on the Soviet Union (and émigré from Russia via Germany and France) and no stranger to DDP/TACDA seminars, will analyze response to the Armenian earthquake by making his presentation on "Armenia: Lessons to Ponder." Lee Bellinger, who publishes The American Sentinel from Washington DC, will speak on "Competitive Strategies." John Kwapisz, executive director of the Center for Peace and Freedom, is another de-

These and other vital topics will be addressed by America's top strategic analysts during the DDP/TACDA Seminar and during the two conferences that precede it: the High Frontier SSX/Brilliant Pebbles Seminar on Friday morning, September 29th and the Hospital Disaster Planning Conference on the afternoon of the same day (see page 10 for details on both).

#### Are not Americans worth a defense that is better than "better than nothing"?

The site of the action this year is Crystal City, adjacent to Washington National Airport and minutes by Metro or taxi to anywhere in the Washington DC area. Registration information and hotel registration forms may be found at the bottom of page 7. Delta Air

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fense activist on the Washington scene and will make his presentation on the "SDI Political Status Report."

The Washington area will also produce General Milnor Roberts of High Frontier, who will deliver the seminar's Saturday (September 30th) luncheon address. His subject: "Space Defense — Key to Survival." And Robert Ehrlich, chairman of the Physics Department at George Mason University and noted for his own strategic defense conferences will speak on "Anti-CD Sentiments — Cause and Cure." (See box, page 11.)

Dolph Droge, the fireball orator from Accuracy in Media, who was a breathtaking hit at the "CD Summit" in Los Angeles in 1985, returns to address the 1989 seminar on "The Real World of 1989."

With all this "local" Washington DC talent, DDP and TACDA have by no means neglected to take advantage of leading strategic defense authorities from across the nation. Chief among them is Dr. Edward Teller who, in the Sunday (October 1st) wind-up spot will speak on "War, Revolution and Peace" (Teller hails from the

Dr. Jane Orient of Arizona, writer, FEMA lecturer, newsletter editor

Dr. Conrad V. Chester, chairman of Emergency Technology Program, Oak Ridge National Laboratory

Dr. Giuseppe Satriano, president of Soccorso Amico, which sets the example for the world in volunteer disaster response.

Dr. Arthur B. Robinson, medical researcher, writer, director of Oregon's Fighting Chance

Featured at the High Frontier SSX/Brilliant Pebbles Seminar will be "the father of SDI," General Daniel O. Graham and Space Systems Project Analyst Steve Hoeser. Graham will present Session One on "Brilliant Pebbles," and Hoeser will devote his presentation to the SSX (Space Ship Experimental).

At the Hospital Disaster Planning Conference four physicians noted for their work in the field of emergency medicine will fill out the medical disaster response program. These are:

Dr. T. Kevin King from Texas, who specializes in emergency medicine and disaster response programming.

"We must lock into new initiatives," he said, "that will not only make our lawmakers realize that 'business as usual' as we face and enter the critical 1990's is a suicidal policy, but stimulate them to take appropriate action that will see an in-place SDI and a national civil defense posture equal to or better than that of the Soviets —

## In the tradition of our Founding Fathers

as the Republican Platform of 1988 stipulated. Continuing to ignore this in our age of terrorism and potential nuclear devastation is tantamount to giving aid and comfort and an overwhelming strategic advantage to our potential enemies. Our people, in the tradition of our Founding Fathers, deserve something better, something much, much better. That will be the No. 1 message of our 1989 seminar, and it is expressed in its theme: 'Preparedness: Path to Peace.'

"It is in reality the *price* of peace, and we must react vigorously to it or forego our birthright." □



Olson





Pittman



Quayle











Satriano Teller Wigner

Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, the prestigious Stanford, California think tank.)

This nationwide pattern of speakers will also include:

Cresson Kearny from Colorado, author of Nuclear War Survival Skills

Dr. Harvey D. Cain of Califiornia, publisher of *Flint's Emergency Treatment* and Management

Dr. Howard Maccabee, nuclear scientist and physician (oncologist) from California

Nancy Deale Greene of Nevada and Washington DC — actress, writer, intelligence analyst

Edwin N. York of Washington State, Boeing Aerospace executive

Paul Gauthier, Louisiana contractor, veteran builder of blast and fallout shelters

Dr. Paul Morris of California, prominent emergency physician, DDP Secretary Philip Clarke, political analyst from America's Future whose insight into world cross currents enlightens his audiences Dr. William R. Nesbitt, Chief of Disaster Medical Services for California

Dr. Gerald L. Looney, prominent emergency medicine writer and lecturer

Dr. Max Klinghoffer, author of *Triage Emergency Care Handbook*, veteran disaster response authority

## Two one-hour question and answer periods

Audience participation will again be the general rule at the seminar, with question and answer segments being part of the presentations and two one-hour question and answer periods scheduled, one after each luncheon program on Saturday and Sunday.

Klinghoffer, who became president of TACDA in March of this year observes that "TACDA and DDP have a special objective this year, and that is to expose the mounting danger of terrorism and aggression that face our country and threatens its very existence.

#### SEMINAR SHELTER DISPLAY

Arrangements have been firmed with the Stouffer Concourse Hotel for space in which to display the new FEMA Mobile Shelter now located at the Emergency Management Institute in Emmitsburg, Maryland (north of Washington DC).

When FEMA announced its policy to make the shelter available for display in and around Washington DC TACDA promptly applied to FEMA's Office of Training for permission to make it available to seminar participants (and others as well) for inspection and comment

If the EMI shelter is not available, a similar FEMA mobile shelter will be displayed.

DDP/TACDA opinion is that FEMA should be highly commended for (1) acquiring the shelter from Fighting Chance in Cave Junction, Oregon and (2) offering it for display.

Seminar participants' opinions will be invited and submitted to FEMA.

### **AGENDA**

#### **DDP/TACDA Seminar**

### (Including High Frontier Seminar and Hospital Disaster Planning Conference)

#### Friday, September 29, 1989

8:30AM-12N — High Frontier Seminar — "SSX/Brilliant Pebbles"

12N-1PM — Lunch (open)

1PM-5PM — Hospital Disaster Planning Conference

5PM — Press Conference 7PM — Welcome Reception

#### Saturday, September 30, 1989

8:15AM — Opening (Invocation, Pledge of Allegiance, Announcements)

8:30AM — Keynote Address — Steuart L. Pittman — "CD Strategy Due for Revision?"

9:00AM — Senator Steven Symms' Defense Specialist Andy Jadwick

9:30AM — Exhibitor Introductions

10:00AM — COFFEE CALL (in exhibit hall)

10:30AM — U.S. Representative Jon Kyl (tentative at this time)

11:00AM — Lee Bellinger — "Competitive Strategies"

11:30AM - Kyle B. Olson - "Chemical Weapons Update"

12:00N — [Luncheon] — General Milnor Roberts — "Space Defense — Key to Survival"

2:00PM — Panel: Dr. Conrad Chester, Cresson Kearny, Ed York, Dr. Arthur Robinson —

"Shelter in the Gorbachev Era"

— COFFEE CALL (in exhibit hall)

3:30PM — Dr. Giuseppe Satriano — "Volunteer Medics: Front and Center"

4:00PM — John Kwapisz — "SDI Political Status Report and Practical Action Ideas"

4:30PM — Dr. Leon Goure — "Armenia: Lessons to Ponder"

5:10PM — (1) DDP Business Meeting; (2) DDP Board of Directors Meeting

7:00PM — Reception (in exhibit hall)

8:00PM — Banquet — Presentation of Awards by Dr. Eugene Wigner and Nancy Greene

Address by Vice President Dan Quayle (tentative at this time)

#### Sunday, October 1, 1989

3:00PM

7:30AM — American Society of Professional Emergency Planners — Breakfast (\$10 fee).

Speaker: John E. Bex — "Road to a Real Civil Defense"

9:00AM — Paul Gauthier — "Shelter Building As a Business"

9:30AM — Grant Peterson (tentative at this time — awaiting FEMA staffing decisions)

10:00AM — COFFEE CALL (in exhibit hall)

10:30AM — Dr. John Christiansen and Dr. Reed Blake — "Israeli and Egyptian Civil Defense Today"

11:00AM — Dolf Droge — "The Real World of 1989"

11:30AM — Nancy Deale Greene — "Maskirovka" [Strategy of Deception]

12:00N — [Luncheon] Robert Morris — "FEMA and the 1990s"

2:00PM — Panel: Dr. Harvey Cain, Dr. Howard Maccabee, Dr. Paul Morris, Dr. Jane Orient —

"Medics and Disaster Response"

3:00PM — COFFEE CALL (in exhibit hall)

3:30PM — Airline Pilots Association speaker — to be named — "Terrorism in the Skies"

4:00PM — Philip Clarke — "Third World Bombs: The Newest Threat"

4:30PM — Dr. Robert Ehrlich — "Anti-CD Sentiments — Cause and Cure"

5:00PM — Dr. Edward Teller — "War, Revolution and Peace"

8:00PM — Consultations: SHELTER (Dr. Conrad V. Chester) INTELLIGENCE (Nancy Deale Greene)

DDP/TACDA POLICY (DDP/TACDA Staff)

#### Monday, October 2, 1989

8:30AM — TACDA Annual Membership Meeting

10:30AM — TACDA Board of Directors Meeting

11:00AM — Discussion Period

(Upcoming DDP and TACDA newsletters and seminar invitations will reflect developments such as FEMA appointments, firming up of tentative arrangements, etc.)



## **Seminar**

sponsored by High Frontier on

### **SSX/Brilliant Pebbles**

"A High Value, Low Cost Proposal"

Friday, September 29, 1989 — 8:30 a.m. - 12 noon
Stouffer Concourse Hotel
2399 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA
(co-sponsored by TACDA in conjunction with TACDA seminar)

#### Session One: Brilliant Pebbles

Presented by GENERAL DANIEL O. GRAHAM, Director of High Frontier. Gen. Graham will discuss the latest and most highly acclaimed strategic defense system and will be displaying a full scale of the brilliant pebble. Gen. Graham will explain how brilliant pebbles can effectively track and intercept targets and lay out the costs and potential deployment schedule. High Frontier recently briefed members of Congressional staff on this project.

#### Session Two: SSX (Space Ship Experimental)

Presented by Steve Hoeser, Space Systems Project Analyst. This is the innovative proposal to reduce the cost of transporting persons and cargo to low-earth orbit from current figure of \$6800/lb. to less than \$50/lb. SSX is completely reusable and requires a launch team of fewer than 500 persons compared to 9000 for the shuttle.

405A, Arlin	eturn to HIC ngton, VA 2 tier: SSX/B	2206			ngton Ro	I., Suite
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Address _						
City				State	Zip	
Telephone	( )					

DOCTORS FOR DISASTER PREPAREDNESS presents its second

## HOSPITAL DISASTER PLANNING CONFERENCE

Friday afternoon, September 29 Stouffer Concourse Hotel, Crystal City, VA

1:00PM	<ul><li>Opening</li></ul>
1:10PM	<ul> <li>Medical Response — The Area-Wide Pictu (Dr. T. Kevin King)</li> </ul>
1:50PM	<ul> <li>Avoiding Error (Dr. Gerald L. Looney)</li> </ul>
2:30PM	<ul> <li>Hospitals vs. Nuclear Attack and Terrorism (Dr. William R. Nesbitt)</li> </ul>
3:10PM	— COFFEE CALL
3:50PM	<ul><li>— Improvise! (Dr. Max Klinghoffer)</li></ul>
4:30PM	<ul> <li>Open Session — Questions and Answers (Drs. King, Looney, Nesbitt, Klinghoffer)</li> </ul>
4:55PM	<ul> <li>Closing remarks, adjournment</li> </ul>

Doctors for Disaster Preparedness (DDP) was founded precisely to address the problems of disaster response and to give these problems the best possible solutions. Leading American emergency physicians will be on hand at the Hospital Disaster Planning Conference to come to grips with planning requirements. They are authors of books and manuals on disaster medical techniques and disaster planning. Rich in first-hand war and emergency experience, these physicians are motivated by the requirement to provide in all disaster situations the best possible lifesaving response.

