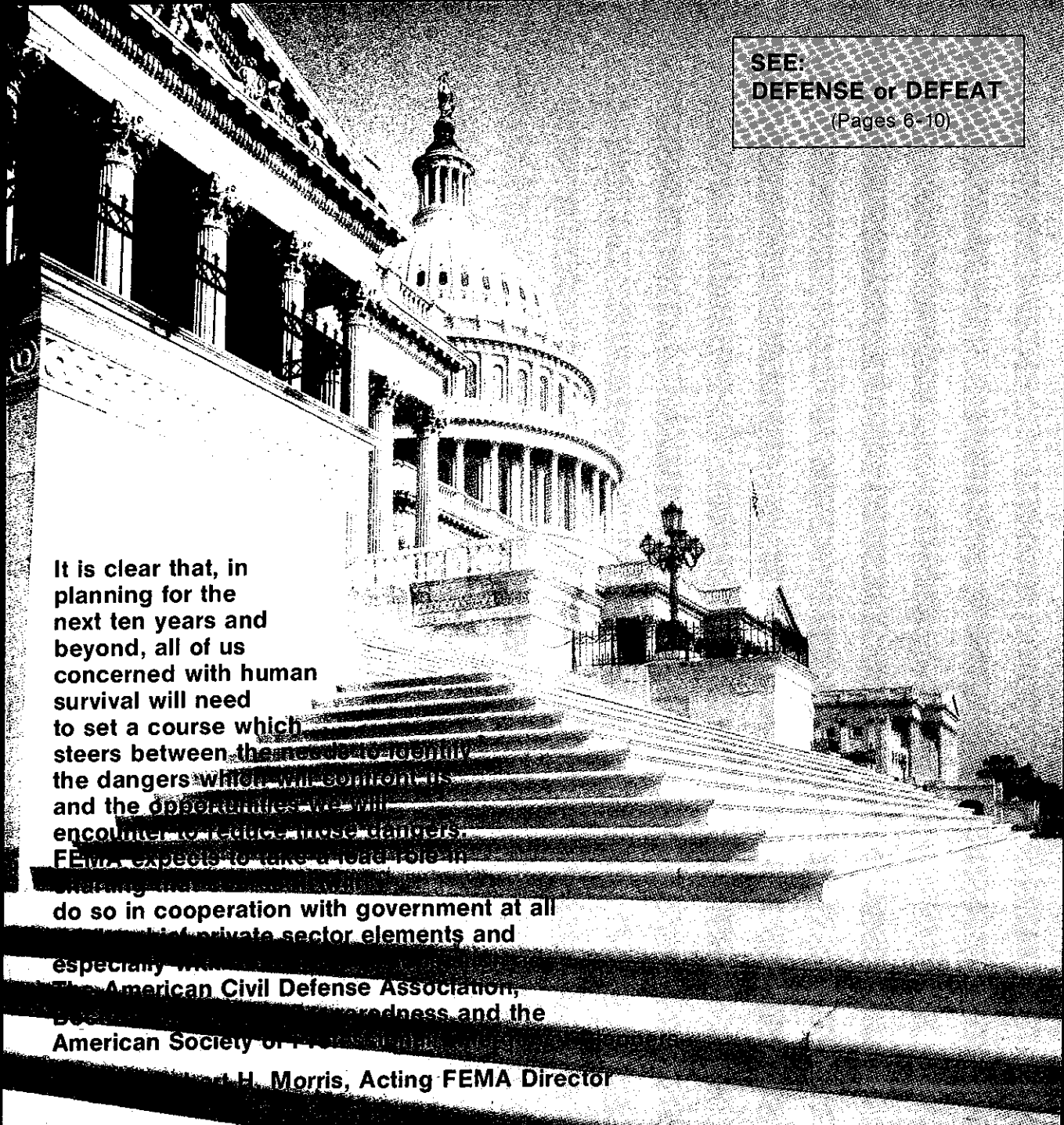


Journal of

VOL. XXII NO. 6
DECEMBER 1989

Civil Defense

SEE:
DEFENSE or DEFEAT
(Pages 6-10)



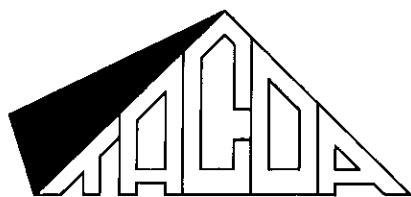
It is clear that, in planning for the next ten years and beyond, all of us concerned with human survival will need to set a course which steers between the need to identify the dangers which will confront us and the opportunities we will encounter to reduce those dangers. FEMA expects to take a lead role in

identifying these dangers and do so in cooperation with government at all levels, with private sector elements and especially with

The American Civil Defense Association, the American Red Cross and the American Society of Professional

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The American Civil Defense Association



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Journal of Civil Defense

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Emergency Government and Concerned Citizenry

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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!

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I'm sure that you agree that we need both active and passive defenses. What's the problem? Very simply, we need to arouse public awareness of the vulnerability of this country which should bring pressure on the Congress and the Administration to act before it's too late.

— Major General (Ret.) Milnor Roberts
President, Americans for the High Frontier
(from address to 1989 DDP/TACDA Seminar)

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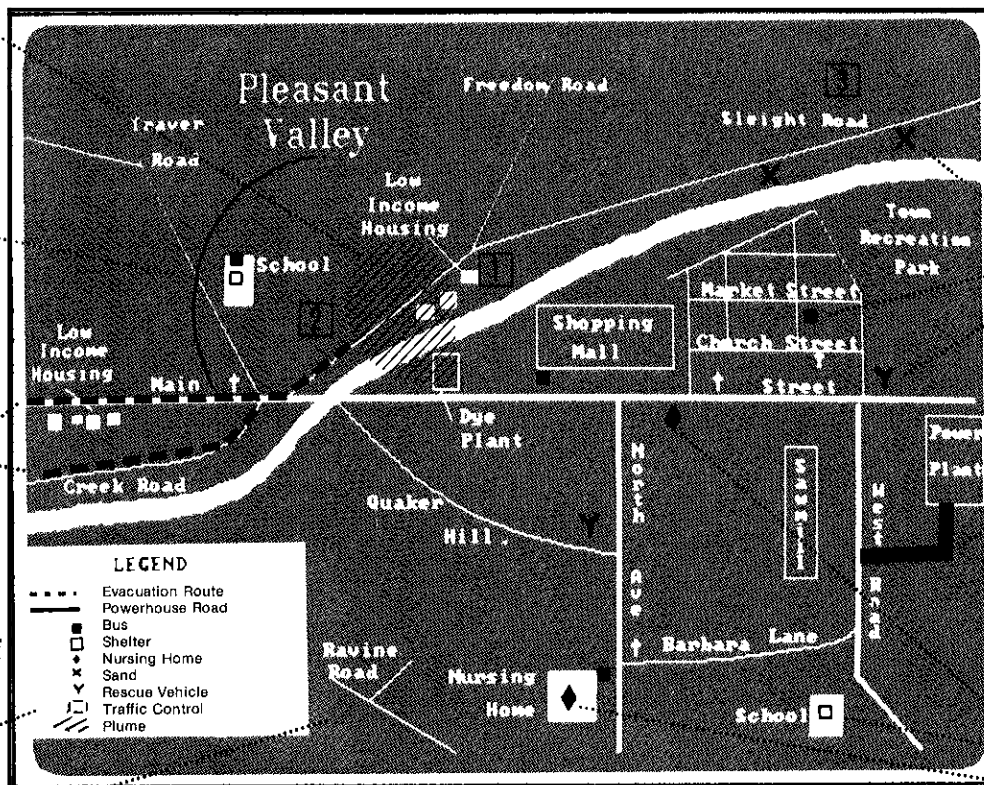
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Disaster Impact

Hurricane Hugo and the Loma Prieta earthquake in the San Francisco Bay area may have had a big impact on the Bush Administration's treatment of the Federal Emergency Management Agency. There is little doubt that filling the vacant position of Director of FEMA has been a very low priority at the White House. All that may have changed as a result of the publicity arising from two major disasters occurring within a short period of time.

Politicians and the mass media had little understanding of FEMA's functions.

For over a year now, the White House staff has been content to go along with Reagan holdovers in the top FEMA spots, all of whom had routinely submitted resignations to the new president. Julius Becton had had a previous confrontation with Bush's chief of staff, John Sununu, and when informed that he would not be retained Becton left, leaving the directorship vacant. Of eight associate directorships, only one replacement has been nominated and he has yet to be confirmed by the Senate. So, the Administration was ripe for criticism and accusations of neglect.

Bush told the TV cameras that FEMA was doing a great job

As it turned out, both politicians and the mass media had little understanding of FEMA's functions and responsibilities in dealing with disasters. One irate editorial castigated FEMA for not sending out promptly federal teams to help restore power to communities in South Carolina. FEMA has no such teams and the electric power companies have a well organized mutual aid capability. Senator Hollings called the agency "a bunch of bureaucratic jackasses." By the time the dust settled in the San Francisco area, most of these misconceptions had been cleared up. President Bush paid a hurried visit to FEMA headquarters at 500 C Street SW, the first presidential visit on record. Bush told the TV cameras that FEMA was doing a great job and that he had confidence in the agency. But in San Francisco and in Washington the President was repeatedly taken to task for not having appointed a new head for FEMA long before this. The criticism just may jolt the White House into action.

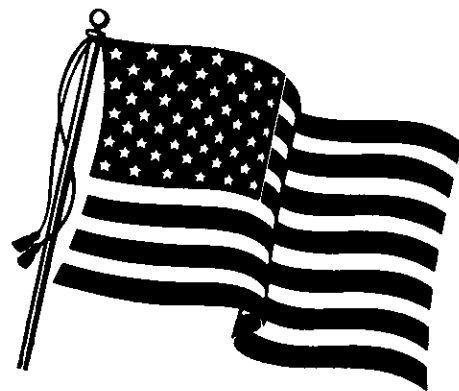


Much of the burden of handling the FEMA disaster response as well as dealing with the press fell on Grant Peterson, associate director for state and local programs and support, who has made no bones about his interest in becoming the new director. Peterson has earned the respect and support of civil defenders by being hardnosed about the requirement for attack preparedness at State and local levels. In the twin disasters, he came across very well on TV as a competent and sympathetic spokesperson for FEMA: hardly a "bureaucratic jackass" to millions of viewers. According to TV critic Jonathan Yardley of the *Washington Post*, "Peterson was calm, reassuring and goodhumored" and "he provided a portrait of a responsible man in trying circumstances."

"Peterson was calm, reassuring and goodhumored . . . a responsible man in trying circumstances."

According to Washington insiders, the choice for the FEMA directorship has to have the approval of John Sununu and that Sununu is suspicious of anyone who worked with Julius Becton. Peterson did indeed work for Becton but the two men had numerous differences and shortly before he left, Becton savaged Peterson's organization by making wholesale transfers of key supervisory personnel. Someone ought to tell John Sununu that Grant Peterson is his own man, not Julius Becton's, and that his favorable name recognition following these disasters would stand the Bush Administration in good stead as the FEMA Director. □

Despite a modest attendance at the 1989 DDP/TACDA Seminar (chalk it up to football, Rosh Hashana, and prices a little on the high side), disappointments were more than balanced by a new enthusiasm for preparedness, a show of combative youth, the display of mobile shelters, a strong showing of Washington DC strategic defense stalwarts, and an audience participation factor an order of magnitude above that of past seminars. A stage seemed to be set for a sharp upturn in facing national security problems — and solving them.



Defense or Defeat!!!

— A DDP/TACDA Seminar Staff Report

DDP — Doctors for Disaster Preparedness
TACDA — The American Civil Defense Association

At the very outset of the 1989 DDP/TACDA Seminar in Washington DC the dominant theme was sounded: It was now late, but more than ever America needed desperately to look to its survival in an increasingly hostile world. Not only was there superpower rivalry to consider, to build nuclear deterrents against. There was now a growing number of nations — most of them "small" — which were in the process of gaining (or had actually gained) nuclear missile technology.

Tens of millions of home folks at risk . . . across the country

And a chemical attack capability as well ("the poor man's atomic bomb"). Even more than that: biological warfare weapons were now part of the missile attack capability.

Simple scenarios like World War I, War War II, Korea and Vietnam were gone. There was much more to war than soldiers in trenches or foxholes or in jungles. Now it was the folks back home — the non-military, wives and kids and babes in cribs or awaiting birth — and the creaking elderly. Targets were no longer hundreds or thousands of troops in combat zones — targets were millions and tens of

millions of home folks at risk on Main streets and in back yards and porches across the country ready to be zapped on the spot or programmed for lingering death.

The world had changed.

But it had changed in another way too: If we wanted to, we could build an effective deterrent — not all that cheaply, but it could be done. The technology was in place. The choice clearly was survival or annihilation. Was survival worth the price? It was for other countries who had recog-

endure.

Congress and the Administration had to be approached — in person, by letter, by phone — to drive home the point that the time for action had been delayed long enough, that the "moment of truth" was upon us.

Was national survival worth it? Was individual survival worth it? All answers at the seminar were "Yes!".

