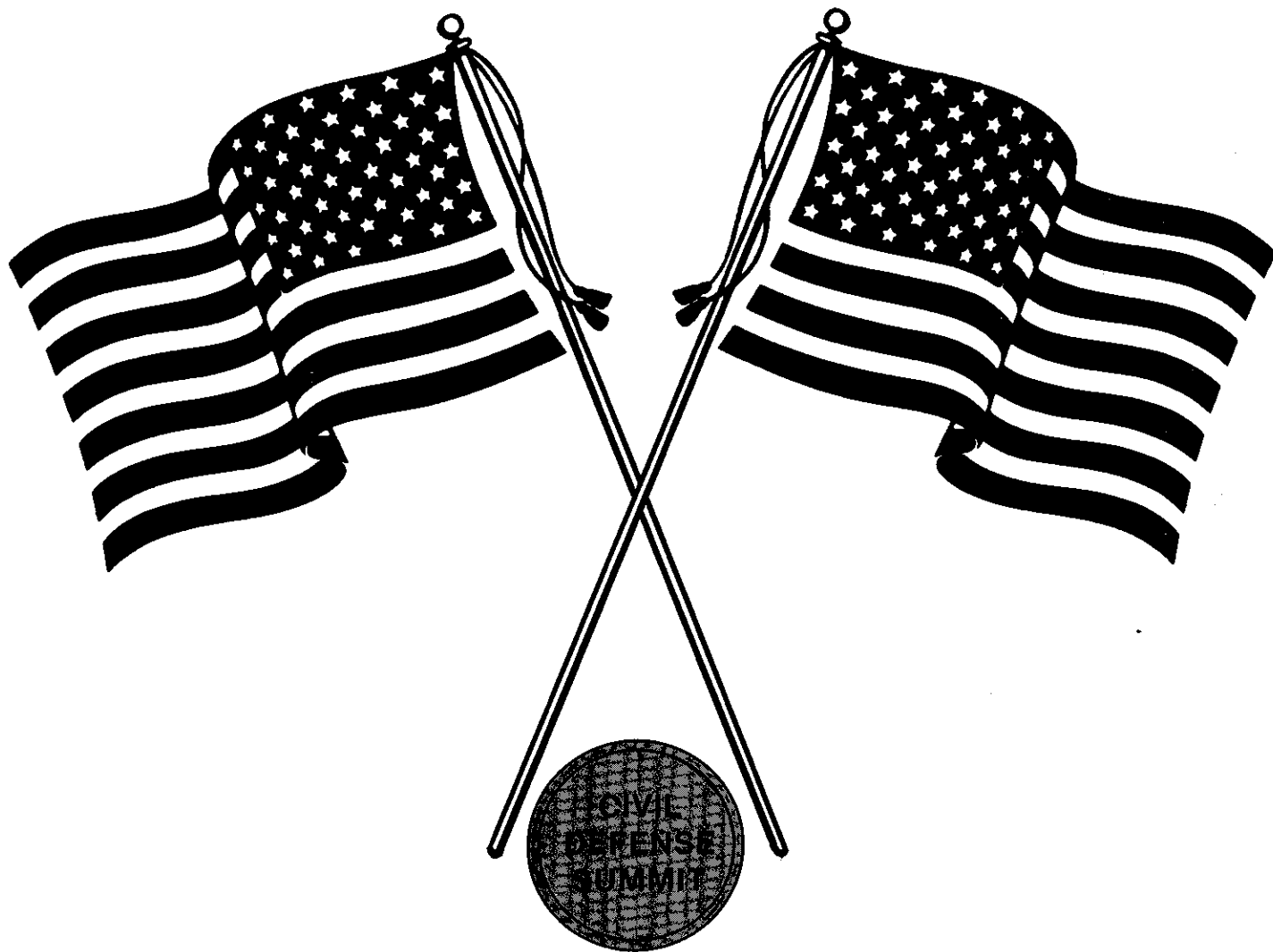


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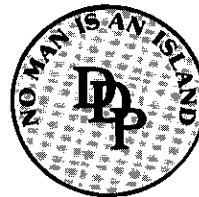
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STIRRINGS AT FEMA

By the time this report is distributed, it will be Labor Day and the Federal Government will be back in business. At this mid-August writing, the Congress is in recess and the President is fishing on the coast of Maine. Only the bureaucracy is still in Washington.

The big news for civil defenders is that on August 14th President Bush nominated Richard C. Breeden to be the new chairman of the Security and Exchange Commission. Why should readers of the *Journal of Civil Defense* care about that? Well, as Assistant to the President for Issues Analysis, Richard Breeden is the "senior staffer" mentioned in my last column as having been tasked by the President to find an appropriate person to be appointed Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Breeden . . . tasked by the President to find an appropriate . . . director.

Breeden, a banking lawyer, served from 1982 to 1985 as deputy counsel to then-Vice President George Bush and obviously has the President's trust. He is reputed to have been a key figure in the crafting of the S&L bailout legislation that passed the Congress before recess. How, then, could he have devoted any significant amount of time to the search for a new FEMA Director? It is this question that leads some observers of the Washington scene to assume that the talent hunt is back to Square One, especially since it is rumored that none of the earlier contenders who have been mentioned are still being considered. Don't look for a new director until January or February, they say.

A minority of my contacts disagree with this view. Breeden, they say, is a man that gets things done and dislikes leaving any loose ends when he moves on to another job. Robert Morris, current acting FEMA director, while disclaiming any knowledge of the status of the talent search, confirmed that Breeden had made several visits to the FEMA headquarters at 500 C Street, SW in the past two months. Further, new names have surfaced in the bureaucratic rumor mill. One is a former Republican governor of Vermont. Another is a retired Army reserve general. Some FEMA wag suggested upon hearing this that FEMA had had enough of generals; it is time for an admiral to be nominated!

If the minority view is correct, President Bush may have announced his new FEMA Director by the time this column is printed, or at least before the upcoming TACDA CD Seminar.

Civil Defense Budget Stall

When the Congress returns to Capitol Hill after Labor Day, there will be but three weeks left before the new Federal fiscal year, which begins on October 1st. Appropriations for FY 1990 have not been passed for most departments and agencies at recess time. The biggest is the Defense Appropriations Act, which President Bush threatens to veto if House provisions remain after conference. Civil defense funds are buried in the HUD and Independent Offices bill. You

Breeden . . . made several visits to the FEMA headquarters . . .

may have heard of the investigation of the scandal at HUD, Department of Housing and Urban Development. Whether or not the scandal has anything to do with it, the bill has not reached the House floor and progress has been even less in the Senate. Hill staffers have promised quick action when the Congress reconvenes but most observers are betting that most of the Government will be operating under a continuing resolution come October 1st. That means that FEMA can spend like it did this current year. Since the final appropriation is unlikely to be much more, it will not make much difference. □



In the June issue of the Journal Bill Chipman discussed the need to "put the 'dual' back into dual-use civil defense." In this article he discusses the idea of CD "Surge" — doing in time of crisis or increased tension what one has not done before, in the way of CD preparations. This is another article not on CD as it should be, but on CD as it is in the real world. Journal readers who have heard a little about the so-called "surge" approach may have the uneasy feeling that the word "surge" can be too easily used as an excuse for doing nothing. This article outlines some of the pro's and con's of CD surge.

Civil Defense Surge

— William K. Chipman, LLB, SJD

In an earlier article I urged that the "dual" be put back into dual-use civil defense — that is, that reasonable attention be given to attack preparedness, which was too largely ignored by FEMA in 1979 to 1986. Since 1986, FEMA has put renewed emphasis on attack preparedness, as required by the Federal Civil Defense Act and National Security Decision Directive (NSDD) 259. (As noted in the earlier article, "attack preparedness" is by no means limited to preparedness for a super-power nuclear conflict. It also covers other emergencies resulting from the use of nuclear weapons, such as their use by terrorists, or attack by some third power, or an accidental missile launch.)

If FEMA, during the Bush Administration, follows through to assure that CD is truly dual-use — including preparedness for attack as well as peacetime disasters — the prognosis is good for moderate but steady improvements in attack preparedness. But if the Agency again lets the emphasis shift away from countering nuclear weapons effects, the 1979-1986 decline in attack preparedness will again take over. In fact, decline could all too readily be followed by the final demise of civil defense, if OMB or Congress decide that a program oriented almost entirely to peacetime disasters has merit but, in time of grave budget deficit, is not one for the Federal treasury to support. The little CD goose, which has laid quite a few golden eggs for peacetime disaster preparedness, may very well not survive one more swing of the pendulum away from

In three decades as a top executive in the nation's civil defense emergency management agency Bill Chipman's practical views on what America's homeland defense capabilities should be — in contrast to the shadow of a program they have become — have earned him the respect of all serious students of defense, detente and peace through preparedness. Chipman, who retired from FEMA in September 1988, continues to work unabated for putting in place a system of citizen protective measures that will work to see the United States contend with the deadly problems of the "nuclear age." This article is Chipman's second in a three-part series he plans for the *Journal of Civil Defense*. He promises that his third article will dwell on "what CD ought to be." That should be well worth waiting for — hopefully not too long.

attack preparedness, something which both FEMA and its State and local counterparts would do well to ponder.

But even if the 60 cents per capita we spend for CD is well invested, this simply can't produce a great deal in the way of attack preparedness. What should we do, assuming there won't be much more than 60 cents for CD — at least, not unless the world becomes a much more threatening place than it now seems to be, in the eyes of most people?

In addition to directing renewed emphasis on attack preparedness, NSDD 259 says that the CD program must include plans and preparations for CD "surge" in time of increasing international tension. On the face of it, this seems to make sense. After all, it's clear enough that those who cannot afford ready-to-go civil defense must look to the next-best solution — even if it is next-best by a long way — namely, readiness to develop as much CD as possible in whatever time may be available in a period of escalating tension.

But, one may ask, is CD surge really any good? Isn't a crisis almost sure to boil up into nuclear attack too

rapidly for surge plans to be of the slightest use? Has there ever really been a CD surge? If so, how did it go?

The short answer is that of course no one can guarantee that there would be time enough in a developing crisis to execute CD surge plans, even good ones. No one can even give the odds of having enough time to surge CD. (Do you like one chance out of three? One chance out of ten? One out of fifty? Pick a number.) Nor can anyone guarantee that even good CD surge plans, if they existed, would be executed, for fear — on the part of decision-makers at the time — of "rocking the boat."

But there has indeed been one historical example of an effective CD surge. In other words, even if one thinks the odds are not high for having enough time to surge CD preparations, the fact remains that it was actually done once, and done successfully — in Great Britain following the Munich crisis of 1938.

As Churchill recounts in "The Gathering Storm," the British governments of the 1930's had tried to appease Hitler, with scant success but with British opinion sharply divided on what to do about a resur-

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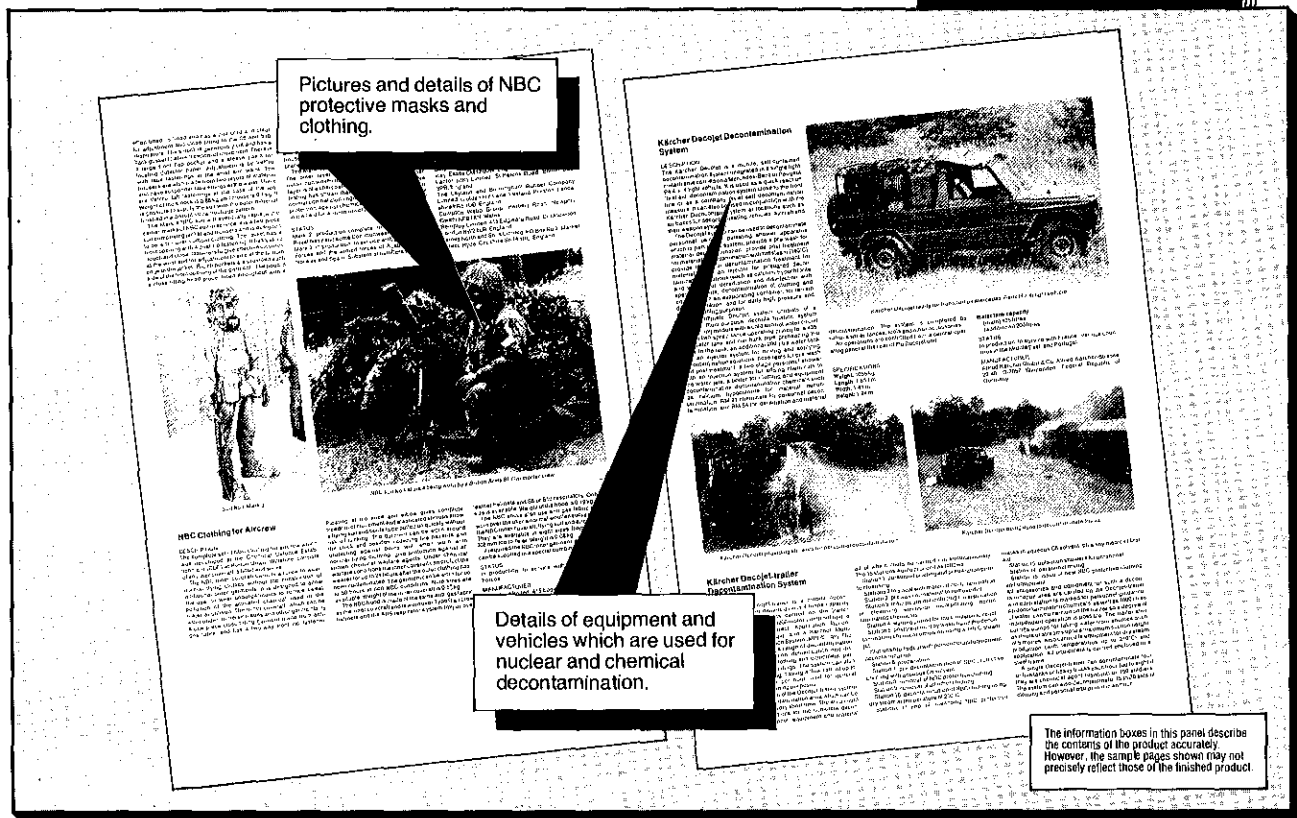
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gent Germany while avoiding a second world war. After the shock of Munich, however, consensus soon developed that war was indeed coming. No one could say exactly when or precisely how, but it was clear to all that mobilization must now become the order of the day.