DOCTORS FOR DISASTE P.O. Box 1057 Starke, FL 32091	R PREPAREDNESS (904/964-4848)
Register me for the Hospi Conference on September	
<ul> <li>☐ Medical professional -</li> <li>☐ Student — \$15 (I attend</li> <li>☐ TACDA Seminar Partic DDP/TACDA registration</li> </ul>	) sipant — fee included in
Name	
Address	
City	StateZip
*Please enclose registration copy o	r indication of DDP/TACDA registration.

## **Special Notes** for the Seminar Participant . . .

The Jewish New Year, Rosh Hashana, will be observed on Saturday, September 30th. Services will be available for those of the Jewish faith at a synagogue in the general vicinity of the Stouffer Concourse Hotel. Those wishing to attend synagogue services are asked to contact TACDA Staff Coordinator Janice Tyliczka for information no later than September 1st by letter or phone call to the TACDA office in Starke, Florida.

The Stouffer Concourse Hotel offers its guests the finest in luxury appointments. Complimentary limousine service is provided between the hotel and nearby Washington National Airport. Washington itself is only minutes away by Metro or taxi. The famous Crystal City underground is "in the neighborhood" as are gourmet restaurants and lounges (and within the hotel as well). The Stouffer boasts a jumbo-size rooftop indoor swimming pool as part of its health facilities. Complimentary morning paper and coffee (or tea) top off a hospitality that the Stouffer publicizes as "unsurpassed service."

Seminar participants who plan to work in calls on their congressional representatives (and why not take advantage of the opportunity?) are advised by long-time Capitol Hill liaison man Bill McCampbell (a member of the TACDA Board) to be sure to pinpoint a definite purpose for the call and to make appointments well in advance. This makes for a good rapport, and civil defense and SDI are pertinent subjects for discussion and support nowadays. Stop by the DDP/TACDA registration desk and pick up a "congressional packet" as backup material should you so desire.

The DDP/TACDA registration table will furnish all seminar participants with numbers to be used in awarding door prizes. These will be announced from the podium at various times during the seminar program.

More exhibitors will be present at the seminar than ever before. In order to afford seminar participants ample opportunity to check them out, all coffee calls will be held in the exhibit area. So will the two receptions. The exhibit area will be open during free periods (coffee breaks, receptions, etc.) beginning at 3PM Friday, September 29th. Exhibitors will introduce themselves to the seminar audience on Saturday morning, September 30th.

A press conference for radio, TV and the print media will be featured at 5PM on Friday, September 29th. Questions will be answered by selected seminar speakers and DDP/TACDA staff. A special handout packet will be distributed to all media representatives. Seminar participants are invited to attend. The press conference precedes the 7PM "Welcome Reception."

The DDP/TACDA Registration Desk — under the management of DDP/TACDA staff — will serve as a check-in point and as a friendly information, consulting and trouble-shooting center for seminar participants.

Dr. Robert Ehrlich has drawn up a "Questionnaire on Nuclear Issues" that is included as an insert in this August issue of the Journal of Civil Defense. Journal readers are invited to fill it out and send it to Dr. Ehrlich. He will use the results of his survey in his DDP/TACDA Seminar presentation on October 1st.

Information on Washington DC attractions, restaurants, political contacts, local lounges, the Crystal City Underground, airlines, etc. will be available.

It is recommended that seminar participants register well in advance (and make room reservations as well). In addition to saving \$21 it helps very much with planning and permits advance preparation of participant packets. Registration payment may still be made at the registration desk upon arrival. (Contact DDP/TACDA, P.O. Box 1057, Starke, Florida 32091 or phone 904/964-5397 — or FAX 904/964-9641.)



DELTA MAKES IT EASY TO ATTEND THE DDP/TACDA 12th annual seminar in Washington, DC Sept. 29 - Oct. 2. Great service and great fares! Just call 1-800-221-1212, ask for "Special Meetings Network" — then give TACDA File Number I-20092 and your travel requirements. The 800 number is open daily from 8:00AM to 11:00PM (Eastern Daylight Time).

Here's the deal as explained by DELTA:

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

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

- Valid travel dates Sept. 26 Oct. 5, 1989.
- 2. 40% is applicable off our unrestricted coach fares.
- 3. Tickets must be purchased at least 7 days prior to departure date.
- 4. File reference number 1-20092
- Changes to the originating flights must be made 7 days in advance returns may be changed anytime.
- 6. Round trip on Delta only.
- 7. No penalties for changes or cancellations.

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



### SDI COST DIVES WITH "BRILLIANT PEBBLES"

Defense News reports in its June 12 issue that SDI cost estimates (first phase) have come down to less than 20% of the original estimate two years ago. This first estimate was \$145.7 billion. With the advent of "Brilliant Pebbles" — a concept of mass-produced 88-lb. independent "missile killers" — the estimated cost has plummeted to \$25 billion.

Appropriations for SDI over the past five years (for research) have come to \$14.7 billion. \$5.6 billion is being requested for 1990 and \$6.7 for 1991.

Defense News quotes SDI chief scientist O'Dean Judd as saying: "I think the cost objections have disappeared, the only objections left are political."

#### **EMI CIVIL DEFENSE COURSES**

Upcoming resident courses at the FEMA Emergency Management Institute in Emmitsburg, Maryland include:

- (1) E371 Civil Defense Systems, Programs, Policies (October 23-27)
- (2) E480 Shelter Systems Officer (October 14-20)

For further information and complete schedules contact:

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Emergency Management Institute National Emergency Training Ctr. Emmitsburg, MD 21727

Transportation is furnished from Washington National Airport, Baltimore-Washington International and Dulles (and return). EMI cautions: "Applicants should be aware that stipends to support the full cost of student travel may be reduced beginning October 1, 1989."

#### **FREE NTIS CATALOG**

The National Technical Information Service (NTIS) has just published its 1989 free 32-page catalog. This revised catalog describes specialized technical information products and services available only from this agency of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

To order simply request from:

National Technical Information Services 5285 Port Royal Road Springfield, VA 22161 (Tel: 703/487-4750)

NTIS is a self-supporting agency of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

#### CLARIFICATION

In the June 1989 issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense*, page 26, there appears an item about the Grace Commission. The Chairman of the Commission, J. Peter Grace, states: "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 three examples of how taxpayer's money can be saved and the federal deficit eliminated. One of these three methods is listed as a "change in 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."

We received a question about this statement, and the question was a valid one. The caller, a physician, wanted to know if we advocated the government controls implied in this recommendation. The answer, of course, is "no." While we support the efforts of the Grace Commission to eliminate waste in government, and to urge more support for worthwhile programs, it is not the policy of TACDA or of the *Journal* to advocate the manner in which medical care shall be paid for or how doctors shall be reimbursed.

In fact, this writer feels strongly that the nation would benefit if the government were to get out of the practice of medicine, and into the defense of our population.

— Max Klinghoffer, M.D. TACDA President

#### 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!

	P.O. Box 1057, Starke, FL		
/es! I'll help ou Jere's my first r	ir cause and join the \$10-a month's tax-exempt donation	-month club. n of\$	
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CITY		STATE ZIP	

### BLAST-RESISTANT U.S. HOSPITAL — IN KOREA

The Medical Tribune reported on May 25th that the U.S. Air Force had (in 1986) opened the first "chemically protected and blast-resistant" hospital at Osan Air Force Base south of Seoul, Korea. Cost: \$22 million.

The facility occupies 58,836 square feet and boasts a concrete ceiling of eight feet in thickness.

A similar project has been approved by the 532nd Medical Group Hospital



at Misawa Air Force Base in Japan. Cost: \$27 million.

In a nuclear or chemical attack environment the need is obvious. The question arises: If protection is needed for these medical facilities is it also appropriate to consider similar protective measures for other buildings where military personnel work, play or live? For their families? For the civilian population?

And if for Korea and Japan why not for the citizens of the United States?

### UTAH HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINES DEFENSE TECHNOLOGIES

Programs dealing with the hard facts of the world military situation are considered "infra dig" among much of the pampered pedagogy these days.

But not at Bear River High School in Tremonton-Garland, Utah. In a western atmosphere that embraces realism, good or bad, a cold look at the nuclear question is considered timely and appropriate.

John O. Garfield, Bear River's Social Studies Chairman, put together a program for 350 students titled "Russia: Fact or Friction?" (sic).

Speakers and their subjects betray the realistic approach:

Ralph Westberg, Utah Director of High Frontier: "Nuclear Weapons: The Rest of the Story!"

Dr. Carleton DeTar, University of Utah Physics Professor: "Star Wars: Nuclear Policy."

Dr. Philip S. Spoerry, Professor of Political Science, Utah State University: "Gorbachev's Reforms: Will He Succeed?"

Captain Anderson, U.S. Army Intelligence Office: "A Comparative View of Russia and the United States."

#### Neville Chamberlain —

For all his piety, for all his sincerity, for his love of mankind, for his boundless devotion to the dream of peace, all he really accomplished was to help pave the earth with military graveyards.

- Anon.

## AUGUST 6 (DATE OF HIROSHIMA BOMBING) BECOMES: "PROTECT AMERICA, BUILD SDI DAY"

"No American Hiroshimas" will be the by-word as the Center for Peace and Freedom promotes ceremonies throughout America to observe the third annual "Protect America, Build SDI Day" on August 6 (Sunday). The Center for Peace and Freedom, High Frontier, the National Association of Pro-America and other patriotic groups are organizing community observances of the day (the 44th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima) to spotlight the fact that *defense* measures are the real answer to those with a burning desire to avert World War III.

"This would fit right in with TACDA's interests," says Center for Peace and Freedom's executive director John Kwapisz. TACDA's slogan "Peace Through Preparedness" attests to the stand. And Kwapisz sees civil defense as an integral part of the day's celebration.

Kwapisz campaigns for cities and towns, patriotic civic organizations, church and school groups, and individuals using August 6th as a rallying point in time to draw media and public attention to the fact that peace is a practical goal, not through wishful thinking and peacenik weeping, but through the support of hardcore homeland protective measures that would make any thoughts of warring against us by potential aggressors a suicidal fantasy.

Promoting this idea through observances by local patriots is an effective way to convince authorities that investment in national survival is a "must" — and now.

If you can, as a TACDA or DDP member, throw your efforts — and those of a team of your fellow citizens — into a rally, a community meeting, a parade, or whatever in the interests of "No American Hiroshimas" on August 6th. Call John Kwapisz at the Center for Peace and Freedom office in Washington DC. (Phone: 202-547-5607.) And make it a collect call. Or write the Center for Peace and Freedom at 214 Massachusetts Avenue N.E., Washington DC 20002. Kwapisz will help you, send you the valuable information you need, answer your questions.

August 6th is just around the corner. Don't delay.