Leading off the seminar's impressive string of 25 speakers was Washington attorney and President Kennedy's national civil defense director **Steuart L. Pittman**. His subject was "CD Strategy Due for Revision," and he opened his presentation with a challenge to TACDA:

I think TACDA has to try to pull together the support of civil defense behind a single strategy and a credible program from which that strategy has to flow. I think that this meeting over the next three days ought to be devoted to an attempt to do that.

Pittman is chairman of the civil defense panel of the FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency) Advisory Board (which includes Dr. Edward Teller and Dr. Eugene Wigner). It works, said Pittman, on a parallel track with TACDA.

Being a "moderate" doesn't mean that my anger and disgust have abated at the failure over a quarter of a century of this great nation to take the obvious and not-very-difficult steps toward minimum effective civil defense.

Pittman called attention to the Bush Administration's delay in filling the FEMA Director post and to his firm opinion that losing Julius Becton — "one of the few effective civil defense directors we've had" — was unnecessary. In closing, Pittman reiterated his challenge to TACDA:

TACDA's efforts to build a civil defense constituency, to build links to congressmen and senators and improve media treatment, are essential — also are necessary in getting the attention of the Bush Administration.

To be effective on either track — the TACDA type effort and the Advisory Committee's type effort — we have to have a consensus on a strategy and essential program characteristics, which are urgently needed.

So I'm urging TACDA to take on this task to get started.

Veteran foreign correspondent **Philip Clarke**, representing America's Future (514 Main St., New Rochelle, NY 10801), spoke on "Third World Bombs: The Newest Threat." Clarke cited 15 countries (in addition to the five basic nuclear powers) which are now working on nuclear missiles. A "rogue attack," he said, will loom as an ever-increasing threat. He pointed to a *New York Times* analysis that today only 1% of the American people think that nuclear war is our most important problem. In 1985 the figure was 23%. He stressed the fact that Congress needs to be informed much more persuasively on the need for homeland defense, and as an example of what is needed he cited a recent TACDA letter to Congresswoman Patricia Schroeder.

Andy Jazwick, foreign affairs staff specialist for Idaho Senator Steve Symms warned that civil defense is considered by many lawmakers to be a "taboo subject." It involves the contemplation of war. So its importance is missed. In Congress the general opinion is that we have

enough civil defense.

Jazwick cited the fact that Dr. Arthur Robinson had really introduced Senator Symms and his staff to civil defense requirements and that Senator Symms was convinced that a system is needed to protect Americans. More briefings of senators and representatives is needed. If members of Congress were made aware of the facts, he said, 90% of them would support civil defense. He urged the seminar audience to contact Congress on behalf of civil defense. He cited Senate Concurrent Resolution 22 — an initiative of Dr. Robinson — as one outstanding example of what the grass roots can accomplish.

The Washington-based Chemical Manufacturers Association provided the seminar with its Associate Director on Health, Safety and Chemical Regulations **Kyle B. Olson**. Olson traced the history of chemical weapons and explained new techniques and gases. They are ideal for terrorist use, and both chemical and biological weaponry should be taken very seriously. International control applies to nations only, not to terrorists.

Saturday luncheon speaker **General Milnor Roberts** (president, Americans for the High Frontier) cited the lack of political will to address seriously the problems of preparedness.

Roberts showed the first part of a new High Frontier film titled "One Incoming." The dramatic portrayal of a nuclear missile unleashed upon the United States (allegedly by error) gave the seminar audience a chastening account of what could happen if only one of an arsenal of thousands of weapons were to be unleashed.

Without means of interception (the case today) the President is powerless to defend the country. With SDI — and this option is demonstrated at the end of the film — the President has the choice of intercepting, which he orders.

"One Incoming" is now being shown on television stations throughout the nation and is available from High Frontier.

By alerting the public to put pressure on Congress and the Administration the film serves the cause of preparedness.

Roberts pointed out that in the last two years there have been "fantastic" errors by the Soviet Union, starting with Chernobyl. An accidental missile launch is far from being out of the question.

An hour-long panel titled "Shelter in the Gorbachev Era" cited the possibilities of civil war in the USSR and a relaxation of control of nuclear stockpiles. War could also come about through conflicts involving

"One Incoming" . . . A chastening account of what could happen . . .

rival Arab nations. A national shelter program for the USA, as vitally needed as it is, does not appear to be in the offing. Self-help civil defense was plugged as a possible solution for the time being by **Cresson Kearny**. The panel was presented by **Dr. Conrad V. Chester** of Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Other members were **Dr. Arthur B. Robinson** of Fighting Chance and **Edwin York** of Boeing Aerospace Company.

At the end of the panel discussion Dr. Robinson spoke on the mobile shelters that were on display outside the front entrance of the hotel. FEMA, he said, was exploring the possibility of providing funds for the state purchase of these display shelters. Utah, Idaho, Pennsylvania, Georgia and Arizona had already requested them. With the announced intention of FEMA's Emergency Management Institute to bury the display shelter in a "shelter park" Robinson said that he has offered to provide FEMA with a second shelter free of charge.

Dr. Giuseppe Satriano, president of Soccorso Amico ("Friendly Help") in Salerno, Italy announced and reviewed the "First International Conference" on Civil Defense, Disasters, Social Services and Health (account on pages 16-17). Civil defense, he



Pittman



Jazwick



Clarke



Olson



Roberts



Kearny



York



Goure



Klinghoffer

said, must become a "way of life." Satriano, whose announced subject was "The Mediterranean — No. 1 Hot Spot" said that he was "hoping that Khadaffi will give me the possibility to speak on the Mediterranean situation next year."

"Armenia: Lessons to Ponder" was the subject of Soviet CD analyst **Dr. Leon Goure**. Soviet civil defense responded as well as could be expected, and emergency medical response was good. The assumption that problems indicated a poor civil defense was wrong, he said. The cost of the disaster was around \$13 billion. Although the earthquake hit with no warning at all and time to seek shelter was zero, there was one report of 40 people in a factory canteen (that doubled as shelter) surviving unhurt.

Critiques of the emergency response to the Armenian earthquake will lead probably to a new law designating emergency tasks for specific CD people. There were "lessons" to be learned. In any case, Soviet civil defense will continue to improve, while that in the United States continues to fade.

Banquet speaker (and TACDA president) **Dr. Max Klinghoffer** added fire to criticisms that the federal

Court's decision to permit desecration of the flag as a sign of decadence, and he cited a poem (his own):

You who hate this country so,
Whose flag you rudely spurn —
Just pack your bag — don't say
goodbye.

Be sure you don't return.

He climaxed his address by calling for a *separate* civil defense agency, and he complimented TACDA and DDP by reminding them that they were, in Kipling's words "the thin red line."

At the American Society of Professional Emergency Planners (ASPEP) Sunday morning breakfast program, TACDA executive director **Walter Murphey** underlined the importance of contacting members of Congress on behalf of a civil defense and SDI that would protect the nation and its people. Those lawmakers who already understood the requirement needed to be urged to intensify the fight. Those on the fence needed to be convinced of the crying need for homeland defense. And those opposed to it needed to be converted or debated. Members of ASPEP — and of DDP and TACDA — must mount a campaign to contact Congress and the Administration on a sustained basis to bring about as

versity in Utah gave a report of their just-completed civil defense visit to Israel and Egypt. While Egypt's civil defense was described as "not strong" (the country is too poor to afford it), Israel's civil defense development, rooted in a history of turmoil and prolonged war, was evident throughout the country. Shelters were everywhere. The law required them. Civil defense was part of the Israeli Defense Forces. This embattled country of four million people exuded optimism. And soldiers were also everywhere. It was an armed camp. Women soldiers too. There were even shelters at the airport. No one pushes Israel around. A *Journal* article is being prepared.

Congressmen...uninformed ...willing to listen... appreciative...

Dramatic, dynamic, crowd-pleaser **Dolf Droge** of Accuracy In Media addressed the subject of "The Real World of 1989." With the benefit of an "over-the-North-Pole" map, he went deeply into the USSR-USA strategic picture.

Referring to the lessons of past wars, Droge said "We have both a



R. Morris



Maccabee



P. Morris



Lucas



Peterson



Orient



Kwapisz



Ehrlich



Greene

government needs to awaken to the threat of attack and take the known steps to defend itself and its people. He likened the terrorism of today to the piracy practiced by the Barbary

If a government assumes the right to tax its citizens it must accept the responsibility for defending those citizens.

States in the early Nineteenth Century. "We have to realize that we are at war," he said. And he added: "If a government assumes the right to tax its citizens it must accept the responsibility for defending those citizens. And our government has not accepted that responsibility."

Klinghoffer cited the U.S. Supreme

soon as possible a "new day" in population protection. It was needed for national survival. It was that simple.

Paul Gauthier, president of Nuclear Defense Shelters and Equipment, opened the Sunday morning session with a revealing run-down on the various types of shelter construction. His slide presentation was an eye-opening walk through the techniques that a successful shelter builder uses in producing sound shelters and meeting the requirements of the individuals and families ordering them. Gauthier, from Lafayette, Louisiana, is an exhibitor of many years standing.

Dr. Reed Blake and **Dr. John Christiansen** of Brigham Young Uni-

media and a public who can remember nothing."

We now have in progress in the world 34 wars, pointed out Droge, and this was down from 39.

Part of the real world according to Droge is a Mexican Communist Party that has covetous eyes on the American southwest come the American collapse.

A not-so-pretty picture that should — if anything can — wake Washington up to the fact that housing, farm subsidies, school lunches, pork barrel projects and the rest are not quite as important as national survival.

Luncheon, speaker Acting FEMA Director **Robert Morris** spoke on "FEMA and the 1990s." Said Morris:

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It is clear that, in planning for the next ten years and beyond, all of us concerned with human survival will need to set a course which steers between the needs to identify the dangers which will confront us and the opportunities we will encounter to reduce those dangers. FEMA expects to take a lead role in charting that course. It will do so in cooperation with government at all levels, chief private sector elements and especially with concerned groups such as The American Civil Defense Association, Doctors for Disaster Preparedness and the Americal Society of Professional Emergency Planners.

And he added a bit later:

Why in the world anybody would be opposed to SDI is something I cannot understand.

Morris also faced up to the Hurricane Hugo issue and the criticisms of FEMA. An analysis of what really happened would, he indicated, point to the fact that FEMA had acted immediately and responsibly. South Carolina was not prepared as well as it should have been.

In beginning the medical panel on "Medics and Disaster Response" **Dr. Howard Maccabee** digressed to urge one and all to call on their senators and representatives to inform them of the desperate need for preparedness. Dr. Maccabee spoke of his calls on Capitol Hill two days before when he had talked with his congressmen.

We tend to disregard history which shows that euphoria usually ends with war.

He found them *uninformed* on civil defense, willing to listen, and appreciative of the civil defense information he had to offer. It was, he said, a "warm response."

Dr. Jane Orient stressed the need for medical equipment in shelters — and food supplies as well. In visiting junk yards she had found the same type of steel tanks that Dr. Arthur Robinson was using for shelters, the kind on display outside the hotel. Dr. Orient also noted that she found those she talked civil defense with curious to see her own shelter.

Dr. Paul Morris noted that it was easy to get discouraged with the progress of civil defense. If it was difficult to "sell" when tensions were high, how could we expect to sell it now? We tend to disregard history which shows that euphoria usually ends with war. We need to be cautious.

He noted that he was planning to see his senators and his representative.

Dr. Ken Lucas pointed to reports that in World War II Hamburg, Germany shelters everyone had perished. The truth of the matter, however, was that "not one single person lost his

Propaganda and disinformation . . . put the United States in jeopardy.

life." This was true in above-ground shelters right in the middle of the fire-storm. Most important was having sufficient air.

The panel emphasized that people must be informed that there is a way of survival, even in nuclear war.

"Gorbamania" erodes public support for SDI was part of the message that **John Kwapisz** had for the seminar audience. Kwapisz, executive director of the Center for Peace and Freedom in Washington DC, thanked TACDA for its support during his organization's "SDI Day" on August 6th. He stressed "grass roots activism" and said:

If you want your program to improve you have got to take the need and the importance of this mission to the people. You've got to set the grass roots on fire!

SDI, he said, "has made tremendous technical progress."

He stressed, as others had, the all-important requirement to carry the message of preparedness to senators and representatives through letters, phone calls and actual meetings with them and their staffs.

FEMA Director of State and Local Programs, **Grant Peterson**, spoke on "Survival Crisis Management — A Concept." He cited Hurricane Hugo an example of the moment. While Senator Ernest Hollings had called the FEMA people "bureaucratic jackasses," Senator Strom Thurmond and other officials had been supportive of the FEMA effort. He outlined the high points of the FEMA reactions and the invaluable heavy response of the Department of Defense to emergency requirements. Many of the lessons to be learned, he said, relate to the general civil defense preparedness.

Dr. Robert Ehrlich, Director of George Mason University Physics Department, addressed the seminar on "Anti-CD Sentiments — Cause

and Cure." Ehrlich, author of the book *Waging Nuclear Peace*, cited a number of polls, including his own, that indicated wide variances in opinion. There is, according to him a good bit of ignorance on weapons effects and on what defense measures are effective.