Civil defence received its due share of funds and attention, along with the Royal Navy, the Army, and the RAF. In the 11 months between Munich and the outbreak of the war in September 1939, the British developed detailed evacuation plans and a large-scale organization which worked when put to the test in the three days immediately before Britain's declaration of war on September 3, 1939. And in the additional months before the blitz began in August 1940, a great deal more was done to develop CD capabilities. Thousands of air raid wardens, auxiliary policemen, firefighters, and others were trained and assigned to support the regular forces. Medical supplies were marshalled, and hospital capacities sharply expanded.

In short, British CD capabilities were developed, by what one could call a "surge" approach, and CD worked effectively when the blitz came. The British experience certainly suggests that it is the course of prudence to develop CD surge plans and capabilities, even if there is no way to know what the odds are that there would be time enough to execute the surge plans, if they are ever needed.

We all hope, certainly, that the U.S. will never experience a Munich, and that the sunny skies and balmy breezes of détente, which appear to exist today, will not be overtaken by dark clouds, much less a tempest. This, however, can scarcely be guaranteed, and should the clouds indeed come it would obviously be better to have some reasonable ability to improve CD by large expenditures in a short time than to have made no preparations at all.

The disadvantages of the surge approach are obvious. Surge can too readily become a mere slogan, a facile excuse for doing nothing to speak of towards either in-being or "surgeable" attack protection. An example of the surge concept carried to a ridiculous extreme in another Defense area would be to assert, "The U.S. needs no Active Army divisions because we have a robust militia tradition. In case of crisis, we can

simply call out the minutemen."

Another extreme view is one which holds that surging CD is simply impossible: it is too vast and complex a task to be done at all, much less in several months or even a year of rising tension. That would undoubtedly be the case if we had done next to nothing to prepare for a CD surge. It is, in fact, arguably the case today. FEMA has taken first steps towards developing the surge capabilities NSDD 259 requires, but there are many steps yet to be taken.

One historic example of an effective CD Surge

FEMA has had a quite detailed Surge Budget Handbook for over a year, including a standby emergency budget comprised of five nested options. Option "A" involves very low-visibility actions, such as printing and preparing to distribute survival information for the public. Such actions require very low expenditures, so low, in fact, that the funds needed could be generated by reprogramming monies already in hand, without the need to go to Congress to request an emergency supplemental appropriation. The next option involves more visible and more extensive actions, but still requires no supplemental appropriation.

Options "C" through "E," by contrast, do require requesting Congress to approve an emergency appropriation. The funding levels of these options are, respectively, about \$0.4, \$0.9, and \$1.4 billion. The surge actions involved include such things as highly accelerated training of 2 million or more radiological monitors and other personnel, accelerated shelter surveys and emergency planning by additional personnel supported by the surge funds, procurement of radios for local and State governments, and developing or upgrading local and State emergency operating centers.

There can . . . be no guarantee . . . of how much time would be available

The essence of the problem of CD surge is to be ready to make maximum progress, if the need arises, in minimum time. This in turn requires readiness to submit a surge budget

promptly to Congress and then, once funds are appropriated, to put these to work in States and communities throughout the country as nearly immediately as possible.

The standby budget is in hand, but much more remains to be done. Using surge funds to produce actual life-saving capabilities obviously requires highly decentralized operations, in localities from coast to coast. This would in turn require that thousands of people turn to and achieve concrete results in CD areas which today are unfamiliar, in fact unknown, to most. That is a large order indeed but one which, given detailed and craftsmanlike preparation, need not be insuperable.

The problem can be illuminated by considering an area, radiological defense training, where the concept of surge buildup has been accepted for a number of years. The aim has been to develop a modest in-being cadre of radiological monitoring instructors, one of whose major duties in time of surge or crisis would be to train large numbers of additional radiological monitors. To do this requires training manuals, films, and related materials. In fact, videotapes designed for surge training of monitors have been developed and distributed to the States. Overall, there is a rather respectable surge "base" in the area of training radiological defense personnel, even though it should be strengthened by such actions as developing detailed local plans to conduct the surge training, and exercising these plans periodically.

The feasibility of CD surge operations across the board is a function of the effort devoted to developing the many components of the "surge base," analogous to what has been done in the radiological defense area. Readiness for accelerated emergency planning, for example, requires readiness to expand the present small cadre of planners manyfold, which in turn requires training courses, manuals, and arrangements and procedures for rapid expansion. The same applies in a number of additional areas.

Nor should one underrate the critical need for administrative and fiscal arrangements to conduct highly decentralized surge buildup operations throughout the country. The essence of the problem is to be ready to conduct business emphatically *not* as usual. This too is a

function of the care and skill with which the surge base has been developed — in this area, standby documentation and procedures for conducting business not at all as usual.

The steps already taken to develop a radiological training surge base point the way to similar steps in the many additional areas where the base remains to be developed. But will a reasonable surge base, once developed, provide fair or good confidence of protection for the American people in the event of increasing ten-

The limited imaginations of most scholars or laymen

sions escalating eventually to nuclear attack? There can obviously be no guarantee, for the uncertainties are many, starting with the key issue outlined above — of how much time would be available for surge operations.

Foremost is the perceptual hurdle, that beginning CD surge operations, even those of low visibility, could be seen by U.S. decision-makers as potentially alarming to both domestic and international opinion. Would the White House in fact authorize FEMA to commence surge actions, including going to Congress for a supplemental appropriation? ("Tomorrow would be better than today for something like that, which could really rock the boat — and next week looks even better than tomorrow.") If the request were made, would Congress indeed appropriate the funds? And if Congress were sufficiently alarmed to provide the appropriation, could tangible improvements in readiness be made, in the time which turned out to be available before the U.S. suffered an attack or other nuclear disaster?

One must bear in mind that surge actions such as getting survival information to the people might be completed in a matter of days, if arrangements had been made for decentralized mass printing and distribution. Other actions, however, could require a number of weeks to complete, and still others, many months.

It is certainly clear that scenarios of the kind often developed for exercises simply will not permit meaningful surge improvements. These classically include political tensions which rise over a period of several weeks,

followed by conventional hostilities, then the employment of theater nuclear weapons, and soon thereafter on the U.S. by the intercontinental weapons.

Such scenarios, however, are by no means the only kind which might occur. As Herman Kahn once observed, "History has a habit of being richer and more ingenious than the limited imaginations of most scholars or laymen."¹ We live in a volatile world. At the time of writing there are instabilities in China, in Iran, in Poland, and in the USSR itself. Who can say what the situation may be in a year's time, or two years or four years?

One could envisage, for example, a reversal of current Soviet policies, followed by developments, perhaps in the Middle East, which resulted in rising political tensions, followed by superpower conventional hostilities — conceivably even theater nuclear hostilities — but with the superpowers mutually deterred from strategic nuclear conflict.

Alternatively, the threat of nuclear terrorism here or abroad, and certainly the detonation of a terrorist nuclear device, would raise fears of additional terrorist threats. These, in turn, would likely generate irresistible public demand for improved CD protection at the earliest possible time — a demand, in other words, to surge CD.

Similarly, the outbreak of nuclear conflict between non-European powers could also generate U.S. public demand for rapid, surged improvements in CD. It is quite possible that in such a situation, with television bringing the horrors of nuclear weapons effects into the living rooms of America, the Federal Government might decide to take low-cost, low-visibility surge actions promptly, and to prepare for more intensive actions as public (and hence congressional) demand might require. (Does anyone care to speculate on the odds for a nuclear conflict in, say, the lamentably volatile Middle East? We'd all like to hope the odds are low, but most would put them higher than the odds for a super-power confrontation.)

In short, surge readiness is a long way indeed from a panacea, but one can quite readily envisage scenarios in which a competently developed surge base would be of the utmost importance. Today, to be sure, CD surge is closer to being a slogan than

a capability. It is still in a status too similar to a view that we don't really need Active Army divisions, because in time of need we can simply call out the minutemen. But it is quite feasible to do better, much better, in developing a usable CD surge base, which we might one day rather badly need and want.

What is required is due and reasonable attention, and workmanlike effort, to develop a surge base as NSDD 259 directs. As these preparations mature at the FEMA level, they will need to be extended to the States and then to local jurisdictions. In practice, this will require a moderate amount of planning and preparedness work at those levels, together with surge-related exercises every second or third year (not all to be conducted "next year" — some must be conducted "this year").

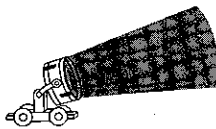
Beggars can't be choosers

To sum up, CD surge preparations are not a terribly strong reed to lean on. Certainly we would all like to see actually in being, ready to go, the CD systems our people would need in a time of rising threat — something like the Swiss level of preparedness, or at least the Soviet level. But to put it bluntly, beggars can't be choosers. Our CD budgets are below the poverty level — and they will all too likely continue there.

In these circumstances, it seems obvious to me, at least, that one would have to be very foolish indeed not to devote reasonable attention and effort to CD surge preparedness. Admittedly, we might not have the time needed to execute the plans, should the need to do so arise. A crisis might escalate rapidly, not giving us the several months or more we'd need to surge CD with some effectiveness. And admittedly the plans, even if ready and exercised, might not be executed if a crisis came, for fear of "rocking the boat."

But the British CD "surge" following the Munich crisis shows that situations can arise when CD may indeed be surged. In such situations, time would be far more valuable than money. And moderate investments in CD surge preparedness are basically aimed at buying time. So while surge capabilities are no panacea, it would be irresponsible not to have developed them, as NSDD 259 directs. □

¹On *Thermonuclear War*, Princeton, 1960, page 137.



ROBINSON DELIVERS SHELTER TO UTAH

On Wednesday, August 16th, Dr. Arthur B. Robinson delivered a multi-hazard mobile display shelter to a state: Utah. The Salt Lake City presentation was in conjunction with "Preparedness Expo '89" at the Salt Palace. The shelter will be used as an educational and informational display by the State Office of Disaster Services.

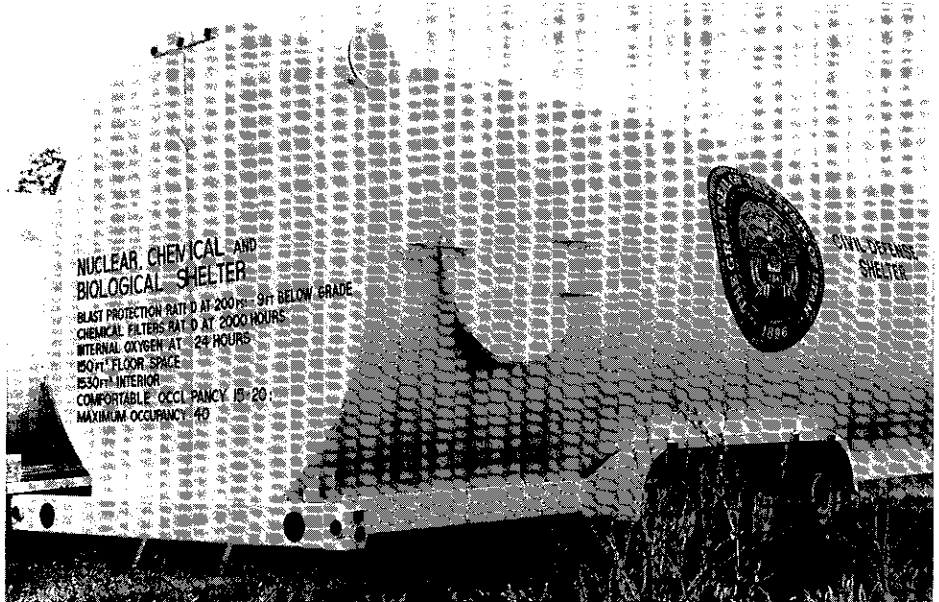
Other states currently expressing an interest in acquiring similar multi-hazard shelters are Pennsylvania, Idaho, Georgia and Arizona.

A Robinson proposal is for FEMA to be given a supplement during the next fiscal year to finance the

**2,000 . . . 150 person . . . shelters for
. . . \$75 million**

construction of 2,000 fully-equipped and installed 150-person nuclear-chemical-biological shelters for a total cost of \$75 million. It also contains the recommendation that \$25 million be funded for the distribution of attack-related self-help civil defense information and \$10 million for the establishment of new Agriculture Department rules for the storage of national food reserves near Americans who do not live in food-producing regions.

(Dr. Robinson will appear at the DDP/TACDA Seminar on the September 30th shelter panel.)



↑
Robinson Shelter
goes to Utah.

State seal on
Utah's shelter. →



"NO AMERICAN HIROSHIMAS" DAY A HIT IN 45 STATES, 60+ CITIES

The Center for Peace and Freedom's 1989 shot at a nationwide "No American Hiroshimas Day" — with the center's director John Kwapisz organizing the promotion — brought home to people in 45 states on August 6th the fact that Americans are hostages to aggressor attack.

"America is still totally undefended from a nuclear missile attack or accidental launch," said Kwapisz to participant cities. "The Hiroshima anniversary is thus a compelling reminder of the terrible threat to America's cities and people that hangs over their heads as long as nations hostile to the U.S. have ballistic missiles. Building anti-missile defenses — not trusting the Soviets — is the safest way of . . . assuring that what happened to Hiroshima will never happen to any American city.

In his message to the Center's Washington rally President George Bush said that "your steadfast support for SDI and our strategic modernization programs can make a difference. I am hopeful that . . . the logic behind our programs to strengthen deterrence will prevail."