Hiroshima 1945 — Denver 1995???

#### SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GROUP ASKS FOR UNDERGROUND RAIL TERMINAL

Americans for Civil Defense in Southern California (ACDSC), a Rialto, California organization, is calling on officials to take nuclear attack preparedness seriously by designing shelter in new public construction.

Specifically, ACDSC is asking that the California-Nevada Ground Transportation Commission in its planning for a new "bullet" train between Southern California and Las Vegas make the Southern California rail terminal a stocked shelter.

ACDSC has drawn up a proposal that it has forwarded to Governor George Deukmejian of California, Governor Richard H. Bryan of Nevada and Paul Taylor, Executive Director of the California-Nevada Superspeed Ground Transportation Commission. Copies went to 17 other recipients including politicians and Betty Nice of the TACDA Board of Directors.

The proposal states in part

This project essentially proposes that the Commission, with FEMA assistance, conduct a feasibility study for the purpose of exploring the practicality of establishing a civil defense system within the overall design of an underground terminal, as suggested by certain proponents of the bullet train. The underground terminal design could conceivably incorporate underground shelters, food storage, and other emergency response systems that could save countless lives in the event of a nuclear attack or accident.

In its proposal ACDSC refers to U.S. Senate Resolution 314, which it quotes in its entirety (this resolution was the brain child of Dr. Arthur B. Robinson of Fighting Chance). And after quoting it, ACDSC observes:

As the above resolution clearly implies, the state of civil defense preparedness in most state and local jurisdictions in the United States is inadequate and in need of major impetus to even begin the process of planning for its implementation.

Further justification for the development of nuclear defense systems at a local level, is the growing incidence of terrorism within the United States....

With initiatives like this setting the example the United States and state and local jurisdictions may yet be

#### PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS FOCUS ON NCCEM ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The National Coordinating Council on Emergency Management (NCCEM) will stage its annual conference in South Bend, Indiana in mid-October. Vital information recently distributed by NCCEM's Washington DC (Falls Church, Virginia) office is relayed as follows:

NCCEM 1989 Annual Conference & Exhibition

October 14-17, 1989

South Bend, Indiana Marriott Hotel

Program Focus: Professionalism in Emergency Management;

Special Environmental Issues

Registr. Fee: Before 7/31: \$130 — Members; \$155 — Non-Members

Before 9/15: \$145 — Members; \$170 — Non-Members

Day Rates are Also Available

Contact: NCCEM Headquarters for Registration Form, More

Information (703) 533-7672

Among the issues to be featured during the four-day conferences are:

- Professional standards
- Education
- Impact of climate changes
- Stress
- Industry workshops

During the Educational Workshop Session the subject of "Shelter Survival Supplies" will be addressed (indications are that NCCEM is veering back toward a serious involvement with civil defense issues).

An ASPEP Breakfast is scheduled for October 14th, with an awards ceremony to take place at luncheon on the same date.

For further information contact NCCEM at 7297 Lee Highway, Suite N. Falls Church, VA 22042.

stimulated to considering population protection as the basic human right it is coming to be considered by many.

Address of Americans for Civil Defense in Southern California:

P.O. Box 2197 Rialto, CA 92376

#### **GUNS — POINT OF VIEW**

(Quote from Jim Benson, editor of American Survival Guide):

I keep remembering the words of former state senator H. L. Richardson. founder of Gun Owners of California. speaking about the people behind the gun ban: "When it comes to tough law enforcement legislation, they're out there debating against it, usually taking the ACLU's position on these issues." He states that the legislators who pushed for the gun ban are "the very same people" who have opposed the death penalty, fought new prison construction, opposed lengthening prison sentences, rape legislation, child molestation legislation and pornography legislation.

Are these people really the saviors and heroes they're being made out to be?

#### WHAT HAPPENED IN HAMBURG?

The claim is often made that shelters are traps in massive fires that would kill everyone. Dr. Jane M. Orient set the record straight in an address before a symposium sponsored by the Ethics and Public Policy Board:

Since the results of the Hamburg firestorm are presented as the irrefutable "proof" that shelters wouldn't work, we must ask what really did happen in Hamburg. On the night of July 27-28, 1943, Allied bombing caused a terrible firestorm that devastated a 5-square mile area. About 280,000 people were in that area. About 40,000 of them died. And about 240,000 survived. The 15 percent who died were in the streets or in basements beneath heavily timbered buildings. The 85 percent who survived were in bomb shelters. In the best bomb shelters (bunkers), there were no casualties due to fire. Data on the Hamburg firestorm survivors are found in the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey, in reports by the British Home Office, and in the report of the Police President of Hamburg, who was in charge of fire, rescue, and civil defense operations. . . .

Embullient, controversial FEMA executive John E. Bex is perhaps — like General George S. Patton — a good bit longer on patriotism than on diplomacy. Currently caught in a quagmire of "do this — don't do that" instructions from zealous Emergency Management Institute (EMI) staff, Bex's restricted activities have a hard time being controlled. He was recently on the EMI carpet for greeting Marilyn Quayle (wife of the Vice President) as she passed him on the EMI campus. Not only did he greet her, he had a few words with her. (As a Hoosier from Fort Wayne, Indiana, Bex has been a long-time constituent and supporter of Congressman and Senator Dan Quayle.)

But Bex is also an all-out supporter of an all-out civil defense, and as such a prime asset to organizations which plug doggedly for "Peace Through Preparedness." Not bashful about buttonholing "big shots," Bex often brings issues to light that sadly need exposure because they relate to national security. One incident involved Air Force General Curtis LeMay in 1971, and Bex reported on it in the October 1973 issue of the Journal of Civil Defense (then Survive). It was titled

## **Dinner With the General**

and this was the Bex copy:

In the spring of 1971 I was standing on the stoop outside the BOQ at Bolling Air Force Base and I met a familiar personage. I said, "General, are you tied up for dinner?" He said, "No." I said, "I would like to buy it for you if we can talk about Civil Defense." He replied that this sounded like a fair deal, so General Curtis LeMay and I had dinner at the Bolling Officers' Club. We talked about Civil Defense, the Strategic Air Command and even presidential races.

To me it was a most worthwhile experience and I sincerely hope the General enjoyed that dinner. As a matter of fact, I think he did, because he gave me a cigar afterwards which I still have under glass in my office.

I related to him the problems that I recognized in Civil Defense and asked for his ideas and suggestions. He said to me, "You know, Colonel, the problem you and your colleagues have with Civil Defense is the same problem I had in the 50's with the Strategic Air Command. I knew that we should be flying our bombers around the clock and I needed to get the Congress to appropriate money for this. But I couldn't even get an appointment with the Senate Majority Leader.

"Finally, after several attempts in Washington, I arranged to get a visit at his ranch on a weekend in Texas. We talked the matter over on several occasions, but the Majority Leader, at the time, said, 'If we get this bill in committee we will never get it out. If we get it out, we will never get a vote. And if we get a vote, it will by 'nay'.' So when the weekend was over, I was no further ahead than before.

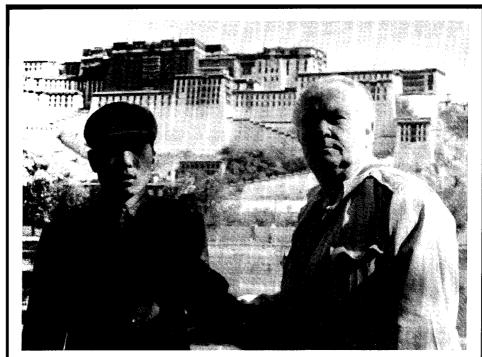
"But returning to Washington I related my problems, my objective and my experiences with my good friend Arthur Godfrey. He said 'we will get the Senate Majority Leader over to Middleburg, Virginia for a weekend and we will both discuss it with him.' This occurred at a subsequent weekend, but no further progress was made. As I was leaving Middleburg, Arthur, feeling rather sorry for me at our failure, said, 'I will tell you what I will do. I have got my radio programs. What we have got to do is go to the people with this request. We have got to set the grass roots on fire. If we can do this, we will have the money allocated for flying these strategic bombers.'

Now as I said, this is a true story as told me by General LeMay. I know that Arthur went on the air plugging the need and the importance to America of around-the-clock bombers on alert. Now I don't know whether Arthur Godfrey's efforts did the job or whether it was some other effort, but certainly we all know that Curtis LeMay's remarks to me on that eventful evening was, "It wasn't long before the money was appropriated and strategic bombers were flying."

In conclusion, Curtis LeMay's wisdom of Solomon was, "If you want your program to improve, you have got to take the need and the importance of the mission to the people. You have to set the grass roots on fire."

John E. Bex, Colonel USAF (With the kind permission of Curtis LeMay)

As usual with Bex input there's an urgent message for us today. It would be good if we could find a way to take it seriously. Could we?



John Bex travels the world in the interests of civil defense. Here he talks with a Chinese Army officer in Lhasa, capital of Tibet with the official Potala Palace of the Dalai Lama in the background.

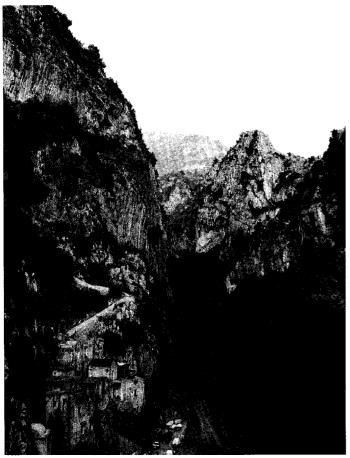
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# Soccorso Amico/FACEP First International Conference Opens Doors to America and Rest of World

As the finale to civil defense-disaster response conferences during October (see cover of this issue of the *Journal*), Soccorso Amico's "First International Conference" is one that will mean much to those who attend it. As Italy's leading volunteer emergency organization — perhaps it should be said "as the *world*'s leading volunteer emergency organization" — Soccorso Amico (translation: "Friendly Help") indeed stands tall as an organization with expertise in the field of international rescue operations that all other organizations and individuals similarly dedicated can profit by exposing themselves to.

For its October 26-29 conference in picturesque Salerno (on the coast south of Naples) Soccorso Amico teams up with the Florida Chapter of the American College of Emergency Physicians (FACEP). The conference is to be held in the new Soccorso Amico conference hall — just completed by a team of Soccorso Amico volunteers. The hall will be "baptized" by the conference.



Rugged terrain inland from Salerno defies access by air (including parachute drops and helicopter landings) and requires mountain rescue techniques.

A perusal of the conference agenda on the next page reveals an international mix of authorities on disaster response subjects. Dr. Giuseppe Satriano, the Italian cardiologist who is Soccorso Amico's president and its inspiration, will trace the "dream" of Soccorso Amico that developed into an effective rescue team of over 200 volunteers. Dr. Alberto Penullo will talk on "Law and Disasters." Dr. Annamaria Nucci (from New York City) will 'cover "Stress Reactions in Disasters." Deborah Kelso, Emmet B. Ferguson and Stephen Dresnick are among other disaster experts who will present challenging subjects and invite comment.

A Czechoslovakian medical disaster response conference will immediately precede the Italian conference October 23-25 in Piestany. Registration: \$140. For information contact: Slovak Medical Society, Congress Office, Mickiewiczova 18, 81311 BRATIS-LAVA, Czechoslovakia.