He recommends confronting those who are anti-civil defense and those who are undecided.

The final speaker, **Nancy D. Greene**, editor-publisher of *Humint*, strategic analyst and intelligence expert spoke on "Maskirovka" — the "Strategy of Deception." Soviet propaganda and disinformation permeates the Western countries in many ways in a largely successful effort to put the United States in jeopardy. Central America is one example. This is coupled with the Soviet threat that "We can wipe you out" [similar to the Khrushchev boast that "We will bury you"]

As for civil defense, Greene reminded her audience that there's a group of Soviet agents with the mission "to defeat civil defense and the Strategic Defense Initiative."

Bolstering the warnings of seminar speakers who had preceded her, Greene emphasized the necessity for an active and persistent campaign to convince political leadership of the desperate need for a credible defense of the country.

The 1989 DDP/TACDA Seminar was indelibly marked through repetition after repetition of the "preparedness now" theme with a call to timely action by Congress and the Administration — that is, action now! — to face and deal with the mounting threat of war and terrorism. Positive reactions of leaders — who had been warned of the mortal danger — proved that others in key government positions could also be convinced of the enormity of the danger and could also be galvanized into action by exposure to the facts.

Seminar participants realized that it was up to them to enter the fray, to contact and contact again their elected officials and to provoke them into overt patriotic support for SDI and civil defense measures that would pay off in assured national survival.

The ball was in our court. □

SEMINAR — Foto Focus

Snapshots by:

Janice Tyliczka



Dr. Addis & Lucinda Munyan



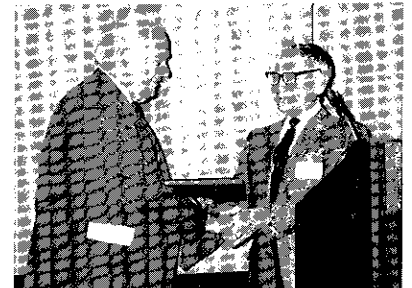
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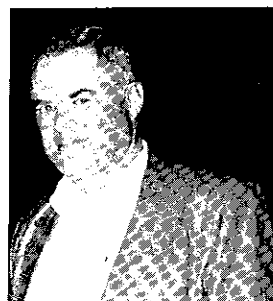
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Seminar Highlights

HIGH FRONTIER AND DDP HOLD MORNING AND AFTERNOON SESSIONS PRIOR TO DDP/TACDA SEMINAR

HIGH FRONTIER SEMINAR. On Friday morning, September 29th General Daniel Graham's High Frontier which has for over six years staged an all-out campaign to promote the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) and space research in general, held its SSX/Brilliant Pebbles Seminar.

General Robert C. Richardson outlined the remarkable progress that has been made in bringing the "Brilliant Pebbles" concept of the Strategic Defense Initiative into being as a totally practical concept of effective missile intercept. Once deployed it would begin to implement a deterrence based on defense preparedness that would replace the current deterrence based on revenge. The cost could be covered by restructuring the military budget.

Space Systems Project Analyst Steve Hoesser covered advances in the SSX (Space Ship Experimental). By getting the private sector involved to a greater extent in space probes the cost per pound in transporting persons and cargo into low-earth orbit can be reduced from the present \$6,800 per pound to less than \$50 per pound.

HOSPITAL DISASTER PLANNING CONFERENCE. On Friday afternoon DDP presented its conference on medical response to disaster. Dr. T. Kevin King spoke on "The Area-Wide Picture." Dr. Gerald L. Looney addressed the tricky subject of "Avoiding Error." Dr. William R. Nesbitt focussed on the controversial question of "Hospitals vs. Nuclear Attack and Terrorism." "Improvise!" was the challenging topic that Dr. Max Klinghoffer spoke on. The conference wound up with a question and answer open session.



Hospital Disaster Planning Conference Panel: Drs. T. Kevin King, Gerald Looney, Wm. Nesbitt, Max Klinghoffer.

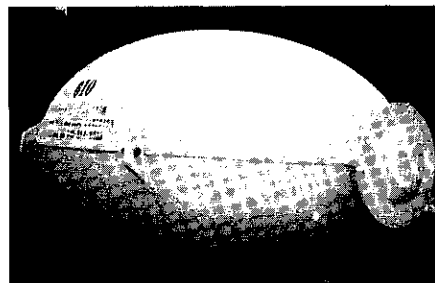
DISPLAY SHELTERS VICTIMS OF NIGHT VANDALISM

Three shelters on display in front of the Stouffer Concourse Hotel were generously sprayed with paint by vandals during the night of September 29th.



FEMA shelter gets vandals' "treatment."

Two of the shelters were those on display by Fighting Chance, the Oregon civil defense organization headed by Dr. Arthur Robinson. A third shelter, brought to the seminar by Theta Technologies, Inc. of Concord, New Hampshire, was also sprayed. Most of the spray was later removed by Robinson and volunteers.



Shelter displayed by Theta Technologies, Inc. also "decorated" by vandals.

Patterns of the spray indicated that Greenpeace was involved. Greenpeace headquarters in Washington DC, however, assured TACDA that Greenpeace did not resort to vandalism and was not involved in the incident.

PRESIDENT BUSH SUPPORTS SEMINAR

A September 28th letter from The White House, signed by President George Bush, complimented TACDA and DDP on their efforts. It read in part:

During the past 27 years, your organizations have helped keep the American public and their elected

officials mindful of the need for "Peace Through Preparedness." As my Administration works to maintain our Nation's strength and security, it heartens me that we can count on organizations such as yours to point the way in civil defense.

We are living in exciting times. Changes throughout the world give us hope that the goal of reducing the threat of war, especially nuclear war, can be achieved. But our hopes must not obscure the need for vigilance. We must continue to improve our Nation's civil defenses to ensure that the American people can count on protection against military attack and catastrophic peacetime emergencies such as Hurricane Hugo. I commend you for your efforts, and I encourage you to keep up the good work. . . .

EXHIBITORS ADD PUNCH TO SEMINAR

Exhibitors from literally across the country were a center of interest at the DDP/TACDA Seminar. The exhibit area was used for all coffee calls and for receptions and buffet lunches. Exhibitors on hand to show their wares:

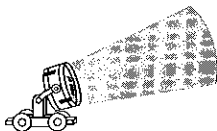
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THETA TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

There were tables with handouts from numerous other organizations and companies.

TELLER RECOVERS FROM SURGERY

Dr. Edward Teller, who was unable to appear as final speaker at the DDP/TACDA Seminar due to hospitalization and surgery, is now reported to be recovered and "on the road" again. Teller gave a "Frontiers of Science" lecture at the University of Florida (Gainesville, Florida) on October 25th.

Teller, a frequent participant in DDP/TACDA seminars, will be invited to address the 1990 seminar (tentatively scheduled for August in Chicago).



WASHINGTON HEALTH CONFERENCE FOCUSES ON IMPROVED EMERGENCY CARE

A major plus for a greatly improved medical disaster response capability — but not specifically civil defense — occurred in Washington DC August 15-18. The event was the International Conference on Emergency Health Care Development at the Hyatt Regency Crystal City Hotel.

"There does appear to be increasing interest in disaster planning at the national and world levels," said DDP Vice President Dr. Henry C. Huntley, who covered the conference for *Triage* and the *Journal of Civil Defense*. "I was happy to see DDP pamphlets on the table at one of the exhibits."

One speaker (Dr. Castellanos of PAHO) announced that "The U.N. in 1987 declared the 1990s the decade for disaster reduction and mitigation, and called on all governments to establish national committees for coordination of efforts. The knowledge for disaster mitigation exists but is not coordinated."

One sign of progress noted in the United States was the increase of the number of cities (83%) with the 911 emergency number.

1989 DDP/TACDA AWARDS GO TO VP DAN QUAYLE AND CHARLES BADLEY

Two annual awards were presented September 30th at the DDP/TACDA Seminar banquet in Washington DC.

The Lorne Greene Homeland Defense Award (last year given to High Frontier's General Daniel O. Graham) was presented in absentia to Vice President Dan Quayle for his vigorous support of homeland defense measures.

The DDP/TACDA American Preparedness Award (last year given to industrialist Donald A. Brown) was given to past-president of TACDA Charles L. Badley. Badley was president of TACDA from 1984 to 1988.

Live Free, prominent American survivalist organization, announces its "National Survival Week" to be held at the Live Free National Training Center in Harrisburg, MO. June 26-30, 1990. See ad, page 3.

SOVIET CIVIL DEFENSE EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS UPGRADED

by Leon Goure, PhD

In the past civil defense instruction was given in the 2nd, 5th and 9-10th grades of Soviet 10-year secondary schools. In the new program instruction in one way or another is carried out in all grades. Thus, according to the new instruction program, the instruction in civil defense in secondary schools is given as follows:

2nd grade: 6 hours of classroom instruction in the second semester and 5-6 training exercises of 15-20 minutes duration.

3rd and 4th grades: 5-6 training exercises of 15-20 minutes duration.

5th grade: 8 hours of classroom instruction in the second semester.

6th grade: 8 hours of classroom instruction.

7th and 8th grades: 6 training exercises of 15-20 minutes duration.

9th and 10th grades: 35 hours of instruction for boys, as a part of the pre-military conscription training program.

10th grade: 35 hours of medical-first aid instruction for girls.

It is also noted that additional training in civil defense is given in the course of summer para-military games "Zarnitsa" and "Orlenok" held at pioneer summer camps which are attended by a majority of Soviet school children.

The purpose of this civil defense instruction is said to learn about the effects of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and how to protect oneself against them and also how to act in the event of natural or manmade disasters in peacetime. The students must learn how to make use of individual means of protection, of shelters, and how to decontaminate themselves and their clothes.

It is also noteworthy that instruction on the role and mission of USSR Civil Defense still emphasizes the need to prepare for a war threat and, thereby, to enhance the defense capabilities of the USSR. Just as in the past it is said that the principal means of protection of the population include: shelters (it is said specifically that protection measures include "the construction and build-up of inventory of protective

structures — shelters"), individual means of protection, and evacuation of urban residents from high risk areas. In other words, as I have noted in my presentation, the primary mission of Soviet Civil Defense and the focus of its program remains the protection of the population in the event of an enemy attack. Soviet materials insist that although Gorbachev's foreign policy has reduced the threat of war it has not as yet eliminated it and, therefore, the country must continue to prepare for it (no mention is made of Gorbachev's earlier public claims that a nuclear war would spell the destruction of civilization or even of all mankind, which he used mainly for foreign consumption).

TV MEDIA TURNS FOCUS ON DEFENSE IN NATIONAL BROADCASTS

Both the Public Broadcast System and Columbia Broadcast System in October featured programs on preparedness. PBS turned its attention to American civil defense, and CBS (on October 8th) in its "60 Minutes" Sunday evening special turned its attention to Swiss preparedness measures.

CBS commentator Harry Reasoner's on-the-spot check revealed a marvel of defense fortifications superimposed on a terrain that was already composed of mainly inaccessible mountains. He was impressed by Swiss Army maneuvers and by the Swiss attitude that their defenses could repel anyone who dared to attack. The Swiss also were convinced that they would never have to try because no enemy would dare try to overcome the combination of superior defense measures and the Swiss determination to turn back any invasion. This combination had already worked to hold World War I and World War II adventurers at bay.

BRIEF

The American Council on Science and Health (ACSH) has published a report that discounts hazards from low-level radiation. For copy send self-addressed stamped (66¢) No. 10 envelope to Radiation Report, ACSH, 47 Maple St., Summit, N.J. 07901.

In survival planning for disaster situations of all kinds — including storms, earthquakes, political unrest, and — yes — even nuclear attack — have we missed the point that children, while perhaps our biggest responsibility, can be our biggest asset? They can share the strain of shelter living and, properly utilized, contribute in a surprisingly large measure to its success. One motherless family of six children we know, ages one to twelve, does that on a daily non-emergency basis. And does it extremely well. There certainly must be many others. Here Tom Parker focusses on the little-known fact that children can be key members of the emergency team, can provide for an impressive margin for success in shelter situations.

Kids:

Survival Roles and Survival Mindset

— Tom Parker

Adults who are concerned about surviving future disasters, natural or otherwise, tend to forget about a very important survival resource which is close at hand and eager to be used.

This resource is their own children, the very future of the family and the nation. Have your children been included in your shelter plans beyond their merely requiring space and periodic watering and feeding? Most

of us have not even considered the benefits to be derived from our progeny in a crisis situation.

First, consider that unpleasant but inevitable fact that we adults are getting old. Our children may have to — even want to! — take care of

Get the children started on special projects . . .

some of the more physical tasks that will be facing us in our shelters or retreats. Teach your children to do anything which you deem potentially vital in your disaster planning.

Second, remember your children are a source of intellectual revenue. That is, they are thinking beings and can give a different perspective on a situation. Having quicker minds and probably more imagination than older folks, the younger generation will prove invaluable as a source of the all important "second opinion." Ensure that your younger "advisors" are



aware that this role is only advisory — adults have the final say on decisions.

And last, but not least; your children will be very helpful in taking care of still younger children in the family/group. Teach them to handle this job and use them for it in your practice exercises.