(The Center for Peace and Freedom's Director, John Kwapisz, will speak at the DDP/TACDA Seminar on Sept. 30.)

RESEARCH ALTERNATIVES ACCEPTING NOMINATIONS FOR ERIE JONES AWARD

The E. Erie Jones Award for Excellence in Comprehensive Emergency Management — sponsored by Research Alternatives, Inc. (966 Hungerford Drive, Suite 1, Rockville, MD 20850) — will be presented in January 1990. Nominating papers are due by November 30, 1989. Interested parties may receive detailed information by contacting Research Alternatives Inc. Publications Department representatives K. C. Chartrand or Marcella Liem (Tel: 301/424-2803).

FEMA's new focus on civil defense took the form of a late-July study by emergency management specialists from across the nation. Opinions on developing a credible civil defense varied widely. Here Dr. Jane Orient gives her report on the proceedings and what they may mean to preparedness in the United States.

Civil Defense in the Year 2000

(Strategic Planning Session Held by FEMA's Office of Civil Defense)

— Jane M. Orient, M.D.

"Civil defense is a significant element of our total policy . . . for deterring all forms of attack, by demonstrating our Nation's will to survive. . . ."

"If we are vulnerable to coercion due to lack of confidence of our populations, Free World nations may give our enemies the benefits of victory without the cost of war. . . ."

These statements, made by Craig Alderman, Jr., Deputy Under Secretary for Defense Policy before the Subcommittee on Military Installations and Facilities, House Committee on Armed Services, March 15, 1989, give some cause for hope that civil defense might be revitalized. However, Mr. Alderman also stated that our current civil defense policy, when fully implemented, "will provide an effective, yet affordable, civil defense posture for the nation."

"Civil defense can't wait for the year 2000."

Setting the goals for this civil defense posture was the purpose of the meeting convened July 24-28 at the National Emergency Training Center in Emmitsburg, MD, by John McKay, Director of the Office of Civil Defense. Organizations in attendance included the National Coordinating Council on Emergency Management (NCEM), the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), the Department of Defense, the International City Management Association, the National Governor's Association, the National Association of Counties, and the National Association of State Legislators. Walmer E. Strope represented TACDA and the American Strategic Defense Association, and Jane Orient represented

TACDA, DDP, and the American Homeland Defense Alliance. "Civil Defense in the Year 2000" was a follow-up to the June meeting held at the Johns Hopkins Foreign Policy Institute (see August, 1989, *Journal of Civil Defense*).

"Civil Defense Can't Wait for the Year 2000" was the theme for TACDA's presentation. FEMA should begin immediately to *build* — not merely to *plan* — shelters to protect the American people in the event of an attack. A pilot program for constructing (at a cost of \$75 million) 2,000 shelters for 150 persons each with 200-psi blast protection, a protection factor of at least 1,000 against radiation, and chemical and biological protection would begin to develop the expertise and the public support needed for a nationwide shelter program. As a temporary stopgap, TACDA also urged immediate distribution of field-tested self-help instructions (*Nuclear War Survival Skills* by Cresson Kearny) to at least one in 40 Americans, and completion of emergency evacuation plans.

The assumptions underlying TACDA's proposal include a disparity in the number of casualties expected in the US and USSR after a Soviet first strike with American retaliation (5% of the Soviet population vs. 60% of Americans). Some believe that TACDA's figures are exaggerated, and that 20% vs. 40% would be a better estimate. Others believe that the situation could be far worse, given increases in the Soviet offensive and defensive forces, especially if the Soviets deliberately targeted civilians

All of the participating organizations agreed that a Soviet threat still exists, Gorbachev's arms control proposals notwithstanding, and that chemical and biological weapons, as well as nuclear proliferation, are also of

Local and state emergency managers tend to place a higher priority on response to natural and technological hazards.

“‘Civil defense’ has an honorable history, and is viewed favorably by 80 percent of the American population,” McKay said.

"Dual use" is the only way to sell attack preparedness, in the view of many conference participants. However, the danger of preparing for "all hazards but one" was acknowledged. Generally, dual use is envisioned as a one-way phenomenon: attack preparedness should improve ability to respond to other disasters. Yet a two-way application is possible: in planning for emergencies such as hazardous materials, an attack preparedness

Some state and local government representatives observed that it was difficult to stimulate interest in attack preparedness in their jurisdictions when it was not perceived to be of high federal priority, as reflected in the lack of funding.

Increased funding is extremely unlikely, in the view of OCD officials. Consequently, one discussion group predicted that in the year 2000 civil defense would be much as it is now — with neither a “base capability” nor a “surge” potential achieved — although agreement on objectives might have been reached. This view evoked heated discussion and was considered by many to be unacceptably pessimistic. Others felt that honesty was essential and that this outlook accurately reflected the true situation.

The TACDA/DDP/AHDA representative has submitted a minority report.

TACDA's proposals were called "unrealistic" for a variety of reasons: the current political climate, the federal budget deficit, the ozone hole, etc. Because the proposals were very specific — thus constituting "objectives" rather than "goals" — detailed discussion was beyond the scope of the meeting, although no specific criticisms were raised. The TACDA/DDP/AHDA representative has submitted a minority report.

A consensus statement of goals for the year 2000 is being prepared by the Office of Civil Defense. ☐

"It is certainly in our power, if we act in time, to guard ourselves, first of all, from a mortal blow which would compel us to capitulate; and secondly, it is in our power, I firmly believe, to make it extremely unlikely that we should be attacked, or that we should be attacked by this particular method of terrorizing the civil population by the slaughter of non-combatants, which, to the shame of the 20th century, we are now forced to discuss as a practical issue."

— Sir Winston Churchill, House of Commons 1935
(From *High Frontier Newswatch*)

"A world in which neither of two opponents can destroy the other is much, much more stable than one in which each can destroy the other."

— Eugene P. Wigner, 1985

One-third the size of Alabama, spread over the Jutland Peninsula and 500 islands in the North and Baltic seas, Denmark with its population of 5,000,000 poses no conceivable threat to its neighbors or to the rest of the world. But its civil defense program is tops. Dr. Reed Blake and Dr. John Christiansen, Brigham Young University (Provo, Utah) civil defense researchers, take a first-hand look at Danish efforts to give its population enhanced survival odds in a world capable of erupting in nuclear, chemical and/or biological warfare without notice. With a goodly number of on-the-spot CD studies to their credit (and more to come), Blake and Christiansen have become recognized international authorities on measures taken by governments to provide protection against modern attack for their peoples. (They will address both the DDP/TACDA Seminar in Washington DC on October 1st and the Soccorso Amico International Conference in Salerno, Italy on October 27th.)

Denmark: A Leader in Civil Defense

— Reed H. Blake and John R. Christiansen*

Unlike its lack of visibility in the United States, civil defense in Denmark has a high profile. Yet civil preparedness in this Nordic country, as elsewhere in the free world, is often not taken as seriously as CD officials desire.

Danish civil defense officials freely indicate many ways in which civil defense efforts are diminished by the public's responses. Take, for example, the following:

- Legislation requiring sheltering capabilities in new structures are not always enforced by authorities.

- Faced with the choice of undergoing military as opposed to civil defense training as required by law, most young men opt for the former.



Blake

*Both professors of Social Work and Sociology, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah 84602.

- Only recently, when civil defense vehicles were repainted from grey to orange it evoked comments of "Disneyland."

- Despite these and other reactions to civil defense activity, Danish civil-preparedness efforts are among the best worldwide, and offer a model for many other countries to emulate.

CD PHILOSOPHY

"Civil defense in Denmark is viewed as a humanitarian and non-military organization whose task it is to save lives, render assistance to the public, relieve distress, and minimize damage to the physical environment," explains Elisabeth Bencard, section head in the national civil defense office. "It's an important element within the system of national defense and forms an integral part of the country's overall defense activities. It ranks with other defense components such as the military and the police," she says.

Adds Susanne Djourup, also a section head in the national office, "Like the United States, we take an all-hazards approach to our task, but unlike the U.S., we do not envision any large-scale relocation of our population. Ours is a small country. We protect our population in place,

as do other Scandinavian countries. We do this with a comprehensive sheltering plan using public and private buildings."

CD AUTHORITY

The responsibility for civil defense lies with the Civil Defense and Emergency Planning Agency, a department of the Ministry of the Interior. "Although the first Danish CD act was passed in 1935, mostly as a precaution against air raids, present-day civil defense is based on the Civil Defense Act passed on 27 May 1981," reports Bencard.

We protect our population in place, as do other Scandinavian countries

This act has four "principle elements." The first three of these deal with imminent danger. When danger is imminent: (1) the system functions as a *warning service*, issuing warnings to the civil population, (2) it organizes *evacuation* of civilians from endangered areas, and (3) it provides *shelter* for civilians. After the emergency is over, the system functions (4) as a *post-disaster service* to save lives and remedy damage.

Warning Service. Air attack warnings are made by 700 power-driven, remote-controlled sirens. These sirens are tested every Wednesday at 12 noon. There is also a dual-system back up system for these sirens in case of power failure.

In Denmark, warnings of radioactive fallout from nuclear explosions occurring inside or outside the country are different from the air-attack signal. This warning is followed by radio announcements informing people of the time when fallout is expected and how long to stay in shelters.

Evacuation. If it is felt necessary, large or small sections of the civil population may be removed from threatened or war-damaged areas with the objective of limiting the loss of lives.

Shelter. Since Denmark is a flat country, occupying principally the Jutland Peninsula and several large islands, it does not have the ability to shelter its population in hard-rock caverns as does Norway, Sweden, and Finland. Therefore it concentrates its efforts on public and private shelters that offer protection against debris, gas, and fallout.

The Danes' goal is to provide sheltering for 150 percent of the inhabitants of Copenhagen and Frederiksberg and for 125 percent of the population of other towns and cities in the country. This is done with the following types of shelters:

1. Public shelters. Twenty-five percent of the population is expected to be sheltered in public shelters. Currently there are over 250,000 such shelter spaces. All expenses toward these shelters are defrayed by the government.

2. Supplementary public shelters. Space for these shelters is derived from basements of buildings, underground parking garages, and the like that have been identified as suitable for sheltering. The cost of identifying, recording, and operating these shelters is borne by the government. At present, about 700,000 such spaces have been identified.

3. Reinforced rooms. Reinforced rooms are private shelters installed when the house or commercial building is constructed. This program has been in effect since 1950. About 4 million of these spaces have been established, and each year sees an additional 90,000 new spaces made available. All expenses for this type

shelter are met by the owner.

4. Supplementary reinforced rooms. In urban areas, other space is being identified to offer shelter once certain modifications are made. This space consists mainly of rooms in commercial buildings and industrial plants.

Post-disaster Services. An amalgamation of resources used in evacuation and sheltering plus other governmental and private resources would likely be used to provide post-disaster services. These resources would include those from municipal civil defense, self-protection, the Civil Defense Corps, the Civil Defense medical Services, Civil Defense Schools, and the Civil Defense League.

THE MUNICIPAL CD

In cities with populations of 5,000 or more, it is the responsibility of local authorities to organize civil defense services. These municipal CD services (apart from billeting and provisioning) comprise a so-called "extended relief service": fire service, emergency water supply service, technical service, rescue service, clearance service, signal service, as well as protection of vital municipal facilities.

Denmark is a flat country.

Under Danish law, personnel to carry out these functions come from two major sources. One source consists of the public employees of cities, since under Danish law, public employees as well as employees of concessionary companies, "shall be liable to carry out any such tasks as might be imposed upon them for the purpose of implementing civil defense measures."

Further, Danish law permits conscripts to be called up and trained for municipal civil defense (called "K conscripts"). These conscripts are given one month of training at the barracks of the Civil Defense Corps and 50 hours of training a year for two years within their local area. About 1,900 men are called up each year for municipal duty.

There are approximately 82,000 people involved each year in municipal CD services. They include 6,500 volunteers, 3,300 public employees, and 72,200 conscripts (including K, KK, and untrained).

SELF-PROTECTION

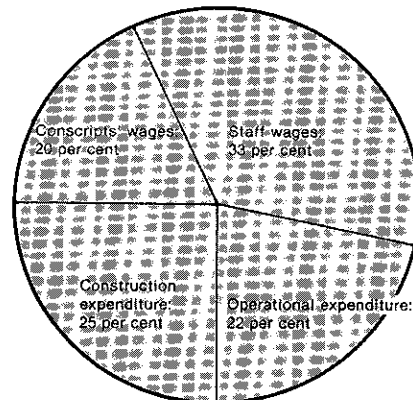
The concept of self-protection in Denmark exists on two levels, plant protection and dwelling protection.

Plant protection involves about 1,700 enterprises in Denmark. It calls for the organization of plant protection services, including rescue, emergency first-aid, and related matters. For example, businesses with 75 or more employees must have a reinforced room to house the workers. The cost for such protection, organization, and training is assumed by the enterprise itself.

Dwelling protection has three components. One is "Block Protection,"

ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

NATIONAL CIVIL DEFENCE APPROPRIATIONS, BUDGET 1987: KR. 447.5 MILLION*



CIVIL DEFENCE EMPLOYEES TODAY

Civil Defence and Emergency Planning Agency and Analytical-Chemical laboratory	156
Civil Defence central schools	65
CD regions	42
Civil Defence Corps and Ambulance school	419
Local civil defence employees	404
Emergency hospital staff in county municipalities	11
Police CD inspectors	17
Total	1,131

TOTAL MOBILIZED CIVIL DEFENCE PERSONNEL

(1) Central command	261
(2) Civil defence regions	692
(3) Civil Defence Corps	13,493
(4) Ambulance service	4,400
(5) Local civil defence	82,000
Total	100,846

In addition, assistants for the Police and for the emergency hospital service are trained.

