

# **Journal of Civil Defense**



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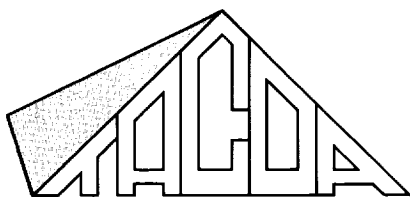
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**The American Civil Defense Association**



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# The American Civil Defense Association

# Journal of Civil Defense

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

VOLUME XXIII — NUMBER 5

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  
ISSN 0740-5537

OCTOBER 1990

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Public Relations ..... HELEN BAKER  
Circulation ..... BRENDA REYNOLDS  
Advertising ..... JANICE TYLICZKA  
Graphic Production ..... CREATIVE GRAPHICS  
Printing ..... STORTER PRINTING COMPANY

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The *Journal of Civil Defense* is published bi-monthly  
by the American Civil Defense Association. Address:  
*Journal of Civil Defense*, P.O. Box 910, Starke, FL  
32091. Subscription: One Year — \$18 (Foreign \$27).  
two years — \$34 (Foreign \$50). Phone (904) 964-5397.

The *Journal of Civil Defense* presents authentic  
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of free government, the United States and peace in  
the nuclear age. Its aim is public education in this  
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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!

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

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## FEMA Now Under New Management

The Federal Emergency Management Agency now has a new director — Wallace B. Stickney. It seems that the Senate of the United States can move quickly, especially with the August recess staring it in the face. The Stickney confirmation hearing was convened on the afternoon of August 1st and reported out the next day. The full Senate confirmed Stickney on Saturday, the 4th of August, along with numerous other appointments and happily left town for home.

Stickney's confirmation hearing was a sad echo of the past. Before the Senate Government Operations Committee, Stickney's nomination by President Bush was warmly seconded by the two Republican Senators from New Hampshire, George Humphrey and Warren Rudman. But another invited witness was Jennifer Leaning, the indefatigable spokesperson of the Physicians for Social Responsibility. It is reported

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### Stickney defended the FEMA emphasis on attack preparedness

---

that the Leaning pitch was only a minor modification of testimony in the recent past. The PSR would be a FEMA fan if it were not for its attack preparedness mission. The Cold War is over. Communism is dead. (So is anti-Communism.) Civil defense wouldn't work anyway, so forget it. Civil defense is dead. It seems strange that Ms. Leaning spent the time and effort to come to Washington to beat a dead horse.

Leaning's hero on the committee was the Senator from Michigan, Democrat Carl Levin. Levin pressed Stickney to emphasize peacetime disaster preparedness rather than attack preparedness. ("Emphasize peacetime disaster preparedness" is a euphemism for "violate the Act of Congress that provides matching funds to State and local governments only for attack preparedness.") Stickney defended the FEMA emphasis on attack preparedness (failure to violate the law) in the traditional way; namely, that the Cold War may seem to be over but all those Soviet ICBM's are still there as a potential threat.

Senator Levin was unimpressed with Stickney's defense of civil defense and strongly urged a change in emphasis. Stickney retreated to his holding position and announced that he would undertake a new review of civil defense policy once he had taken office. (A review of civil defense policy has been underway for several months within FEMA, probably initiated by Stickney's deputy, Jerry Jennings.)



It is a good thing that another review of civil defense policy is being undertaken because the old justification is no longer convincing to policymakers in Washington. The nuclear threat has really changed. It is true that back in 1973 Leonid Brezhnev also repeatedly declared the Cold War to be dead, several times on his visit to this country. But while detente flared, it wasn't quite the same as today because the Berlin Wall was still up and a monolithic Warsaw Pact of Communist nations was poised on the borders of Western Europe. The chief threat of nuclear catastrophe arose because of the US commitment to escalate a ground attack on Western Europe into allout nuclear war.

Today, the Berlin Wall is down and the Warsaw Pact is in tatters. The threat of a Communist attack on Western Europe is vanishingly small and with it the threat of an allout nuclear holocaust. In its place is a new threat that was always there but always eclipsed by the threat of a massive nuclear exchange. As Senator Timothy Wirth (D-CO) said recently, "the irony is that here we are in a day and age when the threat of nuclear war has gone down, but the risk of an inadvertant release or an accidental war increases." Picture one incoming SS-18 with ten warheads targeted on the East Coast and Gorbachev swearing that the Kazakhstani rebels must have done it. Or picture the sudden explosion of a 100-kt suitcase in New York harbor. No warning in either case. No international crisis to "surge" in. Could emergency management agencies track the fallout, warn the downwind populations, organize the guide rescue teams, fight widespread fires, etc. etc.? Messrs. Stickney and Jennings need to look at civil defense policy in light of a real change in the nuclear threat. □

*The Iraqi crisis helped to provide the 1990 TACDA/DDP Seminar with renewed emphasis on George Washington's 18th Century caution: "There is nothing so likely to produce peace as to be well prepared to meet an enemy." Being well prepared in 1990 and beyond, as underlined by seminar speakers, will mean primarily active and passive defenses against nuclear, chemical and biological missiles. SDI and civil defense provide opportunities for successfully promoting peace.*

# "What Price Survival?"

## — A REPORT ON THE 1990 TACDA/DDP SEMINAR

The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) and Doctors for Disaster Preparedness (DDP) produced an August 10-13 seminar in Chicago that will have continued impact for some time to come. The theme, "What Price Survival?", punctuated presentations from beginning to end.