Most of us have figured out for ourselves the potential for disasters and the lack of government expertise and resolve to properly deal with the problems. Thus, we have developed a survival "mindset" to do whatever we can to prepare ourselves and our families. It is very important that we prepare our children with the proper mental attitudes — in addition to the physical preparations. The minds and spirits of the young are still developing and must be fed the proper diet. To aid youths in the formulation of the "Survival Mindset" is perhaps the most important thing that we can do for them to insure their survival. All of the physical preparations in the world will be to no avail if minds shift into "victim" mentalities and give up before the fight has begun.

Particularly with older children, it is critical that you take pains to level with them about preparations to survive a disaster and the possible effects of that disaster. It may not be necessary to dwell on sordid details — this could cause emotional problems. Make it very plain that the reason for doing what you are doing is for the future well-being of the family as well as the nation. Point out that your preparations are insurance against all kinds of disaster. As a result of your preparations, the fear and uncertainty associated with future "bad times" can be lessened.

The children must be made to feel that they have a real purpose in helping everyone survive. Emphasize the role of the younger generation in building a better world — post disaster.

Hold family discussions on the world situation, the family/group preparations, and "fun things" dealing with post-disaster life such as raising animals or fishing. Get the children started on special projects for school science fairs (such as water purification). Let the youngsters plan study programs jointly or individually on important subjects appropriate for the times: For example, learning about the various effects of nuclear explosions — and teaching parents of others what they have learned. Get the younger members of your family involved as much as their abilities allow.

If at any time during initial preparations, actual disasters, and post-disasters your young folks exhibit emotional problems; they, as well as older people, should be counseled by the most qualified person available. This is particularly critical during an event such as excessive time in a shelter and after any traumatic occurrence like the death of another person. A "debrief" of all persons involved is the best way to handle these possible emotional problems before



they occur. In other words, have everyone describe the incident in great detail after the fact and "get it off of his chest." Often, survivors of traumatic events (of all ages) feel guilty about surviving when others have not.

Have your young folks make the recreational plans. Members' favorite records/tapes, games, reading materials, and snack foods should be included in shelter stockpiles where possible — within given space requirements. Do not ignore these ways to relieve the stress and tension of the hardships that may be facing your children and yourself.

The first rule of the family/group always must be "DISCIPLINE" (as already mentioned). Just as in the military, in a crisis situation the persons in charge make the decisions so that the family/group will survive intact to assist in the post-disaster rebuilding! □

Jane Orient Videotape for Children

This is a video tape which was produced along with Dr. Orient's *Emergency Medicine* video presentation and the *Nuclear War Survival Skills* video series. Editing and reproduction are now completed, and the tape is available for \$29.50.

The tape shows a classroom session in which Dr. Orient talks with school children about nuclear war. She makes a classroom presentation and answers spontaneous questions from the students. It was made during a regular session of a small private Christian school in Grants Pass, Oregon.

Order from the Oregon Institute of Science and Medicine, P.O. Box 1279, Cave Junction, Oregon 97523.



Of special significance at Soccorso Amico's "1st International Conference" in Salerno, Italy October 26-28 was the strong participation of Americans. Cosponsored by the Florida Chapter of the American College of Emergency Physicians (FACEP), the conference marked the beginning of a new level of international cooperation in the medical disaster response field. The fact that it also accented an increased interest by medical professionals in civil defense paves the way for a new level of preparedness at a time when the dangers of missile attack become more and more ominous.

First Soccorso Amico International Conference SCORES BIG

— Kevin Kilpatrick

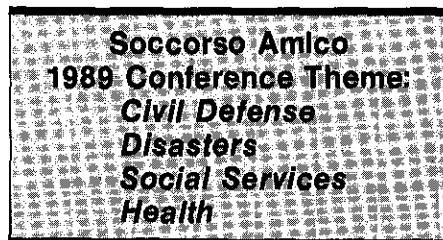
The enthusiastic approval of over 200 participants at Italy's "1st International Conference" dealing with emergency management underlined the fact that disaster response techniques are getting fresh emphasis by disaster response planners. Serious approaches to the disaster problems of mankind were outlined by all speakers on the three-day program. A "new day" in dealing with the impact of catastrophes and with recovering from them in stride seemed to be dawning.

The success of the October 26-28 Conference appeared to guarantee the scheduling of — even the necessity for — a second conference in 1990 — and more beyond.

Soccorso Amico volunteers ... donations from the community

Backdrop for the colorful conference was the newly rebuilt and refurbished Soccorso Amico headquarters complex on the Salerno waterfront. Months of intensive planning and work had turned the shell of a basically sound structure into a highly attractive building. Inside, a polished

reception area (and even a fountain!) led via polished hallways to a large meeting room on one side and a plush lounge on the other. Upstairs was to be found a sumptuous dining hall and concealed kitchen facilities. Lunches were served here during the conference.



All this done by Soccorso Amico volunteers with the help of generous donations by the community. And through the inspired leadership of Soccorso Amico's founder and president, Dr. Giuseppe Satriano.

The program itself stressed the role of medics in disaster. It accented civil defense as well. The conference theme, developed with unbridled elan by the speakers, was a prominent part of publicity and the actual conference decor. It was: "Civil Defense, Disasters, Social Services, Health."

Conference speakers included:

Dr. Annamaria Nucci, New York

psychiatrist, who explained interplay of stress in disaster situations and the phases that followed in the recovering process. She also outlined the planned expansion of Soccorso Amico through the founding of an American extension within the next few months.

Charles Wiley, of Accuracy in Media, warned of the consequences

Israeli Civil Guard — a 130,000-strong volunteer organization

of not imposing much stricter controls on the containment of the AIDS epidemic. He called the Mediterranean Sea the "Rio Grande" of Europe where a sea of African migrants — from the part of the world where the AIDS epidemic has reached frightening proportions — were crossing into Europe at an ever-increasing rate. (Wiley has for the past several years made a study of the worldwide pattern of the AIDS epidemic.)

Monseigneur Antonio Ribaldi, Archbishop of Acerra (Naples), cited Italian earthquake experience and the necessity for expanded teamwork

in responding to them. "No man is an island," he quoted.

Dr. Deborah Kelso of the Medical College of Virginia outlined the state-wide emergency medical organization in Virginia — actively supported by the governor. First aid ignorance, she maintained, results in avoidable deaths.

Dr. Reed Blake and Dr. John Christiansen of Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah addressed the subject of "terrorism" and cited the Israeli "Civil Guard" — a 130,000-strong volunteer organization — as an effective deterrent.

Dr. Constance Doyle, flight physician for the University of Michigan, brought up mass casualty problems at the Bhopal, India chemical plant disaster.

Dr. Antony J. Lachich of New York Medical College, a specialist in geriatrics, focussed on special problems of the care of the elderly in disasters.

A sounding board for improvements in disaster response techniques.

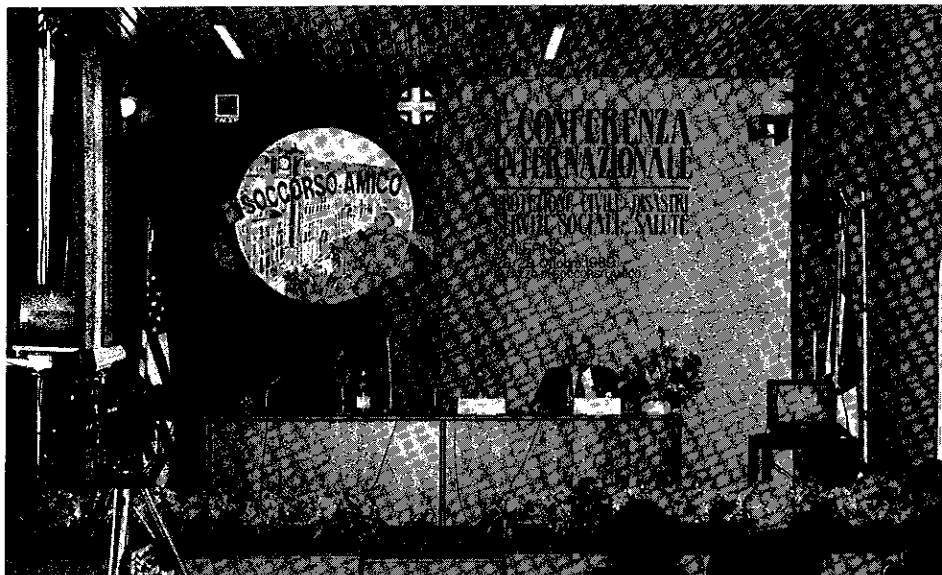
Dr. Pina Baggi Cavallo of the University of Salerno stressed the payoffs emanating from preparedness prior to disaster.

Attorney Joseph Giamboi, president of the Italian-American Bar Association announced a plan to establish an Italian office for the association at Salerno's Soccorso Amico headquarters.

Dr. Giuseppe Luongo, Superintendent of the Vesuvius Observatory, discussed "Volcanic Eruptions and Earthquakes."

Dr. Richard Irlando, a psychiatrist, spoke on substance abuse in disaster brought about by stress. Treatment is complicated by the fact that well over half of addicts return to drugs.

A number of Italian government officials were on hand. Joseph W. Jenkins, Business Administrator, and W. Bruce Potter, Emergency Management Coordinator, both from East



Rostrum of Soccorso Amico conference hall set up for 1989 "1st International Conference."

Orange, N.J. — and Lt. Commander David Charles Thompson of the U.S. Navy (stationed in Italy) — were among Americans present.

A young and alert diplomat from the Soviet Embassy in Rome listened attentively to TACDA Walter Murphey's presentation on "Nuclear War and How to Avoid It" and at its conclusion asked Charles Wiley if he really believed what Murphey had to say about the Soviet extensive development of defensive arms and civil defense. "Yes," said Wiley, "every bit of it." Whereupon the Russian graciously dropped the subject.

What stood out in the Salerno conference for most guests, and what was the "cement" that gave it total acceptance was the unbridled hospitality of Dr. Giuseppe Satriano and his associate volunteers. The coffee calls, the special luncheons and the sumptuous banquet at the Hotel Cetus on the final day of the conference — and all the thoughtful courtesies — created an ambiance that only the warmth of Southern Italy could produce. At the Hotel Cetus — on the jagged Amalfi coastline, where guests were housed, the hotel — like others in the area — was pasted to the rocky cliff so that hotel floors hung to the lobby and entrance beneath them. Guests took the elevator down to their rooms.

Two special tours were made available to conference attendees, one to the famed Amalfi Coast (before and after and up and down from the Hotel Cetus) where, in addition to the scenic

mountains that plunge to the sea, world-famous wares such as Amalfi porcelain are available to the tourist.

The second tour was to Pompeii, where the amazing civilization of the ancient Pompeians is exposed much as it existed prior to the city's destruction by the Mount Vesuvius volcanic eruption in 79AD.

All this combined to bring Soccorso Amico and its cosponsor FACEP together with other conference participants (not only from Italy and the United States, but from Spain, Argentina and elsewhere). Prevailing above all this was the common goal of providing a sounding board for improvements in disaster response techniques.

The success of this first conference obviously laid an exciting groundwork for years to come — and a continued Soccorso Amico initiative (and expansion) that will benefit the entire spectrum of emergency management and civil defense.

In the future, it appears that many more will gain the opportunity to benefit from the "friendly help" that Soccorso Amico stands ready to dispense to one and all. □



Satriano

Nucci

Wiley

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CD SCENE

TACDA's mission has often been expressed, and it has generally been assumed to be in the field of national security — and producing a national preparedness so formidable that it would be an effective deterrent against aggressive intent of potential enemies. It would also act, in the event of war as a totally credible guarantee that any attack — whatever its character and strength — would fail completely.

A "Statement of Purpose" expressing the TACDA stand in this respect has long been considered. About a year ago, one was drawn up and passed around for comment. That "Statement of Purpose" appears below.

Further suggestions, criticisms, comments, questions and whatever are invited. TACDA aims to arrive at a finalized version in early 1990 and perhaps to use it in both full and abbreviated forms in appropriate places.

In its final form it is intended that it will express TACDA convictions and give the direction of its efforts a more understandable framework. Here it is:



"Peace Through Preparedness"

THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION (TACDA) **STATEMENT OF PURPOSE**

TACDA campaigns for a credible civil defense — effective population protection against modern weapons of war — and a meaningful, deployed Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). It sees the realization of these passive and active defense measures (they have no offensive capabilities) as the path to peace and a developing future for the United States.

As a recent historical example of what the dire consequences of homeland defense neglect can be, it invites attention to the tragedy of the 1930s when decent, pious, patriotic intellectuals closed their eyes to the reality of maintaining peace through preparedness and succumbed to the overtures of Axis peace propagandists. Neville Chamberlain, the "Man of Peace," came back from the 1938 Munich Summit with disarming promises from Hitler and Mussolini that served only to lay the sordid groundwork for World War II and 50 million deaths.