*This works out to approximately \$12 per person per year. The U.S. investment in civil defense works out to approximately \$0.60 per person per year.

utilized in densely populated cities. There are about 4,000 such units. A second is "Suburban Protection." Such protection is found in the outskirts of cities, and comprises about 100 single-family houses or apart-

The Civil Defense League is a national, voluntary association

ments. There are about 1,600 such units. The third is "Village Protection," used in rural areas. There are 1,300 village protection units, based upon the organization of the local fire brigade. These dwelling-protection measures are compulsory in the sense that owners are under obligation to organize such services; however, the personnel are volunteers.

THE CIVIL DEFENSE CORPS

The Civil Defense Corps is a non-military service manned with uniformed personnel. Its ranks are made up of: (a) regular officers and reserve officers, and (b) conscripted non-commissioned officers and privates.

Like the military, the corps has its own barracks and training facilities. Every three months approximately 300 men are called up for six months of national service with the corps. The first two months are spent in basic training and the last four months are spent in specialist training.

Once training is completed, a corpsman is recalled for exercises and musters from time to time, and in time of rising tension, the entire force may be mobilized.

In 1988, the Civil Defense Corps numbered just over 13,500 in active service.

CIVIL DEFENSE MEDICAL SERVICE

The Civil Defense and Emergency Planning Agency administers two broad medical programs. One is the nationwide CD ambulance service. The second is a comprehensive hospital emergency service.

The ambulance service has more than 2,500 well-equipped vehicles at its disposal. They are manned by 5,000 trained volunteers and CD conscripts. In times of war, or other large-scale disasters, they will transport the sick and wounded, both civilian and military, to the nation's hospitals.

The hospitals in this country are themselves fitted into the overall emergency plans. In times of disaster, the hospitals are so organized that they can adjust to demands introduced by disaster victims as well as maintain its other operations.

CIVIL DEFENSE SCHOOLS

To ensure qualified education and training, Denmark has established a number of civil defense-related schools. At Snekkersten is the Civil Defense Staff College. Here staff training is given to superior personnel from the local units of civil defense, the police, and the hospital preparedness service.

Advanced training for the CD Corps takes place, for officers, at the Academy for CD Corps Officers at Bernstorff Palace. This is the equivalent to the military academies for commissioned officers. Training for non-commissioned officers takes place at the CD Platoon Leaders' School at Herning. This training corresponds to the military sergeants' school.

At the Civil Defense Technical School at Tinglev training is given in rescue service, fire service, emergency first-aid, and provisioning service, as well as instruction in protection against the effects of mass-destruction weapons.

Finally, the CD Column at Funen, School Division, basic and technical courses are offered for middle-rank officers in local CD units. This facility is also used for seminars and other meetings.

THE CIVIL DEFENSE LEAGUE

Not only does Denmark have all of the above-mentioned services which are planned and coordinated by its government, but there is a strong civilian-based civil defense organization as well. The Civil Defense League is a national, voluntary association with branches across Denmark. The Danish Women's Voluntary Services form part of the League. Together, their ranks number over 15,000.

The League is recognized by the government to:

1. Assist in the organization of self-protection services and in the recruitment of volunteers for the civil defense;

2. Disseminate information about civil defense and civil emergency planning measures; and

3. Provide guidance to the population on civil defense measures to be taken by individual citizens in times of emergencies.

SUMMARY

Like the other Nordic countries of Finland, Sweden, and Norway, civil defense in Denmark is a major part of the overall protection strategy of the society along with the military and police.

Organized principally for war-time service, it also operates during peacetime in disasters of unusual proportions. This is particularly so for the Civil Defense Corps. In order to utilize the equipment of the Corps as well as to give the Corps' personnel experience in disaster situations, it is called out about 400 times a year. About one-third of those call-outs relate to large-scale fires. The Corps is also part of the emergency system of the Agency for Environmental Protection. As such, it is directly involved in oil pollution tasks on Danish beaches as a result of tanker wreckage and other spills.

...you get the civil defense you deserve.

This past year the Civil Defense Corps numbered approximately 13,500. The Ambulance Service about 4,500. Staff personnel in the regions was about 700 and at the central command about 260. This totals about 20,000 people directly involved in civil defense matters. Coupled with the 82,000 people involved in municipal CD, it is well over 100,000 people concerned routinely with civil defense in a country of just over 5 million people.

"The support for civil defense in Denmark," says Djorup, "is a result of popular understanding of our mission. We have a saying that you get the civil defense you deserve."

The civil defense budget for 1987 was 447.5 million Dkr., or 3 percent of the military defense budget, or .06 percent of the gross national product. In U.S., that is equal to \$64 million, or a per capita expenditure of about \$12.30 (compared to 63 cents in the United States).

It is not surprising, then, that Denmark is visited regularly by foreign delegations wanting to acquaint themselves with the Danish civil defense system. □

LETTERS

Ponte Vedra Beach, FL

Journal of Civil Defense:

Chipman's article in the *Journal*, June 1989, on dual-use civil defense brings to mind an idea linking it with surface transportation. How about tunnels between population centers to accommodate trains and serve simultaneously as fallout shelters?

Cordially,
Victor O. McNabb
FEMA NDER, Region IV

Dear Mr. McNabb:

Thank you! Possibilities abound. See *Journal's* August issue, page 14. Also June 1979 on Kansas City underground — and February 1982 on the Sonnenberg Tunnel shelter (Switzerland). And so on. Much more input is needed — and will come. We need to be "warriors." (See Schmer letter below). — Ed.

Office of Emergency Management
Orange County Government
Center
Goshen, New York 10924

Emergency Managers
Anywhere, U.S.A.

During a moment of contemplation while attending a seminar recently, I recalled my many visits to Indian reservations in this country and Canada. I recalled the words an acquaintance, Night Eagle, had heard from a Sioux medicine man, Selo Black Crow, who said:

The difference between our People and the White Man is that the White Man believes he owns the land; that when he "buys" it, it is his sole possession. The Indian People believe that life is a short gift from the Great Spirit and that this Island, our Mother Earth, which we live on and learn from, is a sacred place. As Ikce Wicasa, Earth People, we have been entrusted with a sacred responsibility; that is, to be the Keepers of the Land for our spirits and those to come.

Reflecting on these words made me realize how significant the profession of emergency management really is. We are attempting to protect this beautiful land while property is entrusted from one "keeper" to another with the hope that they will maintain their acquired land with

dignity and respect, as their ancestors did.

In effect, emergency managers are warriors; not in the sense of physical fighting, but because what we do requires bravery and, most of all, perseverance. With the rare success of an attack on any impediments to effective civil defense, something inside of us yearns to let out a war cry of success. Instead of being rewarded with eagle feathers, our reputations develop as honest, concerned people which adds to the integrity of our profession.

Every day becomes a personal challenge to our ability to break down the barriers, fears and politics of

people making the critical decisions which will affect the future of our country. Like the arrow finds its mark, the emergency manager seeks to communicate with the hearts and minds of the American people to mitigate effectively the loss of life and property.

There are many idealistic, monetary, political and other problems facing us, and sometimes they seem impossible to overcome. It is at this moment we must be brave and not discouraged. Realize just how important your mission is, become a modern warrior and add new dimensions to emergency management.

Philip M. Schmer



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

Send check or money order for "Practical Preparedness Videos" to: TACDA, P.O. Box 1057, Starke, FL 32091

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

Zip _____

DDP/TACDA Seminar Theme; PREPAREDNESS: PATH TO PEACE. What does it really mean? It means that should the United States opt for a really developed Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) and a really credible civil defense, these defenses would in concert with our military capabilities constitute a remarkably effective deterrent. One that would act as a guarantee for peace. It would bottle up aggressor attack planning something like peace-loving Switzerland's too-tough-to-tackle defense cowed Adolph Hitler into shelving plans for conquest while he invaded more powerful neighbors who had not done their preparedness homework. They, of course, paid in the blood of their peoples.

That blood will flow more quickly and more copiously in World War III. No longer will we in the U.S. be given months or years to build up our defenses. We needed to do that yesterday. And, of course, even at this late date, we need to do it today. "Surge" time — with the well-known element of surprise cranked in — will not be measured in months, weeks or days. It will be measured in minutes — 30 of them. The time it takes missiles to reach their targets. Even shorter for submarine-launched or Latin neighbor-launched missiles. This is the picture if we continue to dilly-dally — a thousand or so super-Hiroshimas. The end.

If we opt to address the problem, to dig up the 10 or 15 cents a day per person it will take to lick it, put it on full priority, then the picture improves.

You might say that this is what the seminar is all about. Reading the agenda is "reading our lips." We need you. We hope you'll be with us.

DDP/TACDA Seminar "Around the Corner"

DATES: SEPTEMBER 29 - OCTOBER 2

LOCATION: WASHINGTON D.C. (CRYSTAL CITY — Stouffer Concourse Hotel)

The 12th Annual DDP/TACDA Seminar is fast approaching — almost here. And, as they say in space launches, "all systems are go." Due to the anticipated receipt of this issue of the *Journal* after the September 15th deadline for the bargain registration rate, the deadline has been extended to September 25th.

"Remember too," says friendly registrar Janice Tyliczka, "that you can register by phone or letter (the date of the postmark is the date that counts) and elect to pay at the registration desk where your seminar packet will be waiting for you."

The down-to-earth, positive, hard-boiled approach to the naked realities of nuclear-chemical-biological attack possibilities that will dominate the seminar may tend to turn off the timid, the wishful thinkers — but those who see that genocide may well be the reward of preparedness neglect are, we hope, bending all ears.

Registrations have started to flow in. A record in terms of distance from Washington D.C. are two registrations from a man-and-wife physician team from Bangladesh. "That's just a beginning," says Ms. Tyliczka. "We know that other registrations are coming from abroad and from throughout the United States."

Speakers? The best strategic analysts from throughout the country; Edward Teller from California, Art Robinson from Oregon, Jane Orient

from Arizona, Cresson Kearny from Colorado — more from Louisiana, Florida, North Carolina, Tennessee, Washington, Nevada, Utah, and so on. The cream of the crop. Then, full advantage has been taken of the seminar's Washington location this year. Among speakers from the nation's capital are Acting FEMA Director Robert Morris, leading Sovietologist Leon Goure, Center for Peace and Freedom Director John Kwapisz, former U.S. Civil Defense Director (under Kennedy) Stuart Pittman, High Frontier's General Milnor Roberts, George Mason University's strategic defense researcher-analyst Robert Ehrlich, Capitol Hill Foreign Affairs expert Andy Jazwick, Accuracy In Media's spell-binder Dolf Droge, the Chemical Manufacturers Association Kyle Olson, and *The American Sentinel* editor-publisher Lee Bellinger. Add especially to the list, from Italy, Soccorso Amico President Giuseppe Satriano.

The DDP/TACDA Seminar is to be preceded on Friday, September 29th with a High Frontier Seminar in the morning, a Hospital Disaster Planning Conference in the afternoon, a press interview session starting at 5PM and the traditional DDP/TACDA "Welcome Reception" starting at 7PM. (See page 8 for High Frontier and Hospital Disaster Planning Conference information.)

Two mobile display shelters will be on hand for the seminar duration for inspection by seminar participants and the public and the press. These are similar to the new Utah shelter (story page 9).

The luxurious Stouffer Concourse Hotel offers accommodations at rates well under the normal Washington level. Morning paper and coffee (or tea) are delivered to rooms at the convenience of guests. A roof-top (enclosed) large swimming pool and gym are at the service of guests. And all the rest, and more, that one would expect from a top class Washington hotel. (For instance, free limousine service between hotel and airport.)

More exhibitors than ever will be on hand to display products and services: shelters, shelter supplies, emergency foods, safety equipment and so on.

What have we forgotten? One thing is the availability of tours and visits to Washington attractions — among them the White House, the Smithsonian Institute, Capitol Hill and congressional offices, the Lincoln Memorial, and a hundred or so other meccas we lack space to list.

But be sure to come. You'll be glad you did.

(For information call TACDA at 904/964-5397 — FAX 904/964-9641 — or DDP at 904/964-4848 or High Frontier at 703/671-4111. See page 31 for Delta flight bargains.) □

REGISTRATION

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

Registration — \$169* (After Sept 25: \$190)

*Includes: 2 luncheons, 1 banquet, 2 receptions
& coffee breaks, Hospital Disaster Planning Conference

TO: DDP/TACDA Annual Seminar

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

- ☐ Enclosed \$ _____
☐ Please bill me
☐ I'll pay at registration desk
☐ I plan to attend the Hospital
Disaster Planning Conf.

Name(s) _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone (_____) _____

ROOM RESERVATION FORM

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

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

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

Arrival date/time _____ No. of days _____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone (_____) _____

— DDP/TACDA SEMINAR PARTICIPANT —

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 Rebbles"
12N-1PM — Lunch (open)
1PM-5PM — Hospital Disaster Planning Conference
5PM — Press Conference
7PM — Welcome Reception

Please see next page
for details on High
Frontier Seminar and
Hospital Disaster Planning
Conference

Saturday, September 30, 1989

- 8:15AM — Opening (Invocation, Pledge of Allegiance, Announcements)
8:30AM — Keynote Address — Stuart L. Pittman — "CD Strategy Due for Revision?"
9:00AM — Andy Jazwick — "Congress and Civil Defense"
9:30AM — Exhibitor Introductions
10:00AM — COFFEE CALL (in exhibit hall)
10:30AM — Grant Peterson — "Survival Crisis Management — A Concept"
11:00AM — Lee Bellinger — "Competitive Strategies"
11:30AM — Kyle B. Olson — "Chemical Weapons Update"
12:00N — [Luncheon] — General Minor Roberts — "Space Defense — Key to Survival"
2:00PM — Panel: Dr. Conrad Chester, Cresson Kearny, Ed York, Dr. Arthur Robinson —
"Shelter in the Gorbachev Era"
3:00PM — COFFEE CALL (in exhibit hall)
3:30PM — Dr. Giuseppe Satriano — "The Mediterranean — No. 1 'Hot Spot'"
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
Banquet program

Sunday, October 1, 1989

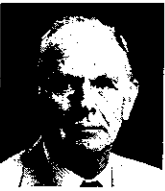
- 7:30AM — American Society of Professional Emergency Planners — Breakfast (\$10 fee)
Speaker: John E. Bex — "Road to a Real Civil Defense"
9:00AM — Paul Gauthier — "Shelter Building As a Business"
9:30AM — (To be announced)
10:00AM — COFFEE CALL (in exhibit hall)
10:30AM — Dr. John Christiansen and 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. Howard Maccabee, Dr. Paul Morris, Dr. Jane Orient —
"Medics and Disaster Response"
3:00PM — COFFEE CALL (in exhibit hall)
3:30PM — Max Klinghoffer, M.D. — "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



Teller



Pittman



King



Greene



Goure



Morris



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 Hoenser, 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.