Soccorso Amico and FACEP are doing everything they can to make the Salerno experience meaningful for conference participants. A "Minicourse in Italian" is offered in addition to side trips to places of interest in the area

The beauty of the inland terrain (see photo to left) is matched by the breathtaking scenery of the mountains as they plunge to the sea (picture in June issue of the *Journal*).

Special tours to Pompeii and the fantastic Amalfi Coast are offered by Soccorso Amico. And then there are other points of interest such as the battlefields south of Salerno and the Isle of Capri off the coast to the north. A few days extra stay in the Salerno area is well worth contemplating.

For further information or to register for the conference interested parties may contact:

> Soccorso Amico Via L. Guercio, 195 84100 Salerno Italy

Or the American representative, Silvana Sposato, at

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

Information will also be available at the DDP/TACDA Seminar in the Washington DC area September 29-October 2. (It would be better to do any checking prior to that date in order to make timely travel plans, etc.)

PS: Something should of course be said about the vibrant southern Italian hospitality, the "savoir vivre," the food and wine — and the hotels which, in Salerno at least, offer double rooms at better rates than single rooms. Warning: Once you go you'll want to go back.



Volunteer parachutists of both sexes stand ready to respond to emergencies.

#### TENTATIVE AGENDA Soccorso Amico Headquarters Salerno, Italy October 26-29, 1989

The conference registration desk will be open for participants beginning at 2PM Oct. 25 at the Soccorso Amico Headquarters. (Telephone will be available)

The conference Exhibit Hall will be open from 8AM Oct. 26 to 8PM Oct. 29. All coffee calls and receptions will be held here.

#### **TENTATIVE PROGRAM OF PRESENTATIONS:**

#### Thursday, Oct. 26, 1989

Session No. 1 — Disasters and Civil Protection

 Seminar Opening 8:00AM

 Constance Doyle — "Handling of Hazardous Materials" 8:15AM

9:15AM Speaker to be named

10:15AM

Dr. Alberto Penullo — "Law and Disasters"
Giuseppe Luongo — "Volcanic Eruptions and Earthquakes" 11:15AM

- Walter Murphey - "Nuclear War and How to Avoid it" 12:00N

12:45PM - Lunch

2:00PM - Antonio Contursi - "Industry at Risk - Preparations for Chemical

Emergencies'

2:30PM Coffee Call

3:00PM Stephen Dresnick — "Management of Radiation Injuries"

4:00PM - Emmett B. Ferguson - "Medical Planning for Emergencies of U.S. Space Shuttle Program both at Launch Site and Worldwide Locations Identified for Emergency Landings"

Gaetano Azzolina — "Comparison Between Routine Hospital Care 5:00PM and Emergency Medical Procedures'

Nicolae D'Angelo — (Subject to be announced) 6:00PM

7:00PM - Soccorso Amico/FACEP Reception

- Banquet 8:00PM

(Also: 10:00AM to 12:00 Noon — Minicourse in Italian)

#### Friday, Oct. 27, 1989

Session No. 1 — Disasters and Civil Protection continued

MA00:8 — Tours: No. 1 — Pompeli

No. 2 — Sorrento-Positano-Amalfi -1:30PM

10:00AM - 12:00N - Minicourse in Italian

2:00PM - Lunch

 Deborah Kelso — "Automation Considerations in Medical Disaster 3:30PM Planning'

- Dr. Reed Blake, Dr. John Christiansen - "Predicted Outcomes in 5:30PM Civil Defense Strategies: Meeting the Terrorist Threat"

6:30PM Corrado Manni — (Subject to be Announced)

#### Saturday, Oct. 28, 1989

Session No. 2 — Health and Social Services

 Ennio D'Anniello — "Hospital Assistance and Field Medicine" 8:30AM

9:15AM - Pasquale Lore - (Subject to be announced)

 Guerino Grimaldi — "Disaster Medicine Teamwork" 10:00AM

- Ernesto Caffo - (Subject to be Announced) 10:45AM

11:45AM Annamaria Nucci — "Stress Reactions in Disasters"

12:45PM - Lunch

 Don Ribaldi — (Subject to be announced) 3:00PM

4:00PM Giuseppe Satriano — "Soccorso Amico: From 'Dream' to Reality"

5:00 Coffee Call

5:30PM

Dr. Richard Orlando — "Substance Abuse"
Pina Doggi Cavallo — "Health and Social Services" 6:30PM

8:00PM Soccorso Amico/FACEP Reception

(Also: 2:00PM to 4:00PM - Minicourse in Italian)

#### Sunday, Oct. 29, 1989

8:00AM - 1:30PM — Tour: Paestum — Padula

4:00PM - 6:00PM — Minicourse in Italian

8:00PM - Banquet In April 1985 Dr. Reed Blake and Dr. John Christiansen reported on Swiss civil defense for the Journal. In December 1988 they compared Scandinavian programs. In February 1989 they zeroed in on Finland and in April on Norway (based, as usual, on first-hand analysis). Here they do the same for Sweden. Lessons for America are obvious. How can the United States not want to protect its people? The Soviets smile, encourage our neglect at every turn — and build more shelters. The Swedes shake their heads.

## Sweden's Civil Defense: A Vital Activity

- Reed H. Blake and John R. Christiansen\*

nowing that in Sweden every building should have its own underground shelter, we asked the bishop of a church in Vasterhaninge, some 15 miles south of Stockholm, if we could see the shelter in his church. Accordingly, we were taken to a beautiful, well-lighted basement room that, like shelters elsewhere in Scandinavia, serves both peacetime and wartime purposes.

It is a room sufficiently large to hold the congregation, having a two-step high stage at the end, with a carpet on the floor, and one window the size of a footlocker set high against the ceiling. Ordinarily the room is used for both recreational activities and religious instruction.

Out of the way, but linked to the room, is a large storage closet. This enclosure contains first-aid stores, communications equipment, food, water and bedding. Nearby a second closet has bricks for stacking in the window well. This closet also has reflecting aluminum foil to cover the window. In a large side room, self-contained ventilation, sanitation, and power systems are situated.

This shelter is normally accessed through a standard double door. However, a track runs along the outside wall and across the entrance to the room. On this track is an 8-inch door that can seal off this area from the rest of the building.

Later that day we met Bengt Lindholm, a Finn by birth, but now a Swedish citizen. He spoke of his home shelter indicating that, among other things, it contained food and fuel (diesel) sufficient to last six months, "should we find ourselves in a war situation."

And, if that should be the case, we asked, who would most likely be the enemy?

"Russia," he calmly said.

#### **SWEDEN TODAY**

Sweden is a country of approximately 8 million people, of whom 1.2 million live in Stockholm, its capital. This is a highly industrialized country having one of the highest standards of living in the world.

It joined the allies in war against Napoleon in 1813. This was the last war in which Sweden actively participated. Like Switzerland, its foreign policy of "armed neutrality" has permitted it to remain on the sidelines in both world wars. Today, Sweden stands as one of two Scandinavian countries to have rejected NATO membership (Finland is the other; Denmark, Iceland, and Norway are active members of NATO). Yet as a neutral country it stands as ready as any modern society to repulse an enemy. This readiness includes an active civil defense program.

#### SWEDISH CIVIL DEFENSE

Interestingly, the civil defense organization in Sweden is voluntary. While laws exist that require shelter building, the civil defense organization was taken out of government by act of parliament in 1982. Prior to that time, it had been part of government for several decades. At the same time required civil defense service was eliminated.

While placing civil defense activities in the hands of civil defenseminded citizens, the 1982 legislation did leave a skeletal CD administration in the central government.

Today the Swedish CD volunteers number 30,000. There are 18 regional offices, 24 area branches, and 240 local branches. The organization publishes three magazine/news-papers and other occasional publications.

Heading the country's CD organization is Karl-Gunnar Back, general secretary of the Sveriges Civilforsvarsforbund (Swedish Civil Defense Association).

"Since 1982, the communes, not the region, have the decision-making power in what is now called home protection," he explains. "Our organization — which is predominately made up of people over 40, people who have families and things they want to protect — augments, or supplements, the procedures the communes enact. We are vital to home protection. We are a strong opinion-related factor, too.

"Today we have 10,000 contractual people providing instruction in civil defense. Our goal is to have 25,000 such people by 1992, and a membership of 75,000."

It was different in 1937. Then the turmoil in Europe gave rise to a CD corps of 700,000 people. The legacy of that era is still much in evidence in Sweden in the pro-civil defense attitudes of the citizens. But peace and prosperity produced a generation less inclined to become directly involved. As a result, by 1960 CD membership had declined to 116,000.

In a democracy, however, it is the public attitude upon which civil defense (or any other matter) rests, and in Sweden popular opinion is very much behind strong home protection. Much of this — as Bengt Lindholm, the adopted Finn, indicated in Vasterhaninge — is due to the looming presence of the Soviet Union.

Concern over the USSR is evident at all levels. For instance, almost immediately upon assuming the office of prime minister in 1986 (following the assassination of Olof Palme),

<sup>\*</sup>Both Professors of Social Work and Sociology, School of Social Work, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah 84602.

Ingvar Carlsson went to Russia to convince the Soviet leaders that Sweden would firmly defend its territory against intruding Soviet submarines. "I spoke directly and clearly," the prime minister reports, "about neutrality, human rights, and other things. Of 21 points we took up, 20 have been resolved." Shortly after his visit to the USSR, Carlsson came to the U.S. and reminded us that Sweden defends against Russia (less than 200 miles away) a coastline as long as that of the United States from Maine to Key West.

#### **CD ORGANIZATION**

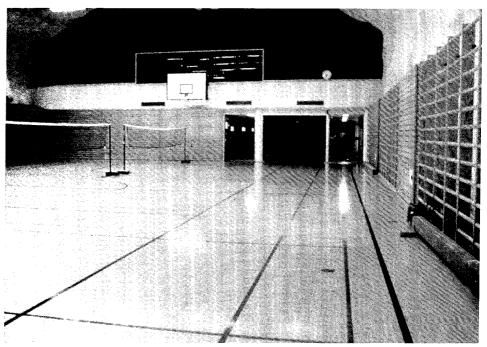
The civil defense headquarters — involving a full-time professional staff of 20 — is housed in a stone military complex in the middle of Stockholm. The facility is provided by the Swedish government by law through the military. This act in itself reflects the strong relationship between the voluntary organization and the central government.

This staff of 20, plus 30 others in the field, is paid according to the government's wage scale. The general secretary, for instance, receives pay equal to a major general in the Swedish army. Beyond providing facilities, the Swedish military maintains a close relationship with the volunteer CD organization, including an on-going exchange of information.

Four hundred of Karl-Gunnar Back's volunteers have the credentials to go into Sweden's schools and give four hours of instruction in civil defense. For this they are paid. Only a few years ago there was no CD instruction at all. "On the other hand, in the 1950s the curriculum called for Swedish students to receive seven days of CD instruction," he notes. "Still, we are happy we get four hours, and we do a good job with it." This instruction comes in the student's last year of high school (the 9th grade).

Of the small civil defense administration still in the Swedish central government, there are three branches. One is the civil defense branch with the overall responsibility for CD matters. A second is the civil defense school. And the third is the psychological warfare branch. Generally speaking, these three branches are on paper. "Branches without troops," according to Karl-Gunnar Back's description.

In times of war - by law - it is the



This gymnasium is one example of extensive dual-use shelter throughout Sweden. Others include swimming pools, athletic fields, school facilities, auditoriums and garages.

volunteer CD organization, however, that takes over and becomes the Swedish government's (then to be paid) home defense force and not the civil defense administration.