The setting at the Ramada Inn-Northbrook provided participants with a congenial atmosphere for discussions and private conversations.



Graham

Zhgutov

McKay

Notably, for the first time in the seminar's 13-year history, the Soviet Union was represented — by Second Secretary Alexander V. Zhgutov from the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C. Mr. Zhgutov, in addition to speaking opposite General Daniel O. Graham at the seminar finale, "SDI: An Exchange of Views" (see below), participated in other seminar activities. His engaging personality won for him many friends in an environment that might have otherwise been considered "cool."

### HIGH FRONTIER KICK-OFF CONFERENCE

On the morning of August 10th the Washington, D.C.-based High Frontier held its SDI (Strategic Defense Initiative) conference in which it gave a "Progress Report" on SDI. The program featured three SDI authorities. Pan-American Captain

Scott Lofman revealed the latest declassified data on Soviet military capabilities and the Third World ballistic missile threat. Alluding to a weak American response so far, Captain Lofman pointed out that "While the technology is available, the political will is not."

Nick Montanarelli, Deputy Director of the Pentagon's SDI program, revealed information on the numerous non-military spin-offs from the SDI program in the fields of science, medicine and industry.

High Frontier's General Milnor Roberts wound up the morning program with a revealing address on "Brilliant Pebbles and the SSX" which "will lift SDI into space for a fraction of the current shuttle costs."

All sessions were followed by question and answer periods. This applied also to TACDA/DDP presentations.

### TACDA/DDP PROGRAM

After a rewarding "Round Table" on the afternoon of August 10th and a spirited "Welcome Reception" in the evening, the TACDA/DDP Seminar program got under way on the morning of August 11th with a greeting by Master of Ceremonies, Captain T. J. "Jerry" Wadsworth, an inspiring invocation by Colonel Herbert Hart, a pledge of allegiance led by Amy Price and a rendition of the National Anthem by Suzanne LaCroix.

The director of FEMA's Office of Civil Defense John McKay set the stage for the seminar with his Keynote Address. McKay predicted that the new Stickney-Jennings FEMA team would be a "very positive and very productive" one in the coming

months. They will have to contend with a changing world picture in which there are a number of question marks. Eastern European nations, with the Warsaw Pact dead and new opportunities at hand, will be choosing their forms of government. The Soviet Union itself is a puzzle. Its disintegration "could lead to some very serious types of problems." On the other hand NATO teamwork looks good. Mr. McKay, in closing pointed out that this has a bearing on where we're going and what we do in civil defense. He summed up his presentation with an Edward Luttwak quotation:

The world is becoming less threatening but more dangerous.

\*

Veteran shelter designer and builder Marcel Barbier outlined the changing political scene in the world today and compared the decline of the Roman Empire to signs of an American decline. In the euphoria brought about by the end of the cold war and the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact the shelter business in the United States, never a very prosper-

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ous affair, seems to be in jeopardy. Things like the Iraqi flare-up may help to stimulate interest, but the picture is still bleak. In 1945 at the close of World War II no one challenged the United States. At that time, pointed out Barbier, there was a degree of stability that we do not today enjoy.

TACDA/DDP exhibitors were introduced at this point by TACDA execu-

tive director **Walter Murphey**, and each gave a brief explanation of his product or service.

\*

**Dr. Stanley M. Zydlo**, Chief of Emergency Medical Services at the Northwest Community Hospital in a northwest Chicago suburb, spoke on "The Emergency Room in Disaster." A disaster, Dr. Zydlo pointed out, is usually preceded by disinterest in contemplating one — and followed by finger-pointing and comments on "who should have done what." Improvements are in order. Some are in the offing with the development of emergency medical service systems. The development of triage is especially good. The emergency nurse is a welcome addition to the emergency medical team. Exercises are a "must," and designation of a medical professional in charge at a disaster scene is important.

**Michael A. Hawotte**, engineer and physician, consultant for Scientific Systems Services, spoke on "AIDS — the Next Decade." A specialist in AIDS research, Hawotte's focus has been on how to deal with the mounting problems presented by the spread of AIDS. As a conservative estimate, he said, 68 million people worldwide are now infected with HIV. Progress is painfully slow, and there are no shortcuts. Research allows some hope that a vaccine will be available before the end of the decade. There is a fear of panic by today's leadership. But, asked Hawotte, isn't a fear of panic better than escalating deaths? It is important that the public be better informed about AIDS. It is probable that AIDS is transmitted in multiple ways, not only by the three methods now announced. A much tighter control of AIDS-infected people is called for.