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

High Frontier: SSX/Brilliant Pebbles Seminar

- ☐ Yes, I will attend the seminar. Enclosed is my \$25 regis. fee.
☐ Special Student rate \$10. Enrolled at _____
☐ NO, I cannot attend, but please accept my contribution to HIGH FRONTIER.
☐ Please send me more information about High Frontier.

Name _____

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

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 DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

P.O. Box 1057

Starke, FL 32091 (904/964-4848)

Register me for the Hospital Disaster Planning
Conference on September 29th

- ☐ Medical professional — \$50
☐ Student — \$15 (I attend _____)
☐ TACDA Seminar Participant — fee included in DDP/TACDA registration*

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

Zip _____

*Please enclose registration copy or indication of DDP/TACDA registration.



Will You Still Burn Me?



I remember when presidents were shot down for me.
I remember Bunker Hill where heroes died for me.
I remember six men on Iwo Jima.
I remember a battleship in Pearl Harbor.
Will you burn me after I've lain over your loved one's coffin?

I remember a place in Texas called "The Alamo."
I remember a beach called "Normandy."
I remember a place called "Flander's Field."
I remember when brother fought brother here in our own land.
I remember a place called "Korea" and another called "Vietnam."
I remember Audie Murphy, the most decorated man who ever fought for me.

There were so many young men and women.
Will you burn me after I've lain over their coffins?
I remember the hostages in Iran, the men who tried to free them.
I remember so very many who never came home.
I remember a marine barracks in Beirut.
Will you disgrace them by burning me after I've lain on their coffins?

The red in my folds is for the men who died to raise me above the
heads of the enemy.
But now I have an enemy whom I can't defeat without your help.
The (so-called) Supreme Court of this great land has decided I'm
just a piece of cloth, an old rag. Anyone who wants to can burn me.

Do my colors mean nothing? Your fathers, sons, mothers and
daughters died for these colors. And their blood drenched this
"old rag."
They fought for a freedom that called for the highest price to be
paid: their life's blood.
The red in my folds stands for that blood.

Maybe you've decided I'm not a symbol of freedom.
Maybe you want a flag of pure red with a yellow hammer and sickle
and star.
Well, I don't think so, because there are still people who care.
I feel their hearts cry out when they think of the traitorous way
I've been humiliated and disgraced with a flame of a match and
the stroke of a pen.

A nation wept.
So now, "Supreme Court," you have the biggest fight on your hands
you've ever had.
I won't lie down for anyone, or dishonor those who died for me.
I will rise again and show myself with pride, a pride that can
never be and will never be dishonored.

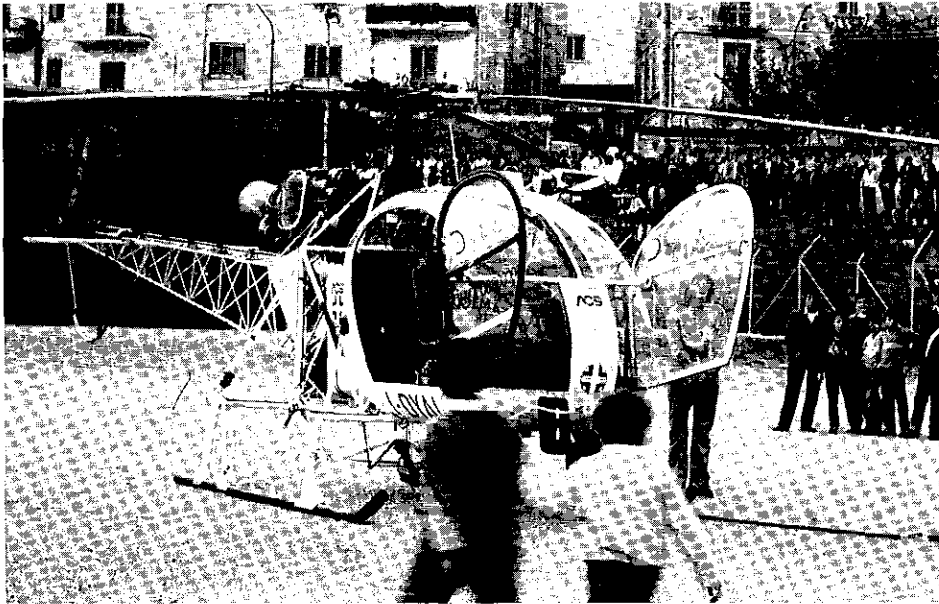
The flag of the United States of America.

— by Patsy L. Cabral,
Sergeant, Florida National Guard



Soccorso Amico/Florida Chapter of American College of Emergency Physicians (FACEP) Present

"First International Conference" October 26-29 in Salerno, Italy



Soccorso Amico helicopter being "inspected" by Italian school children.



Soccorso Amico emergency operations includes water rescue squads.

Dr. Giuseppe Satriano and his upbeat Soccorso Amico organization of highly-trained disaster response volunteers bring together at their first International Conference in Salerno, Italy professional disaster response analysts from all points of the emergency management spectrum.

The conference theme — "Disaster, Civil Defense, Health and Public Welfare" — clearly supports the program philosophy.

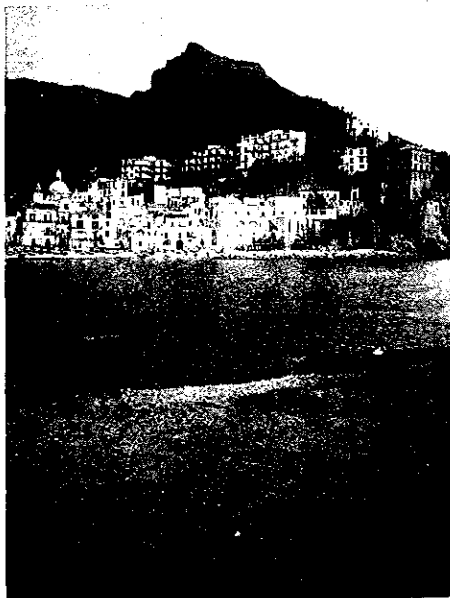
And Soccorso Amico's conference cosponsor, the Florida Chapter of the American College of Emergency Physicians, adds its emphasis. A perusal of the conference agenda will reveal the truly international character of the four-day program.

Special prestige has been accorded the conference by the approval of Category One Credit (CME) to participants by the American College of Emergency Physicians.

Accounts in the June and August issues of the *Journal of Civil Defense* attest to the fantastic beauty and historic attractions that the Salerno area is blessed with. As indicated in the agenda, time has been set aside for special visits to some of these areas. A "minicourse in Italian" is also offered by the gracious conference hosts.

For general information, registration (\$250), hotel reservations (\$50-\$60) and other questions contact:

Soccorso Amico
Via Generale Clark, No. 18
84100 Salerno
Italy
Tel: (088) 38 9855



A village on the picturesque Amalfi Coast just west of Salerno.

or Soccorso Amico's U.S. representative:

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

For flight and train information contact:

Linda Mick
Adventure World Travel
Tel: 800/874-5404

Americans can embellish the Salerno adventure with stops at other points of interest. Rome and Naples are on the way to and from Salerno. And there's the "Isle of Capri." And Mount Vesuvius. Fabulous Venice is not all that far. Neither are the Alps.

But the focal point remains Salerno, its Soccorso Amico-FACEP International Conference, its warm hospitality, the magic of its Amalfi Coast, Pompeii and south of town where the Americans and British landed in 1943.

The serious disaster response student will find much to take home with him, to help him. So will the emergency manager. □



Dr. Giuseppe Satriano, Soccorso Amico president. (Dr. Satriano will speak at the DDP/TACDA Seminar on Sept. 30.)

Agenda for the First International Conference Soccorso Amico/Florida Chapter, A.C.E.P. 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.

PROGRAM OF PRESENTATIONS

Thursday, October 26, 1989

Session No. 1 — Disasters and Civil Defense

- 8:00AM — Seminar Opening
 - 8:15AM — Constance Doyle — "Handling of Hazardous Materials"
 - 9:15AM — Marcello Vella — (Subject to be announced)
 - 10:15AM — Alberto Rannullo — "Application of Laws on Disasters"
 - 11:15AM — Giuseppe Luono — "Volcanic Eruptions and Earthquakes"
 - 12:00N — Walter Murphey — "Nuclear War and How to Avoid It"
 - 12:45PM — Lunch
 - 2:00PM — Antonio Contursi — "Industry at Risk — Preparations for Chemical Emergencies"
 - 3:00PM — Coffee Call
 - 3:30PM — Annamaria Nucci — "Stress Reactions in Disasters"
 - 4:30PM — Gaetano Azzolina — "Comparison Between Routine Hospital Care and Emergency Medical Procedures"
 - 7:30PM — Soccorso Amico/FACEP Reception
 - 8:00PM — Banquet
- (Also 10:00AM to 12:00 Noon — Minicourse in Italian)

Friday, October 27, 1989

Session No. 1 — Disasters and Civil Defense (continued)

- 8:00AM — Tours: No. 1 — Pompeii
- 1:30PM — No. 2 — Sorrento-Positano-Amalfi
- 10:00AM-12:00 Noon — Minicourse in Italian
- 2:00PM — Lunch
- 3:30PM — Nicolas Alberto D'Angelo — "Anaesthetist Organization During the Malvinas War: Emergency"
- 4:30PM — Deborah Kelso — "Automation Considerations in Medical Disaster Planning"
- 6:30PM — Reed Blake/John Christiansen — "Predicted Outcomes in Civil Defense Strategies: Meeting the Terrorist Threat"

Saturday, October 28, 1989

Session No. 2 — Health and Social Services

- 8:30AM — Richard Iriando — "How the Stress of Disasters Bring About Substance Abuse"
 - 9:15AM — Lino Lo Re — (Subject to be Announced)
 - 10:00AM — Mons. Guerino Grimaldi — "Solidarity upon Disasters"
 - 10:45AM — Ernesto Caffo — "Emergency Interventions to Prevent Abuses Against Infants and Adolescents"
 - 11:45AM — Dr. L. Bressanello — (Subject to be Announced)
 - 12:45PM — Lunch
 - 3:00PM — Antonio Ribaldi — (Subject to be Announced)
 - 4:00PM — Giuseppe Satriano — "Soccorso Amico: From Dream to Reality"
 - 5:00PM — Coffee Call
 - 5:30PM — Charles Wiley — "Media and AIDS"
 - 6:30PM — Pina Doggi Cavallo — "Health and Social Services"
 - 8:00PM — Soccorso Amico/FACEP Reception
- (Also 2:00PM to 4:00PM — Minicourse in Italian)

Sunday, October 29, 1989

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

REVIEWS

STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE: PROGRESS AND PROMISE, published and distributed by SDIO, Department of Defense, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20310-7100. 8½" x 11" format. 31 pages. 1989.

— Reviewed by Kevin Kilpatrick.

What the Department of Defense says in *Strategic Defense Initiative: Progress and Promise* is in fact what General Daniel Graham's High Frontier has been contending for the past five years (and then some) — that (1) SDI can be developed and can be deployed, (2) the Soviets already have it, (3) it will be an effective deterrent to war, (4) disarmament depends on it, and (5) it would bring with it a number of invaluable collateral benefits.

The preface to the new pamphlet puts the whole matter in focus. It reads in part:

The SDI is vitally important to arms reduction efforts. Our commitment to — and progress within — SDI has helped bring the Soviet Union back into arms reduction negotiations and provided a clear incentive to the Soviet government to negotiate seriously. Most important, our research has shown that effective defenses against ballistic missiles can provide a powerful, practical incentive to progressively deeper reductions in those most threatening weapons. In addition, negotiated agreements could contribute to a stable transition from our current dependence on nuclear retaliation as the basis of deterrence to greater emphasis on effective defenses. . . .

This pamphlet reports to the nation on the reasons behind, and progress toward the goals of the Strategic Defense Initiative.

The pamphlet contains eight colored charts and 38 illustrations. Both kinetic energy and directed energy SDI solutions are covered.

The importance of redundant defenses is accented as a necessary application of the military principle of "defense in depth":

We need multiple defensive layers capable of engaging missiles in all phases of flight. This requires defensive weapons capable of intercepting targets in the boost phase (before multiple warheads are dispensed), the post-boost phase (as the missile releases the platform or "bus" carrying all its warheads), the midcourse phase (the longest period of time as the war-

heads coast above the atmosphere towards their targets) and the terminal phase (as warheads reenter the atmosphere). . . .

Civil defense is not mentioned, but High Frontier has called it a final "layer" of defense. This final layer is important in holding down fatalities because SDI is not a "perfect" shield, has never claimed to be even though critics keep belaboring the idea. Dr. Conrad Chester of Oak Ridge National Laboratory's Emergency Technology Program has shown that SDI coupled with an effective civil defense program can, assuming an SDI leakage of 10%, hold U.S. fatalities down in an attack to slightly over 2%.