Swedish civil defense can be mobilized only in wartime. Peacetime disasters are handled essentially by the Swedish fire brigades.

#### **CD WEAKNESS**

"The biggest defect in Swedish civil defense is that, beginning in about 1957 and up to just a few years ago when new officials provided a more resolute handling of the situation, there were too many exceptions given to building shelters. Or, the law was not enforced, so that in the 14 largest cities in Sweden, we do not have sufficient shelter spaces," explains Back.

"In Stockholm we lack about 600,000 spaces," Back summarized. This, even though the government pays 100 percent of the costs of shelter construction in townhouses and 90-95 percent for single dwellings. "But the mood for several decades was that man-hours and materials should just be used for building domiciles and not used up for emergency sheltering."

#### **SUMMARY**

Swedes believe in their country's policy of non-alliance. But they also believe that, if their neutrality is to be respected by others, they should

sponsor an equally respected "total defense." That is, they must have strong military and civil defense structures. The aim of total defense is to see to it that an aggressor will not view an attack upon Sweden as profitable.

The Russian presence, including having Soviet submarines in their vital harbors, nuclear meltdowns in Chernobyl with its subsequent destruction of the reindeer herds, and the constantly felt presence of large numbers of Soviet businessmen and students, work to make the Swedes conscious of the need for such preparedness.

Hence, even casual visitors see townhouses with underground dual shelters. They also see schools, garages, hangars, power stations, and the like embedded in deep rock caverns. Some, on occasion, may even see naval ships steaming out of the side of a plunging mountainside, or fighter planes emerging from granite hills.

Unlike other Scandinavian countries, the civil defense corps in Sweden enjoys no direct government sponsorship or conscription. Rather, Sweden's is a voluntary organization with a current membership of approximately 30,000 people, and growing. Among many CD leaders in Europe, the feeling is that within the Nordic countries Sweden may rank only behind Finland in its overall effectiveness and state of civil defense readiness.

## **Two Conference Reports**

## Nuclear War and Peace Educators Avoid Civil Defense, Emphasize Arms Control

- Jane M. Orient, M.D.

"How come the organizers of this conference [Dr. Robert Ehrlich] are so interested in civil defense?" was one comment received from a participant in the third George Mason University Nuclear War and Peace Education Conference, held June 2-4 in Arlington, VA. In three days, the conference featured two ten-minute talks related to civil defense, offered some materials from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and played one of the *Nuclear War Survival Skills* videotapes during breakfast. This emphasis on civil defense was far greater than in most college-level courses. Of the educators surveyed, 38% do not cover civil defense at all, and 50% devote less than 10% of class time to the subject.

What does interest educators is the effort to persuade Americans that the Soviets are just like us. American high school students telecommunicate with their Soviet counterparts (not in Russian) about ways to make meaningful contributions to the people and the planet. To demonstrate that the Soviets "don't have three eyes," Andre Lebedev gave a featured presentation on the Soviet view of arms control. (In response to a question from the audience, he acknowledged that poison gas had been used in Georgia, and that this had been "a serious mistake.") The writings of Gorbachev have come to resemble those of Jonathan Schell, according to Robert Beranek of Duquesne University. Both the US and the USSR are military-industrial complexes, according to Kevin Cassidy of Fairfield University.

The mood of euphoria about peace in the Gorbachev Era was somewhat dampened by news from Tiananmen Square, and most conference participants signed a letter of protest

Two speakers gave instructive presentations on the use of humor as a powerful tool of persuasion: Justin Frank of PSR (a psychiatrist who has an office on N Street — "N' as in Nuclear Winter") and Edward Linenthal of the University of Wisconsin. With this technique, misinformation (e.g. that "social spending" decreased during the Reagan Administration or that SDI would cost "trillions"), presented in the context of a joke, is immune to critical analysis.

The most important message of the conference is that propaganda works. Surveys administered at the beginning and end of classes show that a significant number of students change their opinions, as noted by Bruce Byers of the University of Colorado. For example, the percentage of students who disagreed with the statement that "the Soviets have cheated on every agreement" increased from 46% to 80%. Thus, it is possible that presenting students with reliable information about nuclear weapons effects and the efficacy of civil defense could also effect remarkable change.

At the TACDA meeting in October, conference organizer Dr. Robert Ehrlich, Chairman of the Department of Physics at George Mason University, will present results of surveys he has conducted on factors that influence attitudes toward civil defense.

## Power, Conflict and Survival Report on the FEMA-FPI Conference

- Richard E. Sincere, Jr.

The Johns Hopkins Foreign Policy Institute at The Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies (Washington DC) was the setting for a June 13 conference entitled "Civil Defense in the Nuclear Age: Power, Conflict, and Survival." The conference was jointly sponsored by the Foreign Policy Institute and the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

The impressive list of speakers included FEMA Director Julius Becton; Representative Ike Skelton (D-Mo), one of the most steadfast supporters of civil defense in the Congress; Frank Gaffney, a former Defense Department official who is now director of the Center for Security Policy; Ronald Lehman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; the former head of the SDI Organization at the Pentagon, retired General James A. Abrahamson; Edward Luttwak of the Center for Strategic and International Studies; Kent G. Stansberry, director of Strategic Defense and Space Arms Control Policy at the Department of Defense; and Barry Rubin, director of the Foreign Policy Institute's terrorism studies program. Various FEMA staff members responded to each speaker to lead off the discussion in each session.

Although FEMA staffers predominated in the audience, a few representatives of groups with an interest in civil defense were also present. They included Jane Orient and Arthur Robinson of Doctors for Disaster Preparedness, John Felde of the National Conference of State Legislators,

Most of the day's discussion revolved around setting the political and strategic context for civil defense through the end of the century. Frank Gaffney, for instance, delivered the disturbing (but not surprising) news that "the military doesn't give a rat's about defense — either SDI or civil defense — because defense against attack is not part of their portfolio. The traditional military's attitude toward defenses is that they "just complicate things." Gaffney's conclusion: "The military at the moment ... has been seduced by the 'theological' argument that they don't have to worry about" civil defense, because offense is good enough for them to succeed at their jobs.

Edward Luttwak's brilliant analytical lecture on possible futures in the Soviet Union contained several bon mots, both amusing and incisive. He noted that the Soviet Union is and will remain the hub of international politics and strategy. U.S. foreign policy will be determined in large part by the policies and actions of the Kremlin. He cited as evidence of Soviet strength the fact that the whole world is against them: the United States and NATO, China, even former Soviet allies in the Third World. One of the future situations he envisioned was a breakup of the Soviet empire, one that would mean several nucleararmed powers could face the United States and its allies. In that situation, he said, civil defense gains a great deal of importance. Such a fragmented Soviet Union would not be as great a threat to us as it is now, but it could be more dangerous. The unpredictability of a Soviet Union torn asunder would make for a considerably more danger-ous world.

### LETTERS

#### THE PDH PROBLEM

[In the June 1989 issue of the *Journal* Dr. Max Klinghoffer and Dr. Arthur Robinson combine to promote interest in the revival of the Packaged Disaster Hospital (PDH) program (which used to boast of having in excess of 2,000 PDHs). Following are excerpts from a reply to a letter from Dr. Klinghoffer to the National Disaster Medical System.]

National Disaster Medical System Rockville, MD May 16, 1989

Dear Dr. Klinghoffer:

either transferred or surplused (due to storage problems) these units to county and local jurisdictions to be incorporated into existing disaster response plans. The majority of these units are no longer available or complete due to improper storage conditions, theft, or surplus to non-profit organizations like the Pan American Development Foundation (PADF). . . .

In late 1986 and early 1987, in cooperation with local sponsoring institutions, NDMS initiated the development of Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMATs) and began searching for available PDHs which could be reconfigured for DMAT utilization. . . . To date, we have located, relocated and are in the process of reconfigurating 13 PDHs in various locations across the country. We believe that these units will be a very cost-effective way to assure that our country is prepared for disaster medical response.

Over the past several years, the U.S. Public Health Service has received numerous inquiries as to the current condition and location of PDHs. As a result, a survey was conducted in 1984. [Copy of survey was enclosed.]

Thank you for your interest in these medical resources and your support for disaster preparedness.

CAPT. Harold I. Rebuck, USPHS National Disaster Medical System

More information on the possible rebirth of the PDH program is being sought by Dr. Klinghoffer and Dr. Robinson.



## **Practical Preparedness**

## with John and Judy Wadsworth A VHS Color Video Presentation

John and Judy Wadsworth, noted for their lectures on emergency preparedness, have produced this first-of-a-kind video presentation to better illustrate the problems of preparedness and how to solve them. You'll find practical help in all aspects of being prepared for whatever emergency may strike — heat, light, shelter, sanitation, food, water, organizing your family and neighborhood and 72 hour kits.

In our day and age, we never know when or what type of disaster may come our way. This video shows how to dramatically improve your chances of surviving disasters such as earthquakes, floods, high winds, power outages, and even a nuclear attack.

You'll learn solutions to problems such as

- Increase food storage by 300% for approximately \$30.00.
- Store a year's supply of fuel, safely and affordably.
- Nuclear war may not be preventable, but it can be survivable for most.

This video will be extremely helpful for those who are concerned and may have the occasion to teach others about emergency preparedness.

#### Special Price \$29.95

Running time — 64 minutes

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### PROVIDING FOR THE COMMON DEFENSE

Nassau, N.Y.

Congressman Gerald B. H. Solomon Dear Congressman Solomon:

As the Radiological Officer of Colombia County (a volunteer position), I'd like to express my support for legislation regarding both active and passive forms of civil defense....

My colleagues and I realize that at this time we must rely on our own resources to stimulate peoples' desire to know more about a topic full of misconceptions, myths and distortions. Once people realize that they may not be part of the small group immediately "vaporized" (Myth number 1) their natural desire for self and family preservation "kicks in" and they want to know more about what they can expect and do next. . . .

Finally, I suppose I'm asking you to please help me make my job (avocation) easier and support (or sponsor) legislation to enhance our civil defense capability. The Constitution calls for providing for the common defense, let's do that and escape this 20-year 'MAD'ness.

Brian Clark

## **REVIEWS**



Dr. Arthur B. Robinson

SOVIET CIVIL DEFENSE — seven video tapes — produced by Oregon Institute of Science and Medicine Director Dr. Arthur B. Robinson. Consultant and commentator: Dr. Leon Goure, Director of Soviet Studies, Science Applications International Corporation. Total time length: 10 hours 24 minutes. 1989. Price: Complete seven-tape production, \$145.00. Price for single tape: \$29.50.

#### - Reviewed by Kevin Kilpatrick.

Perhaps it goes without saying that Soviet Civil Defense is for the serious student of civil defense. What this film does with overwhelming effectiveness is to torpedo the neverending assertions by Soviet spokesmen and their dupes in the West that the USSR, after all, has no credible civil defense — that stories of shelter all over the Soviet landscape are pipe dreams of misinformed alarmists.

Because: there they are in photos and sketches, and described in Soviet civil defense manuals — and a lot more. More than a lot more.

Protestations by Soviets and their friends implement nicely one of V. I. Lenin's many quotes. He said:

Telling the truth is a bourgeois prejudice. Deception, on the other hand, is often justified by the goal.

The lengthy seven-part film should in fact be viewed as a logical and dramatic assembly of evidence that the \$200 billion Soviet civil defense

## "Telling the truth is a bourgeois prejudice . . . " — Lenin

system — which today enjoys a \$6 billion annual budget — is indeed designed to see the Soviets and the Soviet Union survive a full-scale nuclear attack. Or a full-scale response to a Soviet attack, which is much more likely.