TACDA is firm in the belief that this must not happen again. World War III, as a matter of fact, would be much worse. Perhaps inconceivably worse. The non-threatening and effective protection offered by SDI and civil defense — if properly developed (as is the case elsewhere) — can remove Americans as "hostages" to nuclear war and can act as an effective peace guarantee. In order to assure this kind of population protection, the United States Congress must turn its attention to homeland defense solutions, prescribe them, and fund them on a first-priority basis. The combined efforts to those who see the direct and dramatic lifesaving values of this effort will work to convince our influential civic and service and church organizations and other groups and individuals to prevail upon elected officials to turn their attention and support and initiatives toward "the common defense" of their constituents — their first duty as public servants.

TACDA considers it to be a moral imperative that the expertise and capabilities gained through population protection in the event of wartime (or terrorist) attack be used in vigorously contending with all other disaster and emergency situations.

TACDA considers also that its duty is to actively encourage U.S. citizens to take steps independent of government to provide survival measures for themselves (effective private shelters with the required equipment and supplies) and that these measures would be invaluable in supplementing any government program — as well as providing lifesaving capabilities in the absence of government measures for those farsighted enough to invest in this well-known and available survival technique.

These efforts should see expression in direct contacts, in resolutions and petitions, and through the communications media.

TACDA is wholeheartedly dedicated to this concept as its "Statement of Purpose."

NCCEM MEETING ATTRACTS DISASTER RESPONSE PLANNERS

Over 200 participants attended the National Coordinating Council on Emergency Management (NCCEM) 1989 annual conference in South Bend, Indiana October 14-17.

Speakers included Emergency Management Director Laura B. Buchbinder, NCCEM President John H. Pickett and FEMA's Office of Civil Defense Director John McKay. McKay's address brought preparations for wartime civil defense into sharp focus.

Over 20 exhibitors displayed their wares and services, among them Alerting Communicators of America, Federal Signal Corporation, Plectron Corporation, Research Alternatives, Westinghouse Electric Corporation and Whelen Engineering Company.

TACDA representative was Dr. James M. Ridgway. NCCEM's Mid-Year Conference was announced for February 3-6 in Washington DC.

1990 TACDA CONFERENCE: CHICAGO?

As a result of snowballing suggestions from interested parties the 1990 DDP/TACDA Seminar has been tentatively scheduled for the Chicago airport area. Dates, result of another suggestion to exploit vacation time, are tentatively August 10-13.

"Chicago seems to be a natural," says site committee chairperson Janice Tyliczka. "If that is the final decision, it will be the answer many people want. I think it's exciting. We all do."

ASPEP MERITORIOUS SERVICE AWARD FOR 1989 GOES TO TACDA's MURPHEY

Captain T. J. "Jerry" Wadsworth, president of the American Society of professional Emergency Planners (ASPEP) presented ASPEP's top award to Walter Murphey, executive vice president of TACDA. The occasion was the ASPEP breakfast meeting on October 1st — a part of the DDP/TACDA Seminar — in Crystal City, Virginia (Washington DC).

ASPEP, recognized as the organization representing civil defense professionalism in the United States, makes the award yearly to an individual held to be a leader in promoting American preparedness interests.



TACDA-JOURNAL SUPPORTERS PUT SHOULDER TO WHEEL

In pursuing its mission of national survival TACDA depends heavily on donations from supporters — and on the lifesaving support from foundations. Those patriots who want to see TACDA stay in business have done just that.

TACDA needs your help again in 1990. Won't you consider a tax-deductible donation to that end?

Thank you. You join members of the TACDA-Journal staff, members of the TACDA Board of Directors and its Advisory Council in putting much-needed muscle into the TACDA 1990 effort.

Yours for "Peace Through Preparedness."

TO: TACDA
P.O. BOX 1057
STARKE, FL 32091

BLESS YOU!!!!

YES! I'LL HELP. HERE'S MY TAX-EXEMPT DONATION OF

\$ _____ KEEP FIGHTING FOR HOMELAND DEFENSE!

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

Zip _____

PS: TACDA employs no fund-raising organization. 100% of all donations go to support the TACDA mission.

(AN ANALYSIS OF WHAT IS REALLY HAPPENING IN THE SOVIET UNION AND THE EASTERN BLOC)

"Gentlemen, comrades, do not be concerned about all you hear about glasnost and perestroika and democracy in the coming years. These are primarily for outward consumption. There will be no significant internal change within the Soviet Union, other than for cosmetic purposes. Our purpose is to disarm the Americans and to let them fall asleep. We want to accomplish three things: One, we want the Americans to withdraw conventional forces from Europe. Two, we want them to withdraw nuclear forces from Europe. Three, we want the Americans to stop proceeding with Strategic Defense Initiative." Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in a speech to the Politburo, November 1987 — as reported by Sir William Stephenson, head of the Combined Allied Intelligence Operations during WWII (i.e., the man called "Intrepid").

— from *The McAlvany Intelligence Advisor*
P.O. Box 84904, Phoenix, AZ 85071.

LETTERS

PSR AND GRANT PETERSON

On July 5, 1989 Dr. Ned F. Vasquez, President of the Montana Physicians for Social Responsibility wrote Grant Peterson, FEMA's Director of State and Local Programs Division. It was a reply to Mr. Peterson's letter of June 27th, which in turn was a reply to a letter from Dr. Vasquez of April 7.

Dr. Vasquez cited references that he advised Mr. Peterson to become familiar with (some of them federal publications). He cited also as a reference the book *The Final Epidemic: Physicians and Scientists on Nuclear War*.

He also cited statistics on the Hiroshima blast and compared it with a "modern ICBM" of "5 megatons" — or 400 times the power of the weapons used at Hiroshima. Casualties, he said, would include 1,538,000 killed if a 20-megaton weapon were to be used for San Francisco.

He repeated the claim that "nuclear war is not survivable in any meaningful sense" and that preparation for it is a "waste of time, money, and energies." And he stated that "educating Americans in the belief that nuclear war is survivable is truly a 'disservice' to us."

The 3½-page letter recommends that preparedness be for disasters "we can deal with." He notes at the end that a copy of his letter is being forwarded to the Montana legislative delegation.

Grant Peterson replies with a 2-page letter. Following are excerpts:

Dear Dr. Vasquez:

This responds to your letter of July 5, 1989. I regret that I apparently failed to make clear my positions concerning the issues you raised in your first letter, thus necessitating your follow-up letter. Upon reading your recent letter, however, I sense that this response will likewise have no significant impact upon the views you and your organization hold about the potential effects of nuclear war....

Since the publication of many of your references, the accuracy and reliability of strategic weapon systems have increased dramatically thereby eliminating the need for most yields in the megaton range. Predictably, the yields have just as dramatically decreased. Today, a "typical modern ICBM" in U.S. and Soviet strategic inventories is not 5

megatons, as you state, but less than one megaton, and none are larger than 1½ megatons. And the downward trend of yields is expected to continue. All this is to say that the resources you cite fall short of being a "significant body of evidence" regarding the consequences of nuclear war. I do not want to leave the impression that current weapons have ceased to be an awesome threat, but since your data resources assumed weapon yields extant at the time of their having been written, the conclusions reached certainly cannot be called, to say the least, "predictive" in nature.

I must also point out that many of the publications you cited fell victim to a recurring myth of those decades; namely, that nuclear war would be "city-busting," that is, population centers *per se* would be Soviet targets. Nothing then or now supports this assumption. Quoting directly from Soviet military doctrine: "Targeting of populations is militarily unproductive and politically immoral."

Likewise, your suggestion that "FEMA's" CRP-2B computer model is "widely recognized as a realistic reflection of our nuclear world in the 1980's is simply not true. First, the model was developed almost 20 years ago by the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency before FEMA even existed and was based upon "worst case" assumptions for crisis relocation planning purposes. Second, it cannot be construed as a "realistic reflection of our nuclear world in the 1980's" since it assumed all *potential* targets in the Nation would be attacked with weapons that, today, are no longer in either U.S. or Soviet inventories.

... Your positions and those of your organization are driven by a pre-selected agenda and goals over which no amount of logical argument will, sadly, prevail.

Nonetheless, I am enclosing a copy of a publication by the Health Physics Society which identifies key questions on nuclear war and provides discussions by nationally and internationally known experts in their fields. I urge you to add this publication to your recommended, "well documented" bibliography and I commend its reading to you.

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

Letters Editor
US News and World Report

As pointed out in the August 7 cover article ("America's Doomsday Project"), US plans for assuring continuity of government (COG) in the event of a nuclear attack are dubious. In contrast, a vast Soviet underground network of bunkers stands ready to protect about 175,000 leaders. A large percentage of Soviet citizens also have access to shelters against blast, radiation, chemicals, and biological weapons. Unfortunately, most Americans (apparently including your reporter) don't even know that their lives could be saved by shelter, at a cost as low as \$300 per occupant, unless they happened to be within half a mile of Ground Zero of a surface burst. There's no way that "everybody's going to make it." But don't Americans deserve a fighting chance? Our neglect of population protection measures (civil defense) is a national disgrace. Superficial reports like yours are partly responsible.

Jane M. Orient, MD
Immediate Past-President
Doctors for Disaster
Preparedness

Letters Editor
U.S. News & World Report

Your Aug. 7 exclusive report, "America's Doomsday Project," was a quarter-century out of date and should have had the subheading, "The U.S. has a public suicide plan in the event of nuclear war, but would it work? Critics have doubts." While the authors do credit the efforts of Presidents Truman and Kennedy to protect the public, they either ignore or are unaware of the original federal doomsday concept which was designed, not by the Rev. Jim Jones, but by the U.S. Secretary of Defense, Robert Strange McNamara...

Political leaders from both parties eventually accepted and espoused this ultimate nihilism, ignoring the constitutional mandate to "provide for the common defense" and defying the 1950 Federal Civil Defense Act which specifically required protection from attack.

Gerald L. Looney, M.D.
Past President
Doctors for Disaster
Preparedness

The Center for Peace and Freedom's 1989 "No American Hiroshimas Day" (see page 9 of the Journal's October 1989 issue) inspired two Wichita, Kansas TACDA members to write the following article. August 6th has passed. So has August 9th (the date of the Nagasaki bombing). But December 7th is still another date to contemplate in World War II history. And it is about here.

"Lessons Learned" from Hiroshima and Nagasaki

— Richard N. Nott and David St. John

Every year at this time, a few demonstrators and commentators endeavor to persuade us that the carnage wreaked upon Hiroshima and Nagasaki over four decades ago demands nuclear disarmament. But we must consider very carefully a number of lessons to be learned from those events.

We must remember that World War II was fought because the dictatorial governments of certain countries had no scruples about murdering millions of civilians (Chinese in Shanghai and Canton; Ethiopians; Russians, Jews and Poles in Europe) in order to accomplish their own selfish objectives.¹

In the case of Japan, government propaganda about the allegedly "barbaric nature" of American soldiers drove innocent civilians to mass suicide when U.S. forces landed in Saipan. Had the Allies chosen to carry out a conventional invasion of Japan to vanquish its cruel government, the death toll of innocents from this factor alone may have been many times what actually occurred at Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Governments of similar callousness and cruelty still exist on this earth. The Soviets have deliberately murdered and maimed countless thousands of women and children in Afghanistan (estimated over 1,000,000 total dead, including resistance fighters), and driven some 3 million from their homes. They carried out deadly mass-scale experiments in chemical/biological warfare there, as they did earlier in Cambodia, Laos, and Yemen.² The Khmer Rouge — still in existence — murdered millions of Cambodians openly, while the Vietnamese communists were more cunning in concealing similar atrocities.³ The deadly efforts of the Chinese "Peoples Republic" were widely exposed recently.

It is tempting for Americans to think "at least we're safe here." However, several of these same governments are armed with numerous nuclear missiles which could devastate our cities . . . or cripple our military forces, leaving the American population exposed to blackmail. And a growing number of their client states (Iraq, Libya, Syria, Cuba, etc.) are being equipped with missiles and/or chemical weapons, the "poor man's atomic bomb!"⁴

No scruples about murdering millions

There are several other lessons to be learned from Hiroshima and Nagasaki. One is that the "long-range horrors of nuclear war" are largely mythical: Hiroshima is today a lovely, well-populated city, and headquarters of the Mazda automobile company. Another is that proper shelters can tremendously improve the probability of survival — conventional air raid shelters in Nagasaki, even without blast doors, allowed people to survive the atomic blast as near as 1/3 mile from ground zero.

The Soviets, Red Chinese, and a handful of European governments (Sweden and Switzerland, for example) recognized many years ago that the nuclear age had irrevocably arrived, and began large-scale programs to shelter most of their populations from nuclear attack. The same facilities lend themselves very readily to protection from chemical/biological weapons, and various natural disasters.

The most important lesson, how-

ever, is the one which should be driven home by those stark pictures of Hiroshima and Nagasaki immediately after the blast, where most of the above-ground structures are flattened and charred . . . that is where our bones could lie if we don't make the same effort to protect ourselves. The long-range effects of nuclear weapons will be a moot question if we're not prepared to survive the immediate effects.

Nuclear disarmament would be fine if and when we could achieve arrangements which would truly give us security without such weapons. This will be very difficult or impossible to accomplish, given the small size of nuclear weapons. But in the meantime, those weapons *by themselves* are not adequate for our security. The deterrence doctrine of "Mutually Assured Destruction" (MAD) is not only morally repugnant, but it *won't work* against governments which have sheltered themselves and their populations, while we stand *naked* on the nuclear stage!