The booklet cites additional uses for SDI that can serve mankind:

Just like the APOLLO space program, strategic defense research is developing technologies which have many uses in civilian life as well as other defense projects. SDIO has set up the Office of Technology Applications to help the flow of unclassified information to qualified universities, business and entrepreneurs. In fact, many of the new technologies have already benefited medical science and industry and other defense programs.

The last page contains a few summary remarks, and the following paragraph is among them:

Over the years, the prospect that our offensive nuclear forces could survive a Soviet first strike, and then retaliate effectively, has been a concern. The situation can only get worse in the future if current trends in Soviet offensive and defensive forces continue. We must look for an alternative — to seek a better basis for deterrence. That is the goal of SDI — to determine the feasibility of an effective defense against ballistic missiles which would enhance deterrence; strengthen worldwide stability; and increase the security of the United States and our Allies.

Strategic Defense Initiative: Progress and Promise is indeed a landmark publication. It points to a Pentagon turn toward defensive measures that will, as President Reagan claimed in 1983, make nuclear missiles obsolete.

(Note: On September 30th General Milnor Roberts presents a luncheon address at the DDP/TACDA Seminar on "Space Defense — Key To Survival." See pages 16-18.)

SUMMARIES OF SOVIET CIVIL DEFENSE (RR-27 March 1989), published by the Office of Civil Defense, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Washington DC 20472 (available from that office). 5½"x8½" pamphlet. 33 pages.

— Reviewed by Bob Baffin.

Chalk up another highly informative booklet for FEMA's Office of Civil Defense. *SUMMARIES OF SOVIET CIVIL DEFENSE* is "a compilation of six executive summaries of research reports prepared, between 1981 and 1985, by Dr. Leon Goure" for FEMA.

It is a highly impressive overview of the extent that the Soviet Union has gone to — and is continuing to go to — for the protection of its leadership, its people, its industry and its armament. It is an explanation of what is behind the fifty-year major push for a civil defense that will contribute meaningfully to survival in a nuclear attack situation — and recovery from it. The introduction states in part:

This program encompasses a wide range of activities which include: a massive civil defense training and indoctrination effort; a single-purpose blast shelter program; a dual-purpose blast shelter program (e.g. basements of residences); an industrial preparedness and protection program; a continuity of government program; and a general population evacuation program.

And deal industrial protection and industrial recovery into that in a big way. If the situation does not provide time for evacuation then in-place shelter is the answer. If evacuation is possible plans are in place for who goes where and how (by vehicle, train, boat or on foot — all means are utilized — and we should add "air"). Plans leave nothing to chance. The idea of turning urban populations loose on unprepared and unsuspecting rural areas is absent.

Page 15 points this out:

While careful account must be taken of the many differences between the Soviet Union and the United States, the Soviet crisis relocation program may suggest some useful concepts and methods for any similar program in the U.S.

Soviet civil defense is a key part of Soviet war strategy. It is linked intimately with all other war preparedness planning, and it is involved in chemical and biological warfare also.

THE GRAND FAILURE: THE BIRTH AND DEATH OF COMMUNISM IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY by Zbigniew Brzezinski, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1989. 258 pages, plus appendix and index, price \$19.95.

— Reviewed by James M. Ridgway, Ph.D.

This book by an expert witness speaks to "the threat." It contains challenging information and good material for civic club talks by civil defenders. Brzezinski writes in a straight-forward manner. His book moves right along.

He states his major theme in the introduction: "This is a book about the terminal crisis of communism. It describes and analyzes the progressive decay and deepening agony both of its system and of its dogma. It concludes that by the next century communism's irreversable historical decline will have made its practice and dogma irrelevant to the human condition. . . ."

This historical decline is caused by the communist "from the top down" system of government's failure to provide for basic human needs; failure to accommodate ethnic and national interests; and the use of jails, concentration camps, and bullets to attain and maintain power. Modern technology hastens the decay process. Short wave radios, satellite communications, audio-visual cassettes, duplicating machines, and FAX prevent a government from controlling or being the sole source of information for a national public.

Brzezinski does not say that the "cold war" is over, or that NATO should disband. He does say that on a country by country basis now is a good time for the United States to practice some adroit diplomacy to encourage pluralistic (democratic) governments and to help meet fundamental economic requirements. Inflation is a concomitant of governmental dissolution. He holds there is a world wide sentiment for human rights that the United States should exploit.

The book was published before the recent tumult in China. In general Brzezinski thinks China is well ahead of Russia in adapting Leninist dogma and practices to modern world con-

ditions. If the book had been published after the tumult, he might well have used the events in China as a case in point that communists can stay in power through brute force, but they do not win friends and influence people, or promote solidarity, or gain international acclaim with jailings and executions.

The following two excerpts are given as examples of Brzezinski's thinking and style. On Gorbachev he writes:

The real issue for the future is not whether Gorbachev will last or even whether he will succeed or fail. The real issue is whether Soviet communism is evolving into a significantly more permissive and economically innovative system or whether it is decaying or even fragmenting. After all, Gorbachev could be removed from power or die in somewhat ambiguous circumstances and yet some of his reforms could continue, albeit in a more cautious mode. Alternatively, he could remain nominally in power — given his popularity abroad, he could still be useful to the Kremlin in Gromyko's place as the head of state — but with his policies largely abandoned. Finally, he himself could slow down or even accelerate his policies to save his power even while dismissing his rivals — like Ligachev — from office.

Aside from Mexico, Brzezinski does not consider communism much of a threat in Central and South America. Cuba he views as an isolated Caribbean island in worse shape now, even with substantial U.S.S.R. aid per annum, than when Castro took over. Nicaragua he views as a nation of 3 million peasants suffering from inflation and dictatorial government. This is the best the communists can do in the two geographic areas. He writes:

Guevara's legacy — as well as Soviet hopes — received for a while a massive and politically potent infusion of vitality through the appearance of 'liberation theology,' a doctrine that blended Marxist analysis of capitalist evils with Christian compassion for the downtrodden. . . .

Liberation theology . . . provided also the moral justification for revolutionary violence. A bridge was thereby created between the Christian sense of outrage against moral evil and the Leninist advocacy of disciplined revolutionary action. It made itself felt in the course of revolutionary upheavals in Nicaragua and El Salvador, where

devoted Communists and radicalized priests served arm-in-arm, and more broadly in the . . . view that revolutionary action was not only a moral impulse but, indeed, a moral imperative. . . .

Contributing to that fundamental change in mood [in Latin America] has been the charismatic impact of the new pope, John Paul II, as well as the manifest decline in the attraction of Soviet-type 'socialism.' In the course of a visit to Latin America in January 1979, the pontiff remarked, 'Ah, yes, liberation theology, but *which* liberation theology?' In this now famous comment, he was in effect setting out to recapture for the church the spiritual monopoly of the struggle against social evil, divesting liberation theology of its Marxist connection. . . .

From this point on the reviewer is editorializing. Assuming Brzezinski's main theme is correct, what does it mean for people involved in civil defense and the protection of the people of the United States? So long as Gorbachev is in real power and announcing and following through on peace initiatives, civil defense in the United States loses its prime reason for being a national program. Under such circumstances, if they even-tuate, civil defense must fall back to secondary justifications such as nuclear proliferation and the possible implementation of terrorists' threats.

There is, however, one historic option Brzezinski does not discuss. Going to war is a means of staying in power and rallying public support for an existing government. Under Brzezinski's thesis the United States and other nations of the world can anticipate crises and alarms in Central and Eastern Europe and, perhaps, in Russia itself during the next decade as communist regimes disintegrate.

This is the best case, loaded with the unbalancing of military power and with diplomatic instability as the nations involved realign themselves. The worst case would be for Gorbachev to be replaced with a consortium of Leninist doctrinaires and military hard liners who might use force to keep the U.S.S.R. and Warsaw Pact nations together, and use war as a means of keeping Russia's place in the world. Under either case it is premature to abandon civil defense as a national program in the United States. As communism's future becomes more bleak, world affairs become more uncertain.

REVIEWS (Cont.)

EMERGENCY PREPARATIONS AND SURVIVAL TECHNIQUES FOR HAM RADIO OPERATORS, by Calvin C. Steinberger. Publisher: Calvin C. Steinberger. In manuscript form. 65 pages + references, maps, foreword and pertinent news reports. 1989. Price \$19. (Order from: *Journal of Civil Defense*, P.O. Box 910, Starke, FL 32091).

— Reviewed by Kevin Kilpatrick.

This information-filled booklet covers just what its title indicates: how to manage a ham radio operation in times of emergency, especially in wartime situations.

There's a lot more to successful radio communications than the techniques of radio transmission, even though this is the objective of any HAM who takes his mission seriously.

Steinberger has a lot to say about equipment, especially antennas, and precautions to take in order to stay on the air in a war environment. For instance, electromagnetic pulse (EMP) is something to plan to contend with, and there is a chapter on this to enlighten the HAM operator.

The problem of contending with the devastating effects of electromagnetic pulse (EMP) is one which any serious HAM operator must concern himself with, and Steinberger gives graphic information on making a protective shield — a "Faraday Cage."

But a HAM operator, no matter how good he is, is not going to survive in a wartime situation to do his vital job if he doesn't take the required steps to survive under the stringent demands of a nuclear attack situation, or a situation where chemical or biological weapons may be used.

This is a "new ball game" for the radio communications profession.

Even AIDS is cited as a possible and major biological warfare problem for the HAM operator. Steinberger cites the (disputed) claim that AIDS can be transmitted via mosquitoes. And he cites an ingenious Swiss "AIDS Buster" pocket item that may help to keep infected mosquitoes at a distance.

This is a "new ball game" for the radio communications profession. It includes shelter. It includes shelter stocks — all kinds. It includes knowledge of the effects of these new weapons. Steinberger covers all this in a way that will make the HAM operator realize that he'd better crack a few technical books, exploit the knowledge of defense experts and gain an appreciation of the difficulties under which he may have to operate — plus the advance planning he needs to undertake if he is going to be successful in his communications mission and remain among the living.

The days of Marconi, when all that mattered was getting a message from one point to another, are long gone.

FY 1990 CONGRESSIONAL CIVIL DEFENSE TESTIMONY by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Office of Civil Defense, March, 1989. Single copies available gratis from FEMA, P.O. Box 70274, Washington, D.C. 20024.

— Reviewed by James Ridgway, Ph.D.

FEMA's Fiscal Year 1990 appropriation request for civil defense is for \$151,535,000. The FY 1989 appropriation was \$160 million. Julius W. Becton, Jr. presents the civil defense program structure and funding request to the House Subcommittee on Military Installations and Facilities on pages 1 through 18 of the publication. Mr. Becton stresses the point that 76% of the funds requested support State and local CD efforts. His caveats on the "surge" policy are stern and are given in the accompanying box.

Testimony supporting the request is given by Craig Alderman, Jr., Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Policy; Joseph F. Myers, President, National Emergency Management Association; and Avagene Moore, Past President, National Coordinating Council on Emergency Management.

Civil defenders will find this publication to be a concise definition of the national civil defense program, the relation of CD to national security in general, and the thoughts of NEMA and NCCEM on where the civil defense program should go, or be

modified. If local and State CD practitioners are inclined to write members of Congress on civil defense, this publication gives them a good starting point.

BECTON ON "SURGE"

"Let us not forget, however, that civil defense based on surge actions does impose more risks. It is a concession to what is feasible and sustainable over the long term. Full capabilities, such as have been proposed previously, are not going to be funded in a sustainable fashion: A 'surge' civil defense program is critically depended on time — we estimate two-to-twelve months — and a timely and courageous decision to initiate surge activities based on a correct interpretation of a deteriorating international situation. Such a strategy is obviously inadequate to respond to a surprise attack or a rapidly developing crisis, OR if the Federal Government — for whatever reason — fails to act decisively while there is still time to make the necessary improvements to civil defense capabilities."

"These caveats understood, our civil defense program is the best insurance we can buy under constrained budget levels."

ARE YOU READY FOR THE NEXT DISASTER? A brochure published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Washington, D.C. 20472, June 1989. Eight pages.

— Reviewed by Max Klinghoffer, M.D.

There is a refreshing and encouraging note in this publication. FEMA has always had enthusiastic and informed personnel among staff members. But these individuals who were serious about the total spectrum of disaster preparedness did not always have the cooperation of those who headed the agency; nor did they always have the cooperation of some of their co-workers. With the arrival of Julius Becton, apathy was no longer encouraged or permitted. This brochure reflects the work of those who have always recognized the need for disaster preparedness in all

its facets. The brochure lists many of the common threats which could require disaster response. And — in a refreshing change of attitude — the possibility of nuclear war is mentioned, along with the factors of fallout. In a wave of realism, terrorism is also included as a hazard. We are also reminded that, as our society becomes more complex, the threat of disasters is greater.

This brochure places responsibility for disaster response directly on those who have been appointed or elected for this work. Among those mentioned in the area of responsibility are: public officials; civil defense coordinators or emergency managers; government department heads and personnel; volunteer, fraternal, civic and religious groups; and the public.

The brochure states: "To be effective, civil defense plans must be updated and exercised regularly." There follows an excellent checklist for preparedness. On the last page appears this statement: "FEMA is responsible for a wide range of emergency planning and response activities. It works with state and local governments to help communities and citizens plan for emergencies of all types including natural disasters and technological emergencies, and NUCLEAR ATTACK" [caps added]. The words "NUCLEAR ATTACK" are emphasized by the reviewer for good reason. Not long ago, some officials of FEMA strongly denied that portion of their responsibility. With the leadership of Julius Becton, and with the continuing efforts of those FEMA personnel who have always pressed for such responsibility (often outnumbered by the opposition), FEMA has now accepted its responsibility for the management of all facets of the disaster problem. It has been worrisome, in this age of terrorism and threats of war, to reluctantly conclude there has been a long period of time in which NO government agency was responsible for the defense of our population.

For years, apparently the Federal Government forgot or ignored a passage at the very beginning of the Constitution of the United States of America. That phrase reads: "Provide for the common defense — — —". This brochure, and similar recent publica-

tions, would tend to indicate we may see a return to civil defense as it was (though in embryo form) in the 1950s, 60s, and the early 70s.