In the eyes of the Soviets, as Robinson carefully points out, full strategic

### SOVIET CIVIL DEFENSE Contents of Tapes 1 to 7

Tape 1 — Introduction
Interview of Dr. Leon Goure

Tape 2 — Soviet Training Manuals and Books Current Journals — Section

Tape 3— Current Journals — Section 2

Soviet Training Film — Number 1

Tape 4 — Soviet Training Films

Number 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6

Tape 5 — Soviet Training Films Number 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11

Tape 6 — Soviet Training Films Number 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16

Tape 7 — Presentation by Dr. Leon Goure

Soviet Training Film Number 17 Soviet Civil Defense Posters

advantage must be taken by them of the element of surprise. That means that war must begin with an all-out attack without warning, and without detectable preparations for it. Then, very effectively blunting any retaliatory attack on the Soviet Union will be the Soviet anti-missile defense (SDI) and a fully-implemented civil defense.

Will the United States ever decide to protect its own people? This is Robinson's question. And the implied answer is: not as long as it continues to cultivate the delusion that Soviet civil defense is a parlor joke and deserving only of ridicule.

This, again, is the fantasy that Robinson's film corrects for those who take the trouble to examine it.

To give special accent to the fact that Soviet civil defense is for real, Robinson calls upon America's Russian-born No. 1 Soviet civil defense authority, Dr. Leon Goure. Goure is author of the book Soviet Civil Defense and of many other publications dealing with Soviet preparedness. He is Director of Soviet Studies for Science Applications International Corporation. He has for decades furnished eye-opening information on Soviet protective measures. He

reads and analyzes the Russianlanguage civil defense literature. He has returned to the Soviet Union to check his information (and it all checks out). He is in great demand as a speaker — and he will make a featured presentation at the upcoming DDP/TACDA Seminar in Washington DC. American strategic defense officials and analysts in and out of government turn to Dr. Goure for the best information available on the impressive Soviet measures to protect its leadership, its military and its citizens from the effects of nuclear attack — and chemical and biological attack as well.

In the film Soviet Civil Defense Dr. Goure informally and convincingly seated on a sofa, pipe in hand reviews pertinent aspects of the Soviet survival program. In depth. Civil defense in the USSR is a prominent part of life from early grade school to old age. Girls, boys, men, women, soldiers, farmers, factory workers - everyone is involved to a degree beyond the grasp of people in the United States today. Shelters are really everywhere, marked and stocked and ready. Goure points out that shelter construction has permitted the Soviets to revamp their civil defense planning from a concept some years ago where organized evacuation was the objective to one now where shelter is the real focus. (Evacuation of target areas, however, is still a vital part of planning — and it is evacuation to shelter).

## Shelters are *really* everywhere...

The film borrows generously from Soviet documentary materials. Subways in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and elsewhere, it shows, are equipped shelters ready to serve huge slices of urban populations — and everyone knows it. New apartment complexes also boast extensive underground mazes.

Soviet civil defense is now 56 years old and continues to be developed and refined. For instance, it extends to the protection of farm animals, which are rightfully considered major recovery assets.

Civil defense training and civil defense exercises sharply empha-

size preparedness. Everyone is involved. No one would think of ridiculing or degrading civil defense — except propagandists for the benefit of the West.

Soviet civil defense film strips are geared to audiences from the second grade all the way to senior citizen groups. Some of these are shown. Russian subtitles are translated into English by voice.

One recurring theme in these training films and film strips is "Don't become flustered — keep cool." Another one is that the United States is the head of the "aggressor" NATO block. The USSR is "always prepared to meet the aggressor" should he dare to attack (or respond to attack).

The "defenders" are ready. The people are ready. And preparedness extends to discouraging "aggressor" preparedness. And to treating him to an all-out "surprise" attack. *Before* he comes to his senses and dares to plan one himself — or to erect credible defenses.

## 100%-serious Soviet civil defense

Soviet Civil Defense winds up with a display of colorful and challenging soviet civil defense posters — a fitting climax to the exhaustive "evidence" of the 100%-serious Soviet civil defense.

The film dramatizes the long, intensive and successful battle to put an effective protection shield in place for the Soviet Union. It is natural — good politics — that it does not want the same for the United States or the rest of the West. It is, on the other hand, incredibly naive — suicidal — for the United States especially to close its eyes to the stacked deck that faces it in the shape of a totally-prepared, ambitious, cunning and adventurous adversary.

That's the real message of Soviet Civil Defense. It should be shown across the land — in bite-sized segments — at public schools, training classes, meetings (civil, social, professional, religious), and on television.

It's the eye-opener we all desperately need.

And with its unbelievably low cost it is within reach of just about everyone.

One argument against an effective civil defense system for the United States is that the cost would be exhorbitant and would interfere with current social hand-outs and porkbarrel projects designed to pamper constituents, create dependency on government charity and provide the votes to re-elect politicians.

To match today's Soviet civil defense program — which maintains and improves a "Class A" existing program — it would impose on us a per capita contribution of 15¢ a day!

Is survival worth that much?

Excerpts of Soviet Civil Defense will be shown in the exhibit area of the DDP/TACDA Seminar September 29-October 2 (see pages 6-9, this issue of the Journal).

But don't wait for that. Buy it now. A lot of people could be glad you did.



Dr. Leon Goure

THE IMPERIAL CONGRESS. CRISIS IN THE SEPARATION OF POWERS. Edited by Gordon S. Jones and John A. Marini, with foreword by Newt Gingrich. Pharos Books (Scripps Howard), 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10166. 1988, 366 pages. \$24.95. ISBN 0-88687-408-4.

- Reviewed by Charlotte Smith.

As we follow the ongoing slaughter of reputations and careers taking place in Congress these days, we wonder how on earth the situation became so treacherous, so out of kilter, that our august elected leaders relentlessly knock out one national figure after another. We amazed Americans, brought up to believe in the wholesome aspects of democracy and the awesome beauty of the Constitution, scratch our heads and

ponder over what caused the sudden tilt in our democratic form of government, which we believed to be so fair, so superior.

The essayists in this volume shed some rays of enlightenment as they examine from a variety of posts the rise of an Imperial Congress which, according to Newt Gingrich, "lusts for power but evades responsibility for its actions". Editors Jones and Marini flash a warning light concerning a present constitutional crisis caused by the "Congressional failure to observe traditional limits on its power, and the acquiescence of the other two branches of government in the resulting arrogation of power".

More than one of the authors deplore that Congress now spends far too little time debating the important

## . . . gradual shift from the established Congressional order . . .

questions facing our country, relying instead upon long tangles of legislation drafted by staff. These practices obscure individual views, indeed blot out our former beacons of illuminating statesmanship. Instead, Congress now spends its energies in administering laws as it delegates its own law-making responsibilities to federal courts and independent agencies.

The critical dangers from an imbalanced Imperial Congress are examined in three groups of essays by Washington experts. First they trace the gradual shift from the established Congressional order contained in the Constitution. Then they identify the imperial characteristics, which include micromanagement of executive agencies, domination of the budget, entrenched incumbancy, control of the civil service, resort to the criminal justice system to settle policy differences, and lack of accountability to voters. Finally the authors propose solutions to the problem of righting Congress to its correct position of providing a responsive representative form of government for our country. They point out that the present oligarchy must be overthrown and the separation of powers restored.

Specific recommendations to the

## REVIEWS (Cont.)

President and to Congress provide instruction on how to repair some of the malfunctions in our democratic machinery. The writers believe that in order for our form of government to last, the mechanisms must and can be revivified by citizens of foresight and courage.

Concerned citizens searching for an understanding and way out of our present predicament regarding Congress will find many insights within this assertive and impelling volume of comments.

UNIT 731. JAPAN'S SECRET BIO-LOGICAL WARFARE IN WORLD WAR II, by Peter Williams and David Wallace. The Free Press (Macmillan), 866 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022, 1989. 300 pages. \$22.95. ISBN # 0-02-935301-7.

#### - Reviewed by Charlotte Smith.

Investigative reporting scores another triumph in *Unit 731*, in which the authors disclose the hitherto mysteriously kept secrets of Japan's secret biological and chemical warfare experiments conducted before and during World War II.

Beginning with a cryptic box of medical reports found in 1984 by a browser in a secondhand bookshop in Tokyo, the reporters traced the shocking story of hidden Japanese activities. These experiments were carried out chiefly in Pingfan, a remote village of Japanese-occupied Manchuria. The mastermind of the enterprise was Shiro Ishii, a tall, bright, audacious and arrogant Japanese physician who chose the isolated location far from mainland Japan to carry out his ambitious project under the guise of epidemic prevention and water supply purification. He and his fellow researchers investigated the warfare possibilities of a wide variety of diseases, drugs, chemical toxins and frostbite.

The researchers themselves lived in what was dubbed Togo village, with plentiful supplies of food and the best of conditions, including sports and cultural events. The humans they experimented on, however, were treated horribly and used for determining the outcomes on humans of diseases, gas, malnutrition, freezing,

infection, ballistics injury, pressure experiments, blood transfers, injections and vivisection. The thousands of human guinea pigs were Russian, Chinese, British, Australian and American prisoners of war, all referred to as "maruta", the Japanese word for a log of wood. Accounts of secret wartime raids to carry out biological warfare in China have been uncovered, as well as other treacherous sabotage tactics which killed many unsuspecting Chinese peasants.

Research disclosed that bacteriological warfare (BW) was integrated into Japanese military planning at the highest levels, with generous funding provided for its maintenance and leading Army figures sanctioning the work. Documentary films were made as evidence of the experiments.

After the war's end, Ishii ordered his men never to speak of their past involvements, effectively casting over their work a cloak of secrecy which

## . . . many ugly truths were swept under the rug.

persisted for forty years. General Douglas MacArthur has been implicated in the decision to conceal the crimes of Unit 731, in order to meet his objective of saving Japan for democracy when he believed it was in danger of becoming a communist satellite of the Soviets. MacArthur's aims and methods were supported by his Western Allies who willingly turned over to him all powers and responsibilities, a mission he regarded with such idealism and notions of moral redemption that many ugly truths were swept under the rug.

The chilling disclosures are reported in detail, and a lot of knowledge formerly hidden now disclosed. The subsequent lives of many of the principal actors are traced, and discussed. Interested readers will find out the surprising outcomes for them. It is good that these "secrets of secrets" can no longer be hidden. We need to be truthful as we study mankind's misdeeds. Perhaps then we can begin to put an end to them.

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ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION IN THE CONTEXT OF DISASTERS, published by the Indian Institute of Youth and Development. Available from the Joint Assistance Center, H-65, South Extn.-1, New Delhi-110049, India. 80-page pamphlet. 1987. Price: \$8.

This Indian manual covers mainly natural disasters and industrial accidents (i.e. Bhopal). Touches upon wartime attack. A basic introduction to disaster response for Indian rescue and emergency management organizations. Gives an excellent overview of Indian preparedness efforts and concerns about the teamwork necessary to contend with disasters.

FIRE INSTRUCTOR'S TRAINING GUIDE, published by FIRE ENGIN-EERING, 250 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10001. 2nd edition. Author: Joseph R. Bachtler, Associate Superintendent of the National Fire Academy. 1989. \$27.50.

Publicity says it is "a valuable source for meeting the requirements of NFPA Standard 1041," and that it is a "completely new text."