A fatalistic acceptance of the "status quo" will only assure large-scale tragedy at some future point. We need to *demand* that our government *re-initiate* meaningful, significant civil defense sheltering programs for our own protection, for the sake of our children and for future generations. □

SOURCES

- 1 Among other common recognized sources, *Hitler's Secret Book* (manuscript translated by Salvator Attanasio); Grove Press, Inc.; New York; 1961
- 2 Seagrave, Sterling; *Yellow Rain*; M. Evans and Company; New York; 1981
- 3 Bennett, Ralph Kinney; "On the Trail of a Hidden Massacre"; *Reader's Digest*; September 1986
- 4 Bennett, Ralph Kinney; "The Growing Menace of Chemical Weapons"; *Reader's Digest*; July 1989

REVIEWS

ONE INCOMING (VHS Film — 27 minutes), Directed by Tom Clancy, narrated by Charlton Heston, produced by Project Peace Shield, P.O. Box 65635, Washington DC 20035-5635. 1989. \$25.

— Reviewed by Bob Baffin.

If anything can dent government's apparent determination to keep America and its population exposed to a good part of the Soviet Union's 12,000 ready-to-fire missiles it is the message of sheer horror that the new film *One Incoming* gives if only one of those 12,000 missiles is unleashed.

In what is described as an "accidental launch" in the Soviet warning over the Moscow-Washington "hot line," the stage is set for wholesale death and destruction for ten targets up and down the American east coast. Pre-planned emergency actions are taken: the President and his wife are quickly escorted from the White House to their helicopter — which hurriedly leaves for Andrew Air Force Base where "Air Force One" flying command post waits to fly them safely above exploding warheads.

The President reacts in disbelief. He is unable to stop even one of the incoming ten warheads. All he can order is "nothing" or a reply in kind. This latter, in turn, would trigger a much larger attack on the U.S. He is powerless to defend U.S. targets. Time to target narrows down to a few minutes. Then to seconds. As the warheads impact we see scenes of people in their homes where the blast waves hit and tumble — then "freeze" the victims — mainly woman and children — in death positions. The drama is intense. Not only is it obvious that SDI defensive weapons could have been brought into play — *if we had had them* — to intercept and destroy the missile or the warheads, but it is also obvious that had the victims been in blast shelters the chances of survival would have been good — very good, excellent.

What if SDI had *not* been neglected? *One Incoming* ends with another scene — one in which it is assumed that SDI had been put in place, ready to shoot down attacking weapons. In this scene the President, briefed on the situation, raises his arm and grimly orders "Intercept!"

Dialogue excerpt from *One Incoming* (taken from the September 1989 issue of *High Frontier's News-watch*):

Aboard Air Force One, as the President is evacuated from Washington upon learning that a Soviet ICBM may be targeted on the East Coast.

The President: "What the hell is going on!"

"Sir, we just got the rest of it here. The General Secretary says that there's been an accidental launch. Some technician was — somebody screwed up and the bird went off. They just figured out which bird it was, and it's targeted on the East Coast. The warheads are off the bus already, sir. Twelve minutes out. We are tracking ten objects, each of them is a 500-kiloton device. The Russians say that they're targeted on military bases, and they gave us flight times. First is Loring Air Force Base in Maine, next is Groton, Connecticut, the sub base. They're also hitting Norfolk, Charleston, and

"But the cities —"

"Two of the warheads are targeted on Washington, Sir."

The President: "We can't stop it? We can't even stop one damned missile! All I can do is watch a million people die, or start blowing up the whole world. That's my only choice? How did we ever get into this?"

The day, in this hypothetical manner, is saved. And the at-risk victims along with it.

All-important is the fact that such a defense can be mounted, can in fact be implemented in such a scenario — and a whole spectrum of other scenarios. And that it can increase its lifesaving effectiveness many fold when combined with a credible civil defense (See Dr. Conrad V. Chester's SDI-CD study on the back cover of the December 1986 issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense*.)

But even more important — and tragic — is the fact that today the United States has no such defense, is completely exposed to the allegedly accidental attack portrayed in *One Incoming*, to a "rogue" attack by any one of a number of third-world nations now developing missile capabilities, to nuclear terrorism, and of course to

full-scale nuclear war. (And we can add here missile transported chemical and biological weapons.)

Commentary that underlines the total exposure of America and Americans to missiles from anywhere in the world is handled dramatically and convincingly by screen actor Charlton Heston.

The message of *One Incoming* is simply that the United States, in order to survive as a nation and in order to save its population from wholesale slaughter, must demand that our government act responsibly, and provide now, known effective protection measures.

Citizen contacts with members of Congress in strong support of SDI are needed today more than ever!

CARRIER WARS by Edwin P. Hoyt. McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., New York, N.Y. Contains Index and 16 pages of black and white photos. 274 pages, 1989, price \$19.95. ISBN 0-07-030625-7.

— Reviewed by Charlotte Smith.

"You'd be so nice to come home to", "Goodbye, Mama, I'm off to Yokohama", "Coming in on a wing and a prayer", "Praise the Lord and pass the ammunition": these oldie goldies are heard on nostalgic radio broadcasts, reminding us of that long ago period of World War II. *Carrier Wars* will stimulate a similar memory of those eventful times.

Written by noted historian Edwin P. Hoyt, the book describes Japan's early lead in naval and aviation warfare, then the gradual evolution of United States aircraft carriers as powerful contenders in the Pacific. Hoyt's battle stories provide accurate information as they describe decision making by Allied and Japanese officers and the action sequences resulting from those plans. Victories and defeats in important battles are brought to life, and the valiant efforts of the military personnel are described with compassion.

The book, however, never reads like a novel; emotion is subdued when present at all. The author's access to communiqués, diaries, statistics, and reports written by personnel on both sides is evident throughout.

This enlightening account of aircraft carrier warfare extends beyond World War II to the Korean conflict, the war in Vietnam, the Falklands and the Persian Gulf. A most worthwhile book for naval history buffs.

A STRATEGY FOR PEACE: HUMAN VALUES AND THE THREAT OF WAR, by Sissela Bok. Pantheon Books, New York: 1989. 202 pp., \$17.95 hardcover.

— Reviewed by Richard E. Sincere, Jr.

Why does it seem that utopian thinkers always deny they are utopian at the same moment they insist that, in order to solve the world's problems, human nature must fundamentally change? This is the flaw in Sissela Bok's new book, *A Strategy for Peace*. Though she couches her argument in the safe rhetoric of realism, utopianism shines through on every page.

Bok's previous books dealt with some very sexy topics: *Lying* (1978) and *Secrets* (1982). Her mother, Alva Myrdal, was a Swedish "peace" activist and Nobel laureate. Her husband is the president of Harvard University, and she is a distinguished scholar in her own right, apart from any family connections, as a Brandeis University philosophy professor. The issues she addresses in this book — war and peace, trust and distrust, aggression and pacifism — are

Utopian Vision, Realist World

important ones. Without a doubt, people are morally charged to explore these topics thoroughly and rigorously.

That charge implies, however, that time and trees should not be wasted on rehashing old arguments. As an epigraph for one of her subchapters, Bok chooses a quotation from Mohandas Gandhi: "I have nothing new to teach the world. Truth and nonviolence are as old as the hills." The same could be true for this book. Much of what Bok discusses here was heard repeatedly during the heyday of the anti-nuclear arms movement earlier in this decade.

That is what may condemn *A Strategy for Peace* to the curiosity shelves of secondhand bookshops. Had it

been published in 1982 or 1983, at the height of the nuclear freeze movement, it might have raised quite a stir. Indeed, the bumper-sticker mentality and sloganeering that characterized those days could have benefited from a scholar who analyzes the writings of Immanuel Kant in light of technological developments since 1945. Certainly no one could claim that the leading lights of the freeze movement — Helen Caldicott, for instance, who suggested that the arms race was an advanced form of penis envy — were suffering from intellectual elephantiasis.

As it stands, however, Bok's book makes the very human mistake of anthropomorphizing political conflict — making an analogy between personal (human) behavior of groups and states. In this, Bok relies on the work of one of her mentors, psychologist Erik Erikson, who is without doubt one of the geniuses of the twentieth century. Unfortunately, as a political analyst, Erikson makes a fine child psychologist. He theorizes that the human race faces a "species-wide nuclear crisis" that is analogous to "the crises individuals face in the course of illnesses or great challenges."

The problem is, society is not an individual. Nations do not, however much social scientists would like us to believe it, advance through childhood, adolescence, and adulthood. Political conflict is not just an external manifestation of some deep Oedipal urge nor the result of poor toilet-training among our politicians and generals.

This is where Bok joins up with the sloganeers. She is unable to recognize, even in her lengthy and provocative analysis of Kant and Mill and other philosophers, that political conflict — particularly in the Cold War era — is fundamentally one of higher values. The objects of war are not who gets to pitch vs. who gets to play shortstop; the objects of war are "Can the world exist half-slave and half-free?" and "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity."

Yes, there continue to be problems of distrust, even among allied nations. Human beings are naturally skeptical, and that is good. Most individuals are by nature friendly, caring, even altruistic; the same cannot be said for

larger groups, and certainly not for mobs. (What Hitler did with a ragtag bunch of rejects from the Imperial German army is a lesson for us all.) So international relations must be approached within a framework of skepticism and distrust. A statesman that trusts his enemy is no statesman.

It all comes down to ideology. Democracies are peaceful, authoritarian dictatorships less so; totalitarian dictatorships are by definition violent and aggressive. As George Weigel and others have pointed out, pacifists should insist on the spread of democracy and free enterprise throughout the world, because demo-

A wounded and hungry bear is far more dangerous than a contented and well-fed bear.

cratic, capitalist states do not make war against each other. Only undemocratic, unfree states make war — against each other and against the democracies. For this reason, if for no other, we should encourage developments toward openness and democracy in Eastern Europe, while continuing to be wary of Mikhail Gorbachev's future should *perestroika* fail. After all, a wounded and hungry bear is far more dangerous than a contented and well-fed bear.

Readers of the book may feel that in this review I have failed to engage the author's argument. I have, instead, engaged her subtext — that overarching vision that may not be explicitly stated but still informs the whole work. Because Sissela Bok's subtext is utopian, *A Strategy for Peace* must be probed with this in mind. It would be unfair to her readers, and to readers of the *Journal of Civil Defense*, to do otherwise.

It is utopian to believe human nature can be easily reprogrammed to forsake distrust of adversaries and embrace them instead. The substance of Sissela Bok's argument simply fails to come up to the standard she sets for herself in the introduction: "to propose steps toward a secure and lasting peace that are practical, nonutopian, and in keeping with widely shared human values."

□

Richard Sincere is a Washington-based issues analyst and writer.

REVIEWS (Cont.)

THE LIMITS OF AIR POWER: THE AMERICAN BOMBING OF NORTH VIETNAM by Mark Clodfelter, The Free Press/Macmillan Inc., New York, 1989. 297 pages including notes, bibliography, and index, price \$22.95.

— Reviewed by James M. Ridgway, Ph.D.

Clodfelter is an Associate Professor of History at the Air Force Academy. His work is well documented. While by its nature the book centers on Air Force involvement in Vietnam, it reveals much about top level political decisions made in that war. This review, then, has two principal parts: items of general interest to civil defenders; and matters pertaining to general strategy and decision making.

Strategic air power is based upon the concept that air attacks on essential industries produce economic and social chaos, deny an enemy matériel, and blunt his will to fight. A big plus is that machines, not massed armies, do the fighting. From the U.S. point of view the doctrine worked reasonably well in Germany, Japan, and Korea.

In Germany 305,000 civilians were killed and 708,000 were injured. Homeless numbered 1,865,000; 4,885,000 had to be evacuated; 20 million were without public utilities; an estimated 4.5 million workers were involved in post air raid activities. Box car loadings dropped by 75% and gasoline reserves by 90%.

The U.S. fire bombed 66 Japanese cities, killing 330,000 and making 8.5 million homeless. Industrial production declined by 35%. The atomic bombs served as a clinching argument that peace was desirable.

Evidence on effects of attacks on North Korea is still lacking from sources there. U.S. reports state 678,000 tons of bombs were dropped, destroying 827 bridges, 116,839 buildings, 869 locomotives, 14,906 railroad cars, and 74,859 vehicles.

Air crews claimed 184,408 enemy troops were killed. North Korea said an attack of Pyongyang produced 7,000 casualties. Damage to electric power plants caused a two week blackout in North Korea and reduced generation by 90%. Five hundred thousand North Koreans

worked just to keep transportation going. North Korea's fears of further attacks on dams with resulting flooding and impact upon transportation and food supply may have hastened its approach to the negotiating table.