VOLUNTEERING FOR EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS by Jiri Nehnevajsa, 65 pp., May, 1989. Single copies available gratis from FEMA, Washington, D.C. 20472.

— Reviewed by James M. Ridgway, Ph.D.

This work extends Nehnevajsa's study titled *SOME ISSUES IN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT: PUBLIC VIEWS IN 1987*, reviewed in this journal in April, 1989, p. 23. The methodology and sampling used were described in that review.

Nehnevajsa's summary conclusion is, "... There is no doubt whatsoever that programs of self-help at the community level, of training people to better cope with disasters and

75.7% of the respondents . . . were willing to engage in volunteer activities.

emergencies on their own and in helping their fellow citizens, of involving volunteers in disaster and emergency preparedness programs find solid and strong support in the nation's body politic. . . ." To be specific, 75.7% of the respondents in the study were willing to engage in volunteer activities, and 8.7% said they were unsure, but might.

There is not much in this study that is of direct help to local civil defense directors. It does say that the mobilization of volunteers requires a direct, personal approach.

However, the study's statement on "policy implications" is well worth consideration by officials in FEMA, other federal agencies that need a grass roots presence, and by officials in national associations that use volunteers. This section speaks to need identification, or inventory of volunteer skills needed; the relationship between volunteerism and training programs; the role of national offices in volunteer programs; and the problem of keeping volunteers involved after they are recruited and trained.

MEDIA COMMENTARY . . .

We Have No Choice

There are two good reasons why the U.S. should develop some sort of missile defense system.

Opponents of the Strategic Defense Initiative (Star Wars) believe in the philosophy of mutually assured destruction (MAD): The Russians won't launch a nuclear attack against us because we would still be able to counterattack with enough missiles and bombers to obliterate them. Under those circumstances, they ask, what's the point of Star Wars?

But thanks to galloping technology, a growing number of other countries, such as Iran, India and Pakistan, will be able to develop long-range rockets in the next 20 years. Whether those missiles are tipped with nukes or with poison chemicals ("the poor man's bomb"), nightmare scenarios are not hard to envision, including a Third World despot attempting to blackmail a Western government by threatening to launch a few missiles at a city.

The fallout from regional conflicts could have catastrophic consequences on our health. Look at what Chernobyl did to European milk. Does anyone think that Iran or Iraq wouldn't have lobbed nuclear warheads against each other if they possessed them and the means to deliver them? Barriers against missiles would be good for us and other nations.

There is also a flaw in the MAD theory — the assumption that the Soviet Union will always have a stable government. But would we want to be totally defenseless against incoming missiles if serious civil upheavals erupt in the Soviet Union? Russian history is pockmarked with political earthquakes. China's hasn't been so serene, either.

Missile defense systems are not an option. They're an imperative.

— M.S. Forbes Jr., Deputy Editor-in-Chief, *Forbes* (June 12, 1989).

★ ★ ★ ★

**SDI combined with civil defense?
See editorial, back cover, par. 5.**

★ ★ ★ ★

TOO GOOD TO FILE

NUCLEAR POWER VS. FOSSIL FUELS

Despite the promise of well-managed nuclear power plants to produce electricity free of the emissions associated with fossil fuel plants, environmentalists have acted to shut down America's nuclear energy options. Ironically, in so doing, the environmental activists are paving the way for an ecological catastrophe of massive proportions.

France now gets 70 percent of its power from nuclear energy and plans to increase that to 80 percent by the turn of the century. In the United States, however, not a single nuclear power plant has been ordered since the Three Mile Island accident in 1979. Although that minor leak of radioactive gas harmed not a single person, it gave enough impetus to the environmental movement to stall development of nuclear power in this country. . . .

In fact, environmentalists' opposition to nuclear power, based on unlikely scare scenarios of Chernobyl-type meltdowns, has stymied America's ability to respond to a real environmental crisis of massive proportions — the "greenhouse effect." This refers to the sudden and catastrophic warming of the earth caused by industrial and chemical emissions.

A recent United Nations report on the greenhouse effect predicts that rising global temperatures melt polar ice and lead to a rise in sea levels, in turn causing massive coastal flooding. . . .

— Hal McKenzie in
CAUSA USA Report

SPACE DIVIDENDS . . .

More than 30,000 beneficial products are spinoffs from the U.S. space program, Sen. William L. Armstrong of Colorado recently told his colleagues on Capitol Hill. These products include miniature implanted pumps that automatically inject insulin, prolonging the lives of diabetics; household smoke detectors; artificial hearts; extra-strong glue; and sunglasses that filter out ultraviolet rays. Also, satellite images now are used to forecast crop yields, explore for oil and ore deposits, assess

natural disasters, and locate archeological sites. . . .

— *American Legion Magazine*

SOVIET UNION IS REAL, DANGEROUS

Many Western intellectuals and religious leaders show a remarkable capacity to disbelieve the words and overlook the deeds of our sworn adversaries. At the same time, they find it easy to swallow the Big Lie or be lured by the Big Hope brandished by the propaganda merchants of an Adolf Hitler or a Joseph Stalin.

This striking capacity to accept the Big Lie and reject the Big Truth has been a persistent phenomenon of twentieth century politics. Hitler's Reich, Stalin's Russia, and Gorbachev's Soviet Union, each brutal at home and expansionist abroad, have profited by those American and Western European intellectuals who have clung to the hollow promises of an exhausted ideology and refuse to see the jagged edges of a tyranny built on lies — the nightmarish claims of the Marxist-Leninist dream. . . .

The real or feigned fear of a nuclear Armageddon also feeds the tendency to ignore obvious facts and real dangers. The "better Red than dead" and peace-at-any-price viruses blind many otherwise rational persons to the threat of tyranny and aggression. Even before World War II, as Malcolm Muggeridge has said with studied hyperbole, "All agreed that another war was unthinkable, unspeakable, inconceivable, and must at all costs be averted."

Add to all this the American tradition of isolationism and one can see that the revulsion against taking prudent measures against the most obvious external dangers will not be easily overcome. . . .

— Ernest W. Lefever, Ethics and Public Policy Center, (Guest Column in *Athens Daily Review*, Athens, Texas)

PEARL HARBOR SYNDROME?

It's impossible to describe the death and destruction of that morning — the Japanese bombers reduced Pearl Harbor to rubble in just hours. It never should have happened.

And it would not have happened if we had maintained our strength.

How can I be sure?

The Japanese told me.

Almost five years later, I was in Tokyo assigned to find out from the Japanese why they attacked Pearl Harbor.

To a man, from the Prime Minister on down, they all said the same thing:

"You only passed the Draft by one vote; your Congress failed to fortify strategic islands; and the U.S. Army was training with wooden guns . . .

"Our perception of America was that you wouldn't fight." . . .

— Admiral Thomas H. Moorer, Former Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff.

PATERNALISM

The greatest threat to the future of our nation — to our freedom — is not foreign military aggression or internal communistic subversion but the growing dependence of the people on a paternalistic government. A nation is no stronger than its people, and the best measure of their strength is how they accept responsibility. There will never be a great society unless the materialism of the welfare state is replaced by individual initiative and responsibility.

— Charles B. Shuman, President's address to the American Farm Bureau Federation, Dec. 13, 1965

\$ TO TAKE LIVES, OR \$ TO SAVE LIVES?

As Ken Adelman, former director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in the Reagan Administration, said in a recent column:

"Today, Americans spend more than \$400 billion yearly on insurance protection of all sorts. There's not a reason why we can't spend a piddling 1.5 percent of that amount for SDI protection of the entire nation."

He concludes that rather than building more missiles to kill yet more Soviets, the Administration should build Brilliant Pebbles interceptors to protect Americans from nuclear blackmail and attack.

— Susan G. Long, editor, *High Frontier Newswatch*

EMI CONFERENCE REPORT FOCUSSES ON CIVIL DEFENSE

One burning complaint that TACDA has frequently had is that civil defense is often shoved into the background by the very civil defense professionals responsible for implementing it. Fortunately, some FEMA officials have voiced similar opinions. Julius Becton, for instance.

A June report (RR-26 6/89) on a January EMI class — "Conference on Civil Defense Volunteers, Self-Help and Family Protection" — is one of the indications that real-life civil defense may be coming back ("forced" back?) into the spotlight. At the top of the cover is an American flag, a housed family superimposed on it, a civil defense emblem, and the highlighted slogan: "Civil Defense — for you, your family . . . for America."

The Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 is quoted in defining civil defense, as it should be, and the definition can truthfully be said to be "attack-oriented."

The report also says that "at the local level, governments often use terms other than civil defense to describe their preparedness programs."

Unfortunately, that would appear to be true also at other levels.

Conference participants spotlighted "local elected and appointed leaders" as targets for civil defense orientation. Also recommended as participants are "congressional aides. A list of sixteen other [civil defense] target audiences" is headed by "Congress."

And the report further says: "Participants strongly recommended that FEMA be more active and visible in promoting national programs, and more pro-active in presenting civil defense and nuclear attack preparedness issues to the media and general public. They stress that efforts to promote volunteerism and self-help must come from the top."

Does this tie in with the fact that civil defense was supported by the 1988 Republican Party Platform? And by the 1980 Republican Party Platform? Do civil defense initiatives within and without FEMA tend to bring the issue to a head?

The upcoming DDP/TACDA Seminar (see pages 16-18) will for certain highlight the issue.

SIOUX CITY EMS RESPONSE: A LESSON IN PLANNING

Management Focus (Fitch & Associates, 8812 Tower Drive, Kansas City, MO 64151-1535) flashed this headline across its first page in September.

The July 19th crash of the United Airlines DC-10 made history in a number of ways. Medical response was quick and coordinated. Chuck Sundberg, director of a 5-ambulance health service suddenly found himself directing medical response at Sioux Gateway Airport. Says *Management Focus*:

... Of an estimated 50 victims with life-threatening head injuries, burns and blunt trauma, all but the four who died in the triage area would be at a hospital within 25 minutes after the crash. In the next 80 minutes, a total 180 persons would be examined and transported to one of two local hospitals.

"The planning went far beyond inter-agency cooperation," Mr. Sundberg said. "It represented a community-wide commitment that made a real difference."

Prior mutual aid agreements among public and private medical services paved the way for a teamwork that assured top-quality emergency treatment for casualties. A total of 28 ambulances responded along with 90 ambulance personnel.

Five physicians were on the scene. Factors that made for a smooth operation included in-depth pre-planning and the fact that the pilot was able to give a warning in advance of the crash. An orderly triage of victims was a key function.

The total medical rescue operation at the airport took one hour and forty-five minutes.

SWISS ZIVILSCHUTZ FEATURES MITCHELL LETTER, ROBINSON PROPOSAL, JOURNAL COVER

In its June 1989 issue the Swiss civil defense monthly *Zivilschutz* reprinted *in toto* Donald J. Mitchell's letter to President George Bush (accenting a strong civil defense) and Dr. Arthur B. Robinson's proposal calling for a 1989 civil defense shelter program for the United States — both from the February 1989 issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense*. It also reproduced the *Journal's* cover chart showing annual per capita investments by various countries in civil defense.

Zivilschutz featured in its April 1989 issue a review of the popular American book *Fighting Chance*, coauthored by Dr. Robinson. In the same issue it reprinted (in German like the review) Robinson's *Journal of Civil Defense* article (December 1988 issue of the *Journal*) "Standardized Steel Shelters For A National Shelter Program."

The Mitchell letter appeared in the "World News" section of *Zivilschutz*, and the Robinson proposal in the "Foreign News" section.

A special box gave editorial comment and is translated into English in the box to the right.

EDITORIAL COMMENTARY (ZIVILSCHUTZ)

Donald J. Mitchell's letter, as well as Arthur B. Robinson's proposal, reveal that even in the "Land of Unlimited Opportunities" up to now no civil defense system has been achieved that is operational and legally binding for every citizen. To be sure, there are at the federal level civil defense regulations and also a sort of law.

But the guidelines rely on the willingness of the separate states, i.e. of their governments and governors, and there can be no question of a really mandatory civil defense conscription (as with us, for example). A number of special-purpose groups and the *Journal of Civil Defense* for many years have fought for a comprehensive civil defense for all the inhabitants of the United States. They cite as models Swiss Civil Defense and that of Israel and the Scandinavian countries. We feel that it is important to inform our readers of this matter of such pressing — even explosive — nature beyond our borders. The chart on page 69 speaks for itself.

[The chart mentioned shows the U.S. and France at the very bottom in comparative civil defense expenditures, while countries like Sweden, the USSR, Denmark and Finland are near the top — and Switzerland outstrips them all.]

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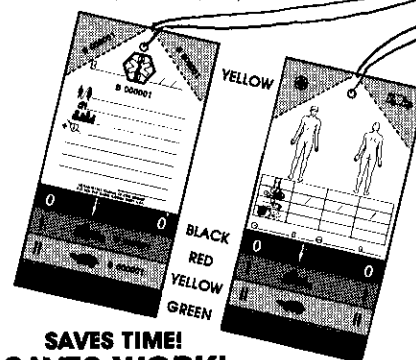
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FACT: If a nuclear war were to begin today the average American citizen's chances of dying would be twelve times greater than that of a Soviet. (Put another way, the U.S. could lose over 60% of its population while the Soviets could lose less than 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.

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**The myth that Congress will never buy it [civil defense]
rests on the myth that the public will never accept it.**

— Stuart Pittman

(Stuart Pittman, President Kennedy's national CD director, will deliver the keynote address at the DDP/TACDA 1989 seminar on September 30, 1989. See pages 16-18 for seminar story.)