Order from:

Fire Engineering Books P.O. Box 21288 Tulsa, OK 74121

For information call Daniel G. Smith at 212/481-5771.

## TOO GOOD TO FILE

#### PRICE TAG ON LIFE

In a letter addressed to Dr. Jane Orient (of High Frontier's Scientific and Engineering Advisory Board), in her capacity as Past President of Doctors for Disaster Preparedness (DDP), Senator Edward Kennedy (D-MA) alleged that "fallout shelters were not a cost-effective means of protecting the American public from a nuclear attack."

In response to this allegation, a recent issue of DDP's newsletter quoted findings by Dr. Bernard Cohen, Professor of Physics at the University of Pittsburgh. Cohen compared the \$2.5 billion cost per life saved by implementing stricter safety standards for nuclear reactors. and the \$31,000 cost per life saved by improving existing traffic signs, with the \$200 cost per life saved by providing civil defense shelters and the deployment of a \$50-billion SDI program capable of saving 50 million lives (at a cost of \$1,000 per life saved).

In evaluating our urgent need for SDI, we should also consider the fact that deployment of a \$50-billion SDI program would be capable of preventing multi-trillion dollar property losses, and at the same time providing enormous economic and health related spin-offs.

 A. J. Zucarelli in Newswatch (High Frontier Newsletter)

#### "I'M FOR THE ACHIEVER"

I have just about reached the end of my tolerance for the way our society now seems to have sympathetic concern only for the misfit, the pervert, the drug addict, the drifter, the chronic criminal, the underachiever. It seems to me we have lost touch with reality and become warped in our attachments....

We will never create a good society, much less a great one, until individual excellence and achievement are not only respected, but encouraged. That is why I am for the upperdog — the achiever, the succeeder.

 Miller Upton, President, Beloit College (from Foundations of Liberty, Vol. I, No. 3.)

#### STUDENT TERRORISTS?

The easiest way for a terrorist to enter the United States is the legal way, by enrolling at any college or university in the country and getting a student visa. By the time the Immigration and Naturalization Service figures out the "Student" has no intention of going to class, it could be too late.

Last year, more than 300,000 foreign students entered the United States. About 1,100 of them were students from Iran who curiously came to study at the feet of the "Great Satan." . . .

Columnist Jack Anderson

#### THIRD WORLD BOMBS

...In a March 30 speech, CIA Director William Webster predicted that by the year 2000 at least 15 "developing nations" would be producing their own ballistic missiles. . . .

Webster warned that the most competitive missile race is in the Middle East, "an area where we have important security interests and where regional tensions are highest. . . . And some Third World countries," he said, are "extensively sharing technology and increasingly pooling their resources and technical knowhow."

The CIA director did not identify any countries by name. But U.S. intelligence officials have said that Egypt, Argentina and Iraq are jointly engaged in a missile project. And among the other countries said to be currently involved in various stages of missile development are North Korea, Syria, Israel, Iran, Libya, Brazil, India and Pakistan. And just getting started on such programs are Taiwan, South Korea and South Africa.

Even more worrisome is the degree to which the nuclear genie is proliferating. Webster said that while there are only five declared nuclear powers — the U.S., Soviet Union, Britain, France and China — "several countries either possess a nuclear device or can fabricate one on short notice. Others are developing key nuclear technology that could later be used for a nuclear explosive. . . ."

from "Behind the Headlines,"
 R. K. Scott Commentary pro-

duced and distributed by America's Future, 514 Main St., New Rochelle, N.Y. 10801

#### THE ELEMENT OF SURPRISE!

From an offensive point of view, a sudden attack by highly precise and very numerous nuclear weapons is more profitable than an exchange resulting from a political crisis prompting both sides to gear their forces to a maximum alert. (Zbigniew Brzezinski)

It must be noted ... that an aggravation of the international situation by aggressive imperialist circles on the eve of the war is not obligatory. On the contrary, for the purpose of disinformation and deceiving public opinion, they might resort to a false relaxation of relations and under cover of this maneuver, suddenly unleash a war (Major General N. D. Vasendin and Colonel N. Kuznetsov) in Voyennaya mysl (Military Thought).

 From The Konzak Report, P.O. Box 18272, Denver, CO 80218.

#### **CIVIL DEFENSE A DETTERENT?**

. . . could civil defense dissuade a nuclear attack? Dr. [Leon] Goure offers these points:

- 1. Civil defense adds to the overall defense power of a state and thereby reinforces its deterrence capability. This argument has been made publicly in the USSR.
- 2. Greater survival odds add to an aggressor's uncertainties about the duration and outcome of a war and about postwar power relations. The greater such uncertainties are, the greater also is deterrence of deliberate war initiation.
- 3. While a major imbalance between opposing states in war survival capabilities contributes to instability, a balance of such capabilities may have the opposite effect. . . . A balance would prevent the side with a civil defense capability from holding hostage the population of the country without such a capability.
- 4. In the event of a controlled nuclear exchange, civil defense, by reducing losses among the population from secondary effects, would make such losses a less significant factor pushing for escalation in the use of nuclear weapons.
- 5. Civil defense measures may make it less interesting for the belligerents to strike industrial and other targets in urban areas. Why do so if the cities are empty of their residents and their industries are at a standstill?
- Dr. Leon Goure in FEMA Newsletter

Radon? The "big deal" — the radon scare that has been nurtured by certain authorities and environmentalists — may not be the bugaboo that many of us have been convinced it is. Has the public been again treated to scaremongering? "Rick" Sincere supplies us with information that points that way.

# Should We Be Airaid of Radon?

- Richard E. Sincere

The Environmental Protection Agency reports that as many as one-fifth of the nation's schools may have intolerable levels of radon gas, an invisible and odorless radioactive substance that has been linked to 20,000 excess lung cancer deaths each year. The EPA urges that all American schools be tested for radon because, as EPA Administrator William K. Reilly notes, school children have a "disproportionately higher" risk of radiation-induced cancer than do adults.

There are a few problems with this report. One is that the sample used by the EPA is exceedingly small — 130 schools out of 110,000 nationwide. The other is that the dangers from radon seem to be exaggerated.

Writing in the monthly newsletter Access to Energy, Professor Petr Beckmann notes that while "large doses of radon undoubtedly cause lung cancer, small doses are now providing additional support for hormesis — the beneficial effect of small quantities of chemical, biological, and radioactive toxins."

University of Pittsburgh Professor Bernard Cohen, a scientific advisor to the Committee for a Constructive Tomorrow, has spent much of his career as a physicist debunking the myths created by the anti-nuclear energy lobby. Dr. Cohen has analyzed 39,000 radon measurements in 415 U.S. counties. The latest issue of Popular Science reports one of his findings: At low levels, where increases in radon levels would predict (using a linear analysis) that lung cancer rates in women would increase by 25 per cent, the rates were actually lower than normal by 30 per cent. That evidence corresponds to the results of studies done in Finland, where indoor radon levels are two-and-a-half times the world average, yet lung cancer rates among Finnish women are only 70 per cent that of women in other industrialized countries.

EPA standards for radon emissions are based on studies done on unanium mine workers in the 1940s and 1950s. Many of these studies have been called into question because, for instance, they failed to account for the fact that many of the miners were cigarette smokers. (These studies were performed before the famous 1964 Surgeon General's report that called smoking "hazardous to your health.") Nonetheless, the dangers of radon to miners have practically disappeared, because mines are now better ventilated than they were in the 1950s. partly in reaction to those early radon studies.

Dr. Jane Orient, a Tucson physician and former president of Doctors for Disaster Preparedness, has written that people whose homes have high radon levels have two choices for making money: Either sue the developer or charge admission.

Why charge admission? For centuries, people have paid money and travelled great distances to visit famous spas like Bath in England and Badgastein in Austria. These natural hot baths are well-known for their health-giving properties. One cause of their health benefits is the presence of natural radioactivity in the water and in the rocks around the water, sometimes in the form of radon.

Those who are making a big deal

out of radon in our homes and schools — Ralph Nader, the EPA — argue that radon emissions are higher than what a person would experience sitting next to a nuclear power plant. That's true. It's true because nuclear power plants are remarkably safe and secure. Writes Dr. Orient:

"To be precise, a house that is considered safe by EPA standards gives its inhabitants, over their lifetimes, about eight times as much radiation exposure as a hypothetical power plant accident that is supposed to require evacuation. Anti-nuclear activists rant about the second potential exposure, but until recently almost everyone had yawned over the first."

EPA Administrator Reilly argues that "no one wants to have to learn about risk assessment. What people want to know is that the regulators — the protectors of their health — share their values, have integrity, know what they're doing and can be trusted." He added: "We must have the confidence of the public."

The release of the radon report by the EPA might undermine the very cause that Mr. Reilly is trying to serve. Too many reports like this sound very much like the boy who cried wolf.

Radon, occurring naturally, has been with us for generations, if not centuries, without much to concern us. Why be so skittish about something that might actually be beneficial?

Richard Sincere is a Washington-based policy analyst.

"In a dangerous situation, we have chosen the most dangerous of courses. We have chosen not to face our danger."

— Edward Teller

(Dr. Teller will be the final speaker at the DDP/TACDA Seminar on October 1st)

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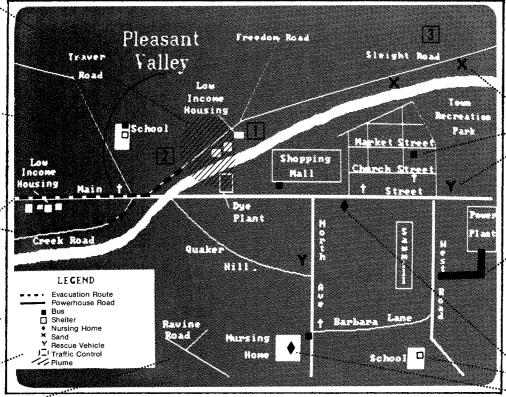
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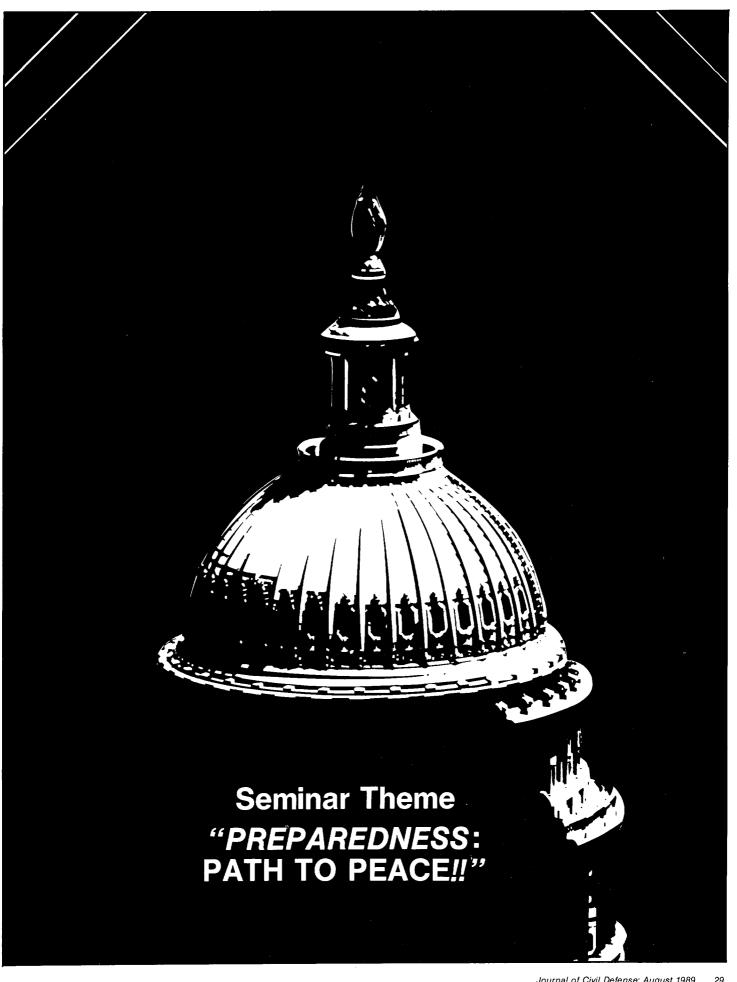
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## **UPCOMING**