Figures from North Vietnam are still scarce. By 1967 the U.S. had dropped 200,000 tons of bombs, killing 50,000 civilians in a population of 18 million. Clodfelter writes, "Evacuation contributed to keeping the number of civilian casualties down. . . ." Evacuation swelled or dwindled with the number and intensity of air raids. Hanoi's population shrank from 600,000 to 400,000, while Haiphong's went from 400,000 to 250,000. When bombing was intensified in 1972, 70% of the electric generating capacity was knocked out and 20 to 40% of the population of Hanoi evacuated.

In regard to top level wartime decision making, Clodfelter makes quite a point of "negative objectives." These are factors a President and his advisors must weigh in setting positive objectives and strategy. Among these are affairs in a client state, views of allies, world opinion, U.S. public opinion, Congress, attitudes of Russia and China, priorities within the U.S. political agenda, and U.S. military capabilities — terrain and weather considered.

Axis nations' actions and Pearl Harbor blessed Presidents Roosevelt and Truman with a fairly unified public opinion for unconditional surrender as an objective. Russia and England agreed. While Air Force generals had reservations about bombing "the man on the street," political constraints did not impede military action to attain the general objective.

Technically, Korea was a United Nations action with the objective of sustaining an independent South Korea. The negative objective was not to get the United States involved in an expanded war with Communist China. In this case President Eisenhower had to threaten the use of atomic weapons to get the North Koreans to negotiate.

The Vietnam action lasted a long time and involved the administrations of Presidents Johnson and Nixon. Johnson believed air power could attain his objective of "an independent, stable, non-communist South Vietnam." There were many things

wrong with this. The U.S. was supporting an unstable client. Not only was the Viet Cong disrupting the countryside, but Saigon also had an active religious revolution on its hands. Johnson's advisors were divided on both objectives and strategies. Vietnam was a primitive agricultural country and had few industrial targets. Most of the early fighting was done by indigenous Viet Cong guerrillas who needed little supply, fought one day a month, and disappeared into the general population. Johnson considered the war to be a distraction from his top priority, the Great Society.

Targets in North Vietnam were picked at a Tuesday lunch at the White House when Johnson was in town. Not only were targets picked, but routes to be flown were also selected. Hanoi was not to be bombed and planes were not to fly near the North Vietnam-China border. Understandably this procedure generated lots of requests for further information and guidance from field commanders.

President Nixon changed the general objective to "peace with honor." His conviction was that aggressive communists do not negotiate seriously unless forced to. Hence, bombing in his administration was continuous and not on-again-off-again.

In a messy situation Nixon got some "breaks." He listened to one advisor, Kissinger. The military was given one master target list which was modified in regard to Hanoi and Haiphong as events progressed. Some B-52's were sent to Vietnam and all weather planes and "smart" bombs appeared.

North Vietnam also made some helpful mistakes. It abandoned guerrilla warfare for modern, massed attacks using Russian made tanks and artillery. This not only complicated its supply problems, but also gave the Air Force pertinent military targets. Clodfelter says that the Tet Offensive was a psychological defeat for the U.S., but a military defeat for North Vietnam in that 40,000 Viet Cong got killed.

General Giap's three pronged Easter Offensive against Saigon stalled and one of his armies faced annihilation. This in turn swayed U.S. public opinion in favor of the war and

gave President Thieu of South Vietnam courage to fight longer and negotiate harder than Nixon wished. On the broad international front the U.S.S.R. became interested in détente and Kissinger established relations with China. This resulted in reduced aid to North Vietnam.

Nixon still had the problems of U.S. public opinion and of Congress. He wanted an agreement before Congress met and cut off funds for further action in Vietnam. North Vietnam, faced with an uncertain military and military supply future, was receptive. Both sides had to work within very short time frames. Thieu took some special persuading. By the time the ramifications of the agreement could be seen, Nixon was no longer President.

Overall this is a significant book for people interested in military history, and an excellent book for officials involved in the national security decision making process. Even recent history has its negative and positive lessons.

CYPRUS TODAY, a Quarterly Cultural and Informative Review of the Cyprus Ministry of Education. Vol. XXVII, No. 1, January-March, 1989. Nicosia, Cyprus, 36 pages P.I.O. 1-89 ISSN 00-45-9429.

— Reviewed by Charlotte Smith.

For those who cannot arrange with their appointment book and pocket-book for a quick trip to Cyprus, this delightful little volume is the next best bet. The publication by the Ministry of Education, attractively covered with a picture of an ancient runner on a red figured Attic vase, provides the reader with several contemporary glimpses into a small but important island rich with historical significance in the evolution of civilization.

The opening editorial welcomed foreign athletic delegations to Cyprus for the Third Sports Meeting of the Small States of Europe scheduled last May. A brief history of the games and an explanation of the importance of the preparations for it provide the reader with a feel for the genuine interest in the success of Cyprian hospitality and management of the games. The touching testimony to the national pride evoked by the responsibility of being host to the games also

traces with satisfaction the athletic history of Cyprus from Alexander the Great until present times. Many national athletic heroes are recalled by name, accomplishment and photograph.

The next section contains works by the Cypriot poet Stylianou — excellent, beautiful writings which evoke images of life as experienced on Cyprus. Then follows an account of the Cyprus/Bedfordshire link in education and the recent biennial meeting of young artists from Mediterranean Europe and a Conference on Technology in Education. These sections tell us that Cyprus today is much more than its past.

An account of the 1988 European Parliament condemnation of the destruction by Turkey of the cultural heritage in occupied Cyprus is a cry for the protection and safeguard of 9000 years of Christian and Hellenic culture.

Another short article describes in words and pictures two Europe Nostra Awards won in 1988 by Cyprus for distinguished contributions to architecture. The birds of Cyprus, both endemic and migrating, are shown in bright, colorful photographs. Other fine quality color reproductions depict the trees and landscapes of the terrain.

An exhibition recently on display in Rhodes, now on the road to leading foreign cities, presents "Famagusta: 36 Centuries of Civilization 1600 BC-1974 AD." Consisting of works collected from early history, prehistoric ages, the Middle Ages, the days of Turkish, then British rule, to the 1974 Turkish invasion and violent uprooting of its inhabitants, the exhibition makes a statement: "Why?" It is directed towards seeking assistance in re-establishing the principles of human rights and a return by the displaced citizens to their homes, birthplaces and family roots.

The final chapters tell of Caterina Cornaro, Queen of Cyprus 500 years ago, and Manos Kralis, an important Cypriot poet who died early this year. A final poem by Kralis, "Autumn 1940", speaks of the agonizing cry of the city on its knees, the bells of sunk cargo ships, and the shadow of death that "creeps into my soul". A very effective and affecting publication.

ARE YOU PREPARED? — FEMA 166, July 1989. 18-page pamphlet published by Federal Emergency Management Agency (500 C St., N.W., Washington, DC 20472). Available upon request.

— Reviewed by Walter Murphey.

A disaster by its nature is an event which results in a good bit of discomfort, damage, lack of needed supplies, injuries, and even hunger, thirst, need for shelter and all the daily requirements we normally depend upon. Death too plays a part.

All these things and more, for instance, happened when Hurricane Hugo plowed through the Caribbean islands and then ravaged South Carolina.

That was in September. In July FEMA published another in a long line of pamphlets dealing with preparedness for disaster: *Are You Prepared?* Had it or other FEMA advice on recommended disaster preparedness measures been implemented by people in the path of Hugo (and it can be assumed that some did) the impact could have been considerably lessened as far as hardships were concerned.

That they were not is too bad. But this is not to criticize. It is human nature to ignore such preparations.

It is the job of government, especially state and local government in contemplating possible disasters, to try to "educate" the people and to be prepared with emergency services to meet the emergency needs of a devastated community. *Are You Prepared?* recognizes that a stricken community can do much to help itself — and usually does. It says that "experience also shows that the way a community organizes itself before disaster strikes determines how effectively it can respond and help people during a crisis. . . . Many of the people who die each year in disasters could have been saved if they understood and heeded the warnings or knew what to do and where to go."

The booklet also stresses the importance of families and individuals having emergency stocks of food, water, medical supplies and other needs. (A system of rotation of these supplies will guarantee their freshness.)

Are You Prepared? is gospel.

FEMA's Office of Civil Defense in November distributed its booklet Civil Defense -- 1988: The Year in Review. It is one of the efforts of that office which should be applauded. It is another proof that the establishment of that office within FEMA was a move that put civil defense on the road back to visibility as a serious effort to "provide for the common defense" (U.S. Constitution) and to try to put teeth into the Civil Defense Act of 1950. The booklet evenhandedly features criticisms of civil defense as well as betraying a healthy concern for implementing an American civil defense that will hopefully be meaningful in terms of defense and deterrence. In the spirit of the booklet's "open door" attitude we would hazard the hope that a 1989 review would have a somewhat shorter period of gestation. And we note for consideration:

1. The claim that only two ways exist to protect people: evacuation or shelter. It is suggested that SDI is a most important third manner of doing so. And other ways could well be added.

2. The booklet predicts a nuclear attack days or weeks after an "escalating crisis" -- and the "surge" concept now in vogue is based on two to twelve months of delay. The new High Frontier film One Incoming is based on a warning time of less than 30 minutes. And the element of surprise is a salient part of Soviet military doctrine (as it is in the U.S. military). Pearl Harbor and the Normandy Landing would have failed without the required element of surprise. It must be taken seriously into consideration, given emphasis, recognized as military dogma.

3. Leadership, it is maintained must be given the protection of emergency operating centers (EOCs). Of course. But Maureen T. Thornton, Executive Director of Physicians For Social Responsibility observes: "The Agency offers shelter for state and local officials but only 'self-help' pamphlets for the public at large. Such preferential treatment for leadership violates the principal of a democracy, a government for all the people." The answer is that Congress will not allocate the money for shelter (as other countries have done). And the best that FEMA can do is to provide a civil defense for the people that is "better than nothing." Americans, it would seem, deserve protective measures something better than "better than nothing." (BB guns in combat are "better than nothing.")

4. Radio stations which are members of the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS) are also provided with shelter and emergency power generators. Presumably this is so they can warn citizens without this protection.

Back to the booklet's pluses, it publishes a Doctors for Disaster Preparedness "Position Statement" which reads in part:

As physicians, it is our responsibility to aid the victims of disaster, regardless of its etiology. Our ability to help depends greatly on rational advance preparedness. . . . No method of defense against nuclear weapons could be 100% effective. But a program of active and passive homeland defense could save millions of lives in the event that a nuclear attack is ever launched, whether by a terrorist or a superpower. . . .

And the organization's 1988 president, Dr. Jane Orient, concludes in a 9-page article:

The policy of not having defenses writes off more than 100 million human beings in the event of an attack. Alternately, it dictates a policy of unconditional surrender as a response to nuclear blackmail, and the consequent destruction of the United States of America as a free nation.

As anyone can see, the booklet has a lot to say. If you want it, ask FEMA for a copy.

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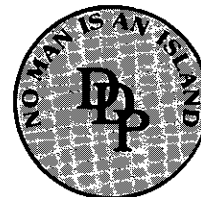
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CHENEY ON CONGRESS AND DEFENSE

... The House diverted your tax money away from critically important strategic programs and voted to spend it instead to protect jobs in selected home districts. ...

The Soviets ... are converting silos to accommodate the fifth modification of the SS-18 Intercontinental Ballistic Missile.

In systems ranging from intercontinental missiles and bombers to submarines and strategic defense, the Soviet Union is getting stronger, while our Congress debates and our country treads water.

... when SDI was proposed by President Reagan, some critics thought it was hopelessly idealistic. Now we have a great deal of serious research behind us. ... We have good reason to believe we are talking about something that is not only realistic, but that is operationally feasible within the relatively foreseeable future.

— Defense Secretary Richard Cheney in an address to the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

WHITE HOUSE KAMIKAZE TARGET?

... The barriers that have been thrown up around the White House may stop a suicide driver, but not a suicide pilot.

Iran has trained kamikaze pilots to crash into targets from the air, but the president isn't worried. His confidence in the security measures around him may be overly optimistic.

Intelligence sources told us that these terrorists are more likely to strike at political targets. And the easiest way to hit a government building that is fortified from the ground is to strike from the air.

Iran has trained kamikaze pilots for such suicide missions. One of them, a veteran pilot named Houshang Mortezaei, defected, so U.S. intelligence now has inside details of the training works.

... Unlike his comrades who were ready to die, Mortezaei preferred to live. But he warned, "I must tell you that my comrades are 100 percent fanatics. They are preparing their strikes and nothing will stop them. ..."

— Jack Anderson in his syndicated column

USSR MISSILE DEPLOYMENT UP

Preliminary figures produced by the CIA for the 1989 National Intelligence Estimate indicate an increase of sizable proportions in Soviet nuclear missile deployments. While other Soviet systems are being retired, new and superior systems are being deployed at a startling rate. In 1988, 130 additional SS24s — the 10-warhead Soviet equivalent of the U.S. MX — were deployed, as were an additional 100 Soviet "Midgetman equivalents" — the single warhead road mobile SS-25. Other accelerated deployments in the last year include 25 of the Blackjack intercontinental bombers and an increase of 32 of the 10-warhead SS-N-23 submarine-launched ballistic missiles.