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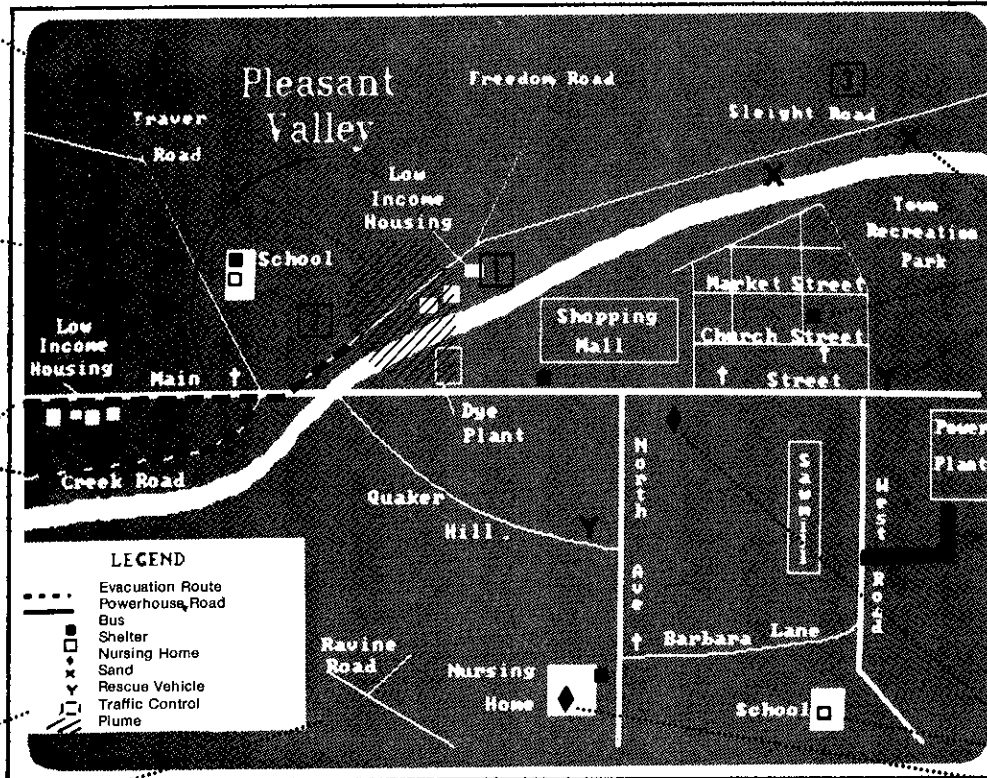
Use cross-hatch markings to track the spread of flood waters, wildfires, chemical spills, etc.

Draw evacuation routes or traffic control perimeters as red, blue, or yellow; dotted, dashed, or solid; thin, medium, or thick lines.

To evacuate an area, designate these routes as one-way outbound by blinking dotted lines.

Bring up a legend of all map symbols at any time by pressing a single key.

Zoom into progressively more detailed maps by pressing a single key.



Record all messages and locate critical incidents on the EIS Event Log.

Show all available emergency resources. One key calls up the name and details of any resource on the map.

Update your maps quickly by drawing a new route that's important to incident management.

Wherever special emergency needs exist, press one key to get the requirements, contact name, and number of people involved.

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UPCOMING

- 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 16-18.
- Oct 2-6** **13TH SYMPOSIUM ON FUSION ENGINEERING**, Hyatt Regency Hotel, Knoxville, TN. Contact: Thomas Shannon, QRNL, P.O. Box Y — FEDC Bldg., Oak Ridge, TN 37831 (615/576-5501).
- Oct 2-13** **MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES** Course, National Fire Academy, Emmitsburg, MD. Addresses ongoing EMS operations, personnel resource mgmt., career development and organizational structure. Contact: National Fire Academy, 16825 S. Seton Ave., Emmitsburg, MD 21727-8995.
- Oct 6-8** **15TH ANNUAL CONTINUING MEDICAL EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE** presented by the Massachusetts Assn. of EMT's, Holiday Inn-Holyoke Holidome & Conference Ctr., Holyoke, MA. Contact: Chris Bak, MAEMT, P.O. Box 1042, Belchertown, MA 01007-1042 (413/534-3311 ext. 460).
- Oct 7** **FIRESAFETY EXPO '89** sponsored by the SE Alabama Firefighters Assn., Northside Mall, Dothan, AL. Contact: P.S. McDaniel, Rt. 1 Box 230A, Dothan, AL 36301 (205/794-8606).
- Oct 10-13** **DISASTER MEDICAL OPERATIONS**, California Specialized Training Institute, San Luis Obispo, CA. Understanding disaster medical problems, modern triage and austere medical protocols, emergency mgmt. and medical command systems, more. Reg. fee \$300 (CA state/local govt. & non-profit \$150). Contact: CSTI, P.O. Box 8104, San Luis Obispo, CA 93403-8104 (805/549-3551).
- Oct 11-13** **AIDS & INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN THE WORKPLACE**, Short Course offered by Office of Continuing Education, Dept. B, Harvard School of Public Health, 677 Huntington Ave., Boston, MA 02115 (617/732-1171).
- Oct 14-16** **COLORADO FIRE FIGHTERS ACADEMY**, Tamarron Resort, Durango, CO. Pre-conference workshops Oct. 12 & 13. Reg. fee \$150. Contact: CFFA, Pat Donnelly, P.O. Box 970, Cortez, CO 81321 (303/565-8457).
- Oct 14-17** **NCCEM ANNUAL CONFERENCE**, South Bend, IN. Contact: NCCEM, 7297 Lee Highway, Suite N, Falls Church, VA 22042 (703/533-7672).
- Oct 16-27** **CHEMISTRY OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS** Course. Provides basic knowledge to evaluate potential hazards and behaviors of materials considered to be hazardous. Contact: National Fire Academy, 16825 S. Seton Ave., Emmitsburg, MD 21727-8995.
- Oct 23-25** **CONGRESS OF EMERGENCY AND DISASTER MEDICINE**, Plestany, Czechoslovakia. Reg. fee \$140. Contact: Slovak Medical Society, Congress Office, Mickiewiczova 18, 81311 Bratislava, CZECHOSLOVAKIA.
- Oct 23-24** **HAZMAT RECOGNITION**. See Oct 25-26 below.
- Oct 25-26** **HAZMAT INCIDENT ANALYSIS**, University of Delaware. Contact: Jacob Haber, University of Delaware, 2800 Penn. Ave., Wilmington, DE 19806 (302/573-4440).
- Oct 23-27** **1989 INTERNATIONAL HAZ-MAT TEAM COMPETITION**, Airport Marriott, Miami, FL. 40-hour educational & competitive event. Addressing SARA Title III/CFR 29-1910 requirements. Early reg. fee \$270. Late fee \$320. Contact: Safety Systems, Box R, White Springs, FL 32096 (904/963-3100).
- Oct 24-26** **CATASTROPHES AND SOCIETY**, International Meeting Madrid, Spain. Analysis of social & economic problems derived from natural catastrophes, common action programs. Contact: ITSEMAP, Secretaria "Encuentro Catastrofes Y Sociedad", Paseo de Recoletos, 25, 28004 Madrid, Spain. Tele: 34-1/5811110, telex: 42544 MAPFRE, telefax: 34-1/4199195.
- Oct 26-29** **SOCCORSO AMICO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE**, Salerno, Italy. See pages 20-21.
- Oct 27-30** **5TH ANNUAL SOCIETY FOR TRAUMATIC STRESS STUDIES MEETING**, San Francisco, CA. "Learning from Victim/Survivors: Insights for Prevention, Intervention and Care". Contact: Scott Sheely, STSS, P.O. Box 1564, Lancaster, PA 17603-1564 (717/397-6619).
- Oct 28-Nov 3** **NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL CONGRESS & EXPOSITION**, Chicago, IL. Contact: National Safety Council, 444 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, IL 60611 (312/527-4800) FAX: (312/527-0381).
- Oct 30-Nov 10** **CHEMISTRY OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS** Course. Same as Oct 16-27 above.
- Nov 6-9** **BACK TO BASICS '89**, Nashville, Tennessee. Covers Managing Emergency Operations, Basic Search & Rescue, Urban Heavy Rescue & Managing Search Operations. 4-day course \$250. Two-day course \$175. Contact: BB '89, John Hays, General Mgr., 1215 Seneca #414, Seattle, WA 98101 (206/623-2749).
- Nov 6-9** **HAZARDOUS MATERIALS COURSE** — On-scene manager. San Luis Obispo, CA. Topics: Liabilities/responsibilities, authority of on-scene mgrs., alternative responses, more. Reg. fee \$300 (CA State/local govt. & non-profit \$150). Contact: CSTI, P.O. Box 8104, San Luis Obispo, CA 93403-8104 (805/549-3551).
- Nov 6-17** **MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES** Course. Same as Oct. 2-13 above.
- Nov 14-17** **JOINT COMMISSION'S 1989 NATIONAL FORUM ON HEALTH CARE QUALITY IMPROVEMENT**, Hyatt Regency O'Hare, Chicago, IL. Designed to promote, foster and affirm professional commitment to quality care. Contact: Joint Commission, 875 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, IL 60611 (312/642-6061).
- Nov 22-25** **NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT**, Ontario, CANADA. Designed to bring together all the facets of disaster response and relief. Reg. fee \$380 Canadian (Approximately \$285 US) Contact: N.C.D.M. '89, P.O. Box 910, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada L8N 3V9 (416/526-2629).
- Nov 26-Dec 1** **TERRORISM**, San Luis Obispo, CA. Overview and targets of terrorism, disinformation, terrorist groups and individuals, weapons and tactics, more. Reg. fee \$300 (CA state/local govt. and non-profit \$150). Contact: CSTI, P.O. Box 8104, San Luis Obispo, CA 93403-8104 (805/549-3551).
- Dec 7-10** **BACK TO BASICS '89**, Reno, NV. Covers: managing emergency operations, basic search/rescue & urban rescue. 4-day course \$250. Two-day course \$175. Contact: BB '89, John Hays, 1215 Seneca #414, Seattle, WA 98101 (206/623-2749).

■ MARKETPLACE

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56-PAGE BOOK demolishes arguments of the peace movement. Criticizes politicians for failing to provide backup systems. Offers two moral alternatives. Economical home-built shelter plans. One copy \$3. Additional copies \$2 each. Send to: David Lobdell, P.O. Box 3132, W. Palm Beach, FL 33402.

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DOCTORS FOR DISASTER PREPAREDNESS (DDP), an organization dedicated to effective preparedness for all types of disaster. **FREE brochure.** Write: DDP, POB 1057, Starke, FL 32091 or phone (904) 964-4848.

TRIAGE EMERGENCY CARE HANDBOOK, by Max Klinghoffer, MD. 197pp, 121 illustrations, quick reference guide to lifesaving techniques. Only \$7.99 while supplies last. Discount for bulk. Order from JCD, P.O. Box 910, Starke, FL 32091. Payment with order.

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■ EDITORIAL

Civil Defense in Ten Years? Why Not Now?

In her report on FEMA's "Civil Defense in the Year 2000" class in late July (pages 10-11) Dr. Jane M. Orient cites the TACDA theme that "civil defense can't wait for the year 2000." Of course, she is entirely right. But she found herself very much in the minority among her classmates. And it seems that — *with notable exceptions* — many government officials, including state and local emergency managers (and some within FEMA) are of the opinion that a "soft" non-provocative civil defense is the way to go. Curiously, it makes the idea of planning for civil defense for the year 2000 seem to take care of the danger of possible attack in 1995 — or earlier.

Being limp on civil defense requirements has been in style for the past two decades and more. Read between the lines in Bill Chipman's article on pages 6-8. And see how Denmark treats the problem by organizing its population and giving it shelter (Blake Christensen article on pages 12-14). Also refer to recent Swiss opinion of American civil defense on page 9.

There is abundant evidence of how the West has been blindfolded in its assessment of the threat of modern war. That's the job of expert propaganda and disinformation from across the Iron Curtain. It does a very good job. Onetime top Soviet UN official, Dmitri Manulski, for instance, put it this way:

A war without mercy between communism and capitalism is inevitable. . . . To win we will naturally have to have the element of surprise on our side. So the Western bourgeoisie will have to be put to sleep. We will, therefore, have to launch the most spectacular peace movements the world has ever known. They will contain electrifying proposals and extraordinary concessions. The capitalist countries, decadent and stupid, will cooperate with joy in their own destruction. They will jump at the chance of friendship and business.

And when their guard is down, we will crush them with our clenched fist.

Of great help in engineering this, of course, are those Western pedants Lenin called "useful idiots."

Protection of the American population is a low priority of both the executive and the legislative branches of government. Most politicians do not understand the implications of the statistics that the *Journal* has presented since 1968 on the relative numbers of casualties in the United States and the USSR after a Soviet first strike. The most significant point of the *Journal's* August statistics is that a combination of civil defense and SDI could reduce the number of U.S. fatalities from 60% to 2%. The 2% rounds off a figure of 2.2% estimated by Dr. Conrad V. Chester of Oak Ridge National Laboratory on the assumption of a 90% effective SDI. SDI's real aim is an effectiveness of 99.99%, and at this level the SDI-CD fatality figure drops to 0.006%.

Human Right No. 1 . . . Survival — The DDP/TACDA Seminar will provide convincing evidence

Needed now are more Members of Congress, more Executive Branch officials, and more FEMA executives and more emergency managers at state and local levels to face the homeland defense problem with the American guts. It takes to see that the United States endures into and through the 21st Century. Even at a per capita cost of 10 to 15 cents a day, civil defense is in place in the Soviet Union, in China and in many other countries. It is "Human Right No. 1" because it spells survival. For government to neglect it is irresponsible — or much worse.

The DDP/TACDA Seminar (see pages 16-18) will provide convincing evidence that effective action to protect the American population is needed *today*. Two or five or ten years down the road may well be too late, as it is meant to be by our adversaries. That will be the compelling argument in back of the seminar theme: "Preparedness: Path to Peace."

Be sure to attend. You'll be glad you did. □

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