Aug 6	PROTECT AMERICA, BUILD SDI DAY, See page 13.	
Aug 7-11	OCCUPATIONAL & ENVIRONMENTAL RADIATION PROTECTION, Boston, MA. Basic rules and practices for working safely with radiation, in-depth coverage of atomic structure and radioactivity, ionizing radiation, biological effects of exposures, external & internal radiation hazards, radiation monitoring & instrumentation and more. Fee \$900. Contact: Sharon E. Block, Harvard School of Public Health, 677 Huntington Ave., Boston, MA 02115 (617/732-1171).	
Aug 9-11	WISCONSIN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION ANNUAL WORKSHOP, Harborside Country Inn, Superior, WI. Contact: Paul M. Hess (414/656-6595).	
Aug 11-13	3RD INTERNATIONAL "HANDS-ON" DISASTER CONTROL SCHOOL, St. Augustine, FL. Objective: prepare public safety, industry and military groups in disaster control/tragic events. Features: case history studies of disaster handling & provides the opportunity to observe or hands-on participation. Certificate of completion. Fee \$230 prior to program, \$280 on day of school. Contact: Safety Systems (904/963-3100).	
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	<b>IN-PLACE FILTER TESTING WORKSHOP,</b> Boston, MA. In-depth coverage of air filtration theory, aerosol technology, adsorption theory, air-flow measurements, in-place testing of particulate (HEPA) filters and nuclear clean-air technology. Fee \$1000. Contact: see Aug. 7 above.	
Aug 26-30	THE SPIRIT OF SUCCESS IAFC '89: 116th Annual Fire & Emergency Services Expo, Indianapolis Convention Center, 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	<b>FUNDAMENTALS COURSE FOR RADIOLOGICAL OFFICER, CSTI,</b> an in-depth review of radiation and its effects. Implement proper protective actions in a radiological emergency. Contact: California Specialized Training Institute. P.O. Box 8104, San Luis Obispo, CA 93403-8104, (805/549-3554 or 805/549-3529).	
Sep 15-17	1989 INDIANA CONFERENCE ON EMS, Indiana Convention Center, Indianapolis, IN. Sponsored by Indiana: EMS Commission, ACEP Chapter, Ambulance Assn., Emergency Nurses Assn. Chapter, EMS Instructors Assn., State Police, Dept. of Fire Bldg. Service, CD, Board of Health and Environmental Mgt. Contact: Sherrie Crain (317/232-3980).	
Sep 16-17	HAZ-MAT COMMAND SCHOOL, Petaluma, CA. Presented by Safety Systems Schools and hosted by US Coast Guard Training Center. Classroom review of actual case studies including practical & meaningful emergency response procedures, leak, spill & fire control and more. Hands-on training provides incident scene decision making scenarios and realistic leak, spill & fire control. Fee \$115 prior to seminar, \$145 late. Program notebook and completion certificate. Contact Chief Don Rossiter (707/765-7359) or Ron Gore (904/963-3100).	
Sep 17-18	<b>SYMPOSIUM ON EMERGENCY MEDICINE</b> , Beijing, China. In conjunction with 6th World Congress on Emer. & Disaster Medicine. (see Sep 10-15 above).	
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Sep 18-22	CIVIL DEFENSE SYSTEMS, PROGRAMS AND POLICIES: The Federal Orientation. FEMA/EMI, Emmitsburg, MD. Intro to the civil defense system of the U.S. is designed to provide an understanding of the history, mission and current status of U.S. civil defense. How nuclear attack preparedness enhances & supports natural & technological preparedness. Criteria: Federal or Regional CD/Emer. Mgmt. personnel. 1 credit hour. Contact your local state office or EMI (1-800/638-9600).	
Sep 29 -Oct 2	12TH ANNUAL DDP/TACDA SEMINAR, Washington, DC area (Stouffer Concourse Hotel, Crystal City). Focus: effective homeland defenses. Also (on Sep 29); 3½-hour High Frontier conference and 4-hour Hospital Disaster Planning conference. Contact: TACDA, P.O. Box 1057, Starke, FL 32091. (Tel: 904/964-5397). See pages 6-11.	
Oct 14-17	NCCEM ANNUAL CONFERENCE, South Bend, IN. Contact: NCCEM, 7297 Lee Highway, Suite N, Falls Church, VA 22042 (703/533-7672). See page 14.	
Oct 23-25	CONGRESS OF EMERGENCY AND DISASTER MEDICINE, Piestany, Czechoslovakia. See page 16.	
Oct 26-29	SOCCORSO AMICO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE, Salerno, Italy. See pages 16-17.	

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### LATELINE . . .

"IMPORTANT" AND UNIMPORTANT PEOPLE

NOTHING HAS LIT THE FIRE OF AMERICAN PATRIOTISM so brightly in the last half century or so than the U. S. Supreme Court's decision to tolerate the burning of the American flag. Newsweek caught the mood of the citizenry:

The nation's reaction was stunned outrage. Veterans groups across the country denounced the ruling. "Nobody, but nobody, should ever deface the American flag," said American Legion member Charles Inglis of Houston, who fought in both World War II and Korea. "I don't give a damn whether it's [the protester's] civil right or not. I fought to protect the American flag, not to protect him." . . .

A chorus of American voices, led by President George Bush himself, demanded a constitutional amendment protecting the flag. The Senate by a vote of 97-3 passed a resolution condemning the high court decision. Reactions like this smothered that of some Liberals who supported the decision. For instance, Center for Constitutional Rights attorney David Cole declared:

The First Amendment has survived for 200 years without exceptions. It is outrageous for the President to urge that we deviate from the fundamental principles of toleration and freedom of expression.

(Expletive deleted.) Such sentiments were buried under an American awakening to the fact that the American flag deserved respect and that those who chose to desecrate it were criminals in the eyes of the law -- or were supposed to be.

Just before the court's decision Donald S. McAlvany wrote in The McAlvany Intelligence Advisor that "America in the summer of '89 finds itself in decline in almost every way a nation can be in decline: financially, socially, politically, morally, and spiritually." Perhaps he was right, but perhaps also the flag incident has served to refocus the country on corrective action. William F. Buckley Jr. caught the sense of the country's reaction to the flag-burning decision by saying in his June 27th column:

. . . And surely a society that has the power to conscript, and in many cases to send to their deaths in defense of that flag its citizens, has also the right to guard against desecrating the flag that symbolizes, even if it does not transubstantiate, their ideals.

. . . It is correct for a society as a matter of prudence to guard its banner against desecration, and to do so is also an act of dignity. And the maintenance of the national dignity is essential to the maintenance of the national morale.

America never saw so many American flags on display as on July 4, 1989.

What does all this have to do with civil defense? This: an awakening to the real meaning of the American flag has resulted in a wave of patriotism that calls for action to protect the flag. In somewhat the same way a nuclear attack on an American city would stimulate demands that known methods of protection -- SDI and civil defense -- be prescribed for the rest of America -- and quickly! Never happen? Hopefully not.

But the possibility of attack is recognized by government, and examples of protective measures for elements of leadership abound throughout the country. Why? Why is the NORAD Headquarters buried deeply under Cheyenne Mountain in Colorado? Why does Mount Weather outside Washington, D. C. stand ready to give protection to leadership? Why do hundreds of other leadership bunkers (including emergency operating centers for civil defense) dot the countryside? Why does AT&T construct underground stations to service its protected underground cables? There are a lot more "whys."

The Reflector, a weekly newspaper in Battle Ground, Washington reports that "A barge with about 7,000 tons of parts for underground survival shelters was scheduled to leave Vancouver May 5 for Adak, Alaska..." The cost: \$8 million. Further on the report states: "The shelters will be installed in Alaska for the protection of important people?"

Important people? What about unimportant people? What about all those Americans who have reacted to the incineration of the American flag? In addition to paying for the protection of leadership would they be willing to pay for the protection of themselves? Government might consider that too. It would get support, real support.



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#### **■ EDITORIAL**

### 5,000+ 4,000

#### <del>کہ,000</del> Soviet Nuclear Warheads — What Do They Mean?

In the late 1930s we closed our eyes to Nazi aggression in Europe. We hoped that it would go away. And Adolph Hitler encouraged us to nurse that hope. In this way we avoided the requirement for preparedness — a preparedness that would have denied Hitler the conquests he carried out. We bought a little nervous breathing room. In the end the cost was war, a war that sacrificed millions of lives, a war that would not have happened had we taken the deliberate steps that were needed to avoid it: in brief, a *defense* against it.

Today we face a similar "catch-22" situation. 5,000 pinpoint-accurate nuclear warheads are targeted upon us. A nightmare. We refuse to contemplate it. We don't want to believe it. So we don't. We hope that somehow the nightmare will go away.

But piety and hope won't do it.

The Soviets are also nuclear targets. They don't ignore the nightmare. That is to say, the Soviet *Government* does not ignore it. And because they do not ignore it, there now exists in the Soviet Union a credible Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) that can shoot down incoming warheads. And there exists also a \$6 billion-a-year Soviet civil defense maintenance program for a \$200 billion Soviet investment in civil defense protective measures.

The results in terms of risk to individuals is simply this:

Chances of surviving a full-scale nuclear attack:

FOR A SOVIET CITIZEN \_\_\_\_\_ 20 to 1

FOR AN AMERICAN CITIZEN \_\_\_\_\_ LESS THAN EVEN

USSR Fatalities 5%

USSR USSA

The reason for TACDA's existence is to try to change this imbalance. It can be changed. It would cost 15¢ per day per American — probably somewhat less — to be prepared so that the above lopsided comparison would not only be corrected, but would in fact place the American in an advantageous position. With superior American technology it would, with this investment look like this:

Chances of surviving a full-scale nuclear attack

FOR A SOVIET CITIZEN \_\_\_\_\_ 20 to 1

FOR AN AMERICAN CITIZEN \_\_\_\_\_ 50 to 1

Who can change it? Government. And at what cost (with its acute budget pains)? At the cost of eliminating some of the debilitating, demoralizing welfare programs and rigged pork-barrel projects that pamper constituents and perpetuate political masquerades AND USING THESE FUNDS FOR HOMELAND DEFENSE — SDI AND CIVIL DEFENSE.

In other words, at no real cost in dollars. Simply by placing the emphasis on what is needed — on our government's No. 1 constitutional obligation:

"TO PROVIDE FOR THE COMMON DEFENSE."

With these new odds for American survival who would dare attack?

The answer: NO ONE. And the result: PEACE.

Is this worth 15¢ a day? TACDA claims that it is. Its mission is to convince government that addressing the problem realistically can provide a solution that will see the United States and its people endure, survive.

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