— Dr. Herbert London in *High Frontier Newswatch* (Sept. 89)

THREE MILE ISLAND BUGABOO

Ten years after the national hysteria that was Three Mile Island, it has become clearly apparent through exhaustive follow-up studies that no living being — not even household pets — was harmed by the phony "nuclear disaster." Indeed, the Keminsky Commission, set up by President Carter to investigate the TMI incident, found that even those people living closest to the plant received no more than 70 millirads of radiation, the same as two chest X-rays. The average exposure was 1 millirad.

Indeed, as Dr. Elizabeth Whelan, executive director of the New York-based American Council on Science and Health, points out, the slight release of radiation at TMI exposed residents near the plant to the same risk of life as chewing one stick of sugared gum or crossing the street four times — an average loss of life expectancy of 1.5 minutes over 76 years. "At TMI, despite everything that went wrong, we learned that the backup systems and safeguards built into U.S. (power plant) designs really work," Whelan writes. "In 31 years of nuclear power operation, not a single member of the public has been injured by radiation from a U.S. nuclear power plant."

And yet TMI, this phony disaster that hurt no one, helped bring the American commercial nuclear power

program to a virtual halt. Why? Because anti-nuke environmental extremists and their allies in the media hyped the accident for all it was worth, and continue to do so to this day.

Contrast the phony "disaster" at TMI with the very real calamity now unfolding in Alaska and ask yourself why this nation should remain so dependent on fossil fuels when safe, reliable, non-polluting, domestically produced nuclear energy is available.

— Las Vegas, NV *Review Journal*, April 6. [See "Brief," page 13.]

CIVIL DEFENSE? ... FOR WHOM?

When the tides rise, the big winds blow and the earth shakes, humans and their habitat will pay a price. Planning and preparation are all about determining how high that price will be.

That's why it is so strange that the U.S. government and most state and local governments have made virtually no plans for war, which whether we like it or not remains a probable disaster.

It is even more absurd when we recognize that we spend about \$300 billion a year to prepare to fight the war but hardly a nickel to prepare to survive it. ...

As often happens in the United States, ideology prevails over reason. The radical left in the United States has consistently opposed civil defense preparations on the specious grounds that it would make war more likely.

As usual, this group is grinding a political ax, not dealing honestly with the subject. ...

If war comes, the price will be terrible, but sensible preparations, such as the Swiss have made, can lower the price.

Americans need to be educated about nuclear war and radiation. They need to know what's possible and what isn't. The government ought to provide that training and education, provide for survivable stores of food and medical supplies.

It has done these things but only for key government officials. Perhaps they consider the people a nuisance.

— Columnist Charley Reese in the *Orlando Sentinel*, Oct. 24.

REAGAN AND THE SPACE PROGRAM

We can make Ronald Reagan's vision for a strong, free America into a reality by supporting a positive U.S. space effort. In his final national address from the Oval Office, President Reagan warned that the resurgence of traditional American values he rekindled — hard work, innovation, and patriotism — are fragile and could easily be lost. . . .

President Reagan understood that American society must choose between renewing its heritage of conquering new frontiers, or falling into the quagmire of socialist planning. Creeping socialism has made steady inroads into our society ever since the conquest of the wilderness frontier. . . . *The American Sentinel* focuses on the solution — a full-scale space program — now being blocked by Congressional Leftists with tunnel-vision, who are determined to control a docile American society with carefully-crafted socialist schemes. . . .

— *The American Sentinel*

NORTH KOREA GOING NUCLEAR?

North Korea is in the process of developing nuclear weapons. . . . Nuclear weapons in possession of the Ghadafis and the like present a serious threat that is not being addressed. It provides additional credibility to SDI.

— *Defense Education Committee Newsletter* (Eugene, OR)

THE PRICE OF MONEY

But just as we [dissidents] feel ourselves your allies here, there also exists another alliance . . . this is the alliance between our Communist leaders and your capitalists. . . . The clumsy and awkward Soviet economy, which could never cope with its difficulties on its own, is continually getting material and technological assistance.

. . . And if today the Soviet Union has powerful military and police forces . . . we have Western capital to thank for this. . . . This is something that is almost incomprehensible to the human mind: a burning greed for profit that goes beyond all reason, all self-control, all conscience, only to get money.

— Alexander Solzhenitsyn
(*Washington Inquirer*, August 25).



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Jan 8-19

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.

Jan 16-17

NEW TECHNOLOGIES & APPLICATIONS FOR EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS, Wilmington, DE. Contact: Jacob Haber, University of Delaware, 2800 Penn. Ave., Wilmington, DE 19806 (302/573-4440).

Jan 21-26

DISASTER PLANNING, San Luis Obispo, CA. Team approach planning, principles of incident command system, EOC planning, practical applications, and more. Fee: California govt. and non-profit \$150, all others \$300. Contact: CSTI, P.O. Box 8104, San Luis Obispo, CA 93403-8104 (805/549-3551).

Jan 22-

Feb 2

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.

Feb 8-9

INTERCOM 90, Communicating the issues of the 90's. Sir Francis Drake Hotel, San Francisco, CA. Highlighting marketing techniques for public affairs programs and crisis management. Reg. fee \$150 includes continental breakfast and lunch. Contact: Verne Paule, FEMA Region IX, Bldg. 105, Presidio of San Francisco 94129 (415/923-7106).

Feb 15-17

8TH ANNUAL EMS TODAY CONFERENCE & EXPOSITION, Tucson Convention Center, Tucson, AZ. Contact: The Conference Corp., JEMS, P.O. Box 805, Solana Beach, CA 92075 (619/481-5267).

Mar 12-23

CHEMISTRY OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS COURSE. Same as Jan. 22 - Feb 2 above.

Mar 18-20

12TH NATIONAL TRAUMA SYMPOSIUM, Crossroads in trauma care . . . paving the way to the 21st century. Baltimore Convention Center, Baltimore, MD. Contact: Kimberly Unitas or Terry Young, MIEMSS, University Square Bldg, 11 S. Paca St., Suite 303, Baltimore, MD 21201 (301/328-2399).

Apr 9-13

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT — Incident Response Operation, San Luis Obispo, CA. Course focuses on response team function, methods, procedures, and safety in responding to hazardous substances spills or waste sites. Reg. fee: California govt. and non-profit \$150, all others \$300. Contact: CSTI, P.O. Box 8104, San Luis Obispo, CA 93403-8104 (805/549-3551).

May 6-11

TERRORISM COURSE, San Luis Obispo, CA. Overview and targets of terrorism, disinformation, terrorist groups and individuals, weapons and tactics, more. Reg. fee: California govt. and non-profit \$150, all others \$300. Contact: CSTI, P.O. Box 8104, San Luis Obispo, CA 93403-8104 (805/549-3551).

Jun 3-8

DISASTER PLANNING, San Luis Obispo, CA. Contact: (See above).

Jun 25-29

2ND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE — WARTIME MEDICAL SERVICES, Hospitals in War, Stockholm, Sweden. Contact: Wartime Medical Services, IFS Institute for Hospital Planning, Östermalmsgatan 33, S-11426 Stockholm, Sweden. Phone: (+46) 8230435 FAX: (+46) 87918834.

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IN MEMORIAM

Kevin Brown

One of America's foremost authorities on and promoters of a national security based on practical preparedness — featuring a shelter program for the population — was Kevin Brown, president of Offshore Technologies, Inc. in Rocky River, Ohio. Brown, a strong and active TACDA supporter, was killed instantly on October 22nd when his 32-foot powered catamaran "Team Skater" suddenly overturned during the Trump Castle World Offshore Championships in the waters off Atlantic City, New Jersey. Brown and throttleman James Dyke, who was injured, held a commanding lead in the race at the time of the mishap.

Kevin Brown's activities in civil defense, with his father Don Brown and former TACDA president Charles Badley, are legend and stand today as an inspiration to all Americans serious about providing effective preparedness measures for the population. One of their accomplishments that stands out today as a development which, properly implemented by government, would act admirably to provide a realistic deterrent to war is the comprehensive national shelter plan which they presented to the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency (the predecessor of FEMA) in late 1978.

This report by the Donn Corporation was based in large part on the successful testing of the Donn Corporation shelter designs at a series of two tests in the Nevada desert: "Miser's Bluff II-1" and "Miser's Bluff II-2."

Kevin Brown was the project officer in overall charge of conducting both Donn Corporation tests. The tests laid the groundwork for a nationwide "economy" shelter plan which could have provided the United States with a practical population protection plan had it been accepted (and which today could still form the basis for such a plan). The "Blast Shelter Concept II" report by the Donn Corporation had this to say about the tests that Kevin Brown supervised and analyzed:

Working in close cooperation with the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency (DCPA) and the Defense Nuclear Agency (DNA) we participated in a series of full scale tests to fully evaluate the total performance of our sheltering system when subjected to extreme overpressures.

On June 28, 1978 we subjected three full scale shelters of our design to the blast effects of Miser's Bluff Phase II Event I, simulating the ground blast effects of a 0.2 kiloton nuclear weapon. We tested our shelter and its various components in the 50, 100 and 150 PSI zones.

The results were entirely satisfactory and we were encouraged to participate in Miser's Bluff Phase II Event II on August 30, 1978. Here the Donn Blast Shelter was subjected to a multiple burst whose energy impulse throughout the shelter's first full positive and negative response was comparable in magnitude to that of a two megaton nuclear weapon.

The Donn Corporation shelters were a miracle of simplicity and low-cost construction. They used a shell of corrugated steel buried to a depth of 42 inches, which took full advantage of protection by earth arching. In a letter to Defense Preparedness Agency Director Baryl Tirana after the Miser's Bluff tests, based on the results reported by Kevin Brown, Don Brown (Kevin's father) wrote:

In considering a proposed Civil Defense program, which we believe will be successful, a survival and recovery plan must be one which can be implemented repeatedly on short notice without causing economic chaos, or social deterioration. It is essential that the character of such plans assure that economic disruption be minimized in order to maintain some semblance of a social and economic life in our Country.

Given the preceding criteria, it is our opinion that an effective blast shelter program must be a fully integrated part of any Civil Defense program. Such a blast shelter program could be accomplished only if the shelters were available at a moderate cost and provided substantial protection at high overpressures and initial radiation levels.

We hope it is proper to observe here that the invaluable contributions of Kevin Brown to his country do not end with his tragic death. In the spirit of his dedication to national preparedness, others — including his family and his many friends — continue to press for the kind of preparedness measures to which he devoted so much of his time and energies.

Kevin Brown's survivors include his wife and two children, his father and mother, and his two brothers. May he rest in peace.

■ EDITORIAL

Target Tomorrow

In 1918 Woodrow Wilson told us that victory in World War I had "made the world safe for democracy." Of course, it did not. No amount of political fence mending, no amount of wondrous and inspired pacifist visions could do anything but set the stage for World War II. We know the story.

Another more cunning propaganda offensive and a renewed and upgraded passion for pacifism today sets us up for World War III. As the *Journal of Civil Defense* has noted in past issues, and in this issue as well, World War III will extend in dramatic fashion to civilian populations — our Main Streets and back yards — with tens of millions of deaths, tens of millions of injured, death-dealing diseases, starvation, especially among our women and children, and so on. Not a pretty picture. One we try to avoid thinking about.

It's easier this way — at least, for the moment. Political leaders like to pamper constituents with giveaways and privileges and pork-barrel projects. It helps win reelections. It avoids contemplation of the disagreeable. It also reassures aggressors that we can be defeated. And defeat is more assured because aggressors themselves cultivate the means for the defense of their populations: civil defense and the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). Which Liberal leaders piously eschew.

Of course, the road to real peace is through strong defenses. Two years ago, in its December 1987 issue, the *Journal* printed quotes of political leaders. Here they are again:

"Si vis pacem para bellum" (If you want peace, prepare for war.) — Julius Caesar.

"There is nothing so likely to produce peace as to be well prepared to meet an enemy." — George Washington.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." — Thomas Jefferson.

"It does not matter if three fourths of mankind is destroyed; all that counts is that ultimately the last quarter should become Communists." — V. I. Lenin.

"We owe that kind of insurance [civil defense] to our families and to our country." — John F. Kennedy.

"Until war is eliminated from international relations, unpreparedness for it is well nigh as criminal as war itself." — Dwight Eisenhower.

"A decline in courage may be the most striking feature that an outside observer notices in the West today. Such a decline in courage is particularly noticeable among the ruling and intellectual elites." — Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn.

"My administration firmly believes that the purpose of our country's defense capability should be to protect the lives and property of the American people." — Ronald Reagan.

"If we... are prepared for war, then we will not have war. No aggressor will dare tangle with a properly defended America." — Bill Chappell (former U.S. Congressman).

"Peoples have a right and even a duty to protect their existence and freedom... against an unjust aggressor." — Pope John Paul II.

And there are many more. For instance, Winston Churchill said:

"The need for an effective Civil Defense is surely beyond dispute... no city, no family nor any honorable man or woman can repudiate this duty..."

And Edward Teller:

"In a dangerous situation we have taken the most dangerous of courses: we have refused to face our danger."

The *Journal*, of course, will continue to campaign vigorously for a credible civil defense — and now also for that new miracle shield, the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI).

Both SDI and civil defense must come out of the closet without further delay if America is to endure. □

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