\*

**Charles Wiley**, who as a war correspondent has covered 10 wars and has been locked up in a number of communist jails, gave the August 11th luncheon address. His subject: "What Road? War? ... Peace?" There is fear of war, he said, and the Soviet arms modernization program is one item that supports that fear. So does the willingness by U.S. leadership to cut our defenses. "The bottom line, in all this," said Wiley, "is that you must deal in capabilities, not intentions." And the good news, he pointed out is that there are tremendous changes going on in the Soviet Union. As for the danger of World War III

Wiley said: "We have the ability to control that if we keep our guard up." And Soviet willingness to side with the U.S. in the Iraq situation, as it has, may mean that it will do so elsewhere. We need also to direct attention toward our other problems, among them AIDS, drugs, booze. Rampant emigration is another problem. We need a turn-around to former values. We need the family. We need education. And we need love.

\*

The shelter panel this year was again moderated by **Dr. Conrad V. Chester**, chairman of the Emergency Technology Program at Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Members were Boeing scientist **Edwin York**, shelter builders **Paul Gauthier** of Lafayette, Louisiana (exhibitor), **Marty Davis** of Armington, Illinois and **Walton McCarthy** of Northwood, New Hampshire. Questions from the audience



Christiansen



Blake



Teller

brought panel answers that included information on the small family shelter, on construction techniques and strength, on compacting earth fill, on waterproofing, and on protection factors and psi ratings. (The review of shelter information was continued at a shelter workshop Sunday evening.)

\*

**Berry Williams** of the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management spoke on "Hurricane Hugo — What Happened?" Overall there were 49 deaths caused by "the worst storm of the century." Maximum winds were 110 miles an hour. Hugo was also the most costly storm on record — 10 billion dollars in damages. It exposed home design problems. The state-federal team is important, said Williams. And state preparedness is vital. A lot must be done to prepare for future storms. "Sometimes we learn," said Williams. "Sometimes we don't learn. Hopefully, after this one, we will learn."

"The Emergency Manager — Today's Challenge" was the subject addressed by **Rosa Timmons**, Director of the Office of Emergency Preparedness for Kansas City, Missouri. Ms. Timmons represented the National Coordinating Council on Emer-

gency Management (NCEM). Emergency managers across the United States, observed Ms. Timmons, are from various backgrounds. Some come to the job with little or no experience. Some are volunteers. Some are retired military officers. Some are politicians. And some are policemen or firemen. Training is available, and this can be a big help. The Emergency Management Institute in Emmitsburg, Maryland is in the business of training emergency managers. The emergency manager's main job is one of coordination among agencies who are called upon in disaster. Training is invaluable, especially training that features coordination.

\*

High Frontier's director **General Daniel O. Graham**, addressed the August 11th banquet. His subject: "SDI: More Important Than Ever." Said General Graham:

Then there is the matter of proliferation, with Saddam ... a sort of shining example. But Saddam Hussein is not the only person coming up with long-range ballistic missiles and weapons of mass destruction whether they be chemical, biological or nuclear. The Indians are testing long-range ballistic missiles. The Brazilians are selling long-range ballistic missiles. The Saudis bought long-range ballistic missiles from the Chinese. This kind of weaponry is spreading around the world. Which makes it idiocy for the United States to allow itself to continue to be totally vulnerable to one class of weapons which is getting in the hands of more and more people. That is not just bad policy. That's idiocy.

Graham pointed to a congressional decision to kill SDI (on August 3rd) two days after the Kuwait invasion by Saddam Hussein. He asked for letters to the President requesting a veto.

\*

On August 12th the seminar program opened with a talk by leading survivalist **James C. Jones** entitled "Behind The Hype: The Real Survivalist." Jones observed that the survivalist, an avid supporter of grassroots civil defense, is often the victim of misconceptions generated by the media. The survivalist is not a "loner." He is, has to be, a team



Chester



Timmons



Greene

worker involved in community activities. Survivalists view personal preparation for disaster as the duty of every good citizen. The serious survivalist looks upon himself and his fellow survivalists as patriots of pioneer mettle whose real aim is the survival of the United States in difficult times — times that will get much more difficult.

\*

In her address on "Strategic Deception" **Nancy D. Greene** (actress, editor-publisher of the newsletter HUMINT, widow of Lorne Greene, longtime TACDA supporter and officer) said:

We have to learn to understand the Soviet vision of the world in order to not be deceived. Because this is not only "deception." But . . . "self-deception."

Ms. Greene cited past predictions of what is happening in the Soviet Union today. So far, she said, there are no wholesale withdrawals of Soviet troops from Eastern Europe. And the KGB has not gone out of business. It is, in fact, still very much in business. And Gorbachev has given it better funding.



Zydzlo

Hawotte

Wiley

The Eastern Europe transitions are most interesting, she pointed out, but they are still in process. We need to study "intentions" in order to prevent "nasty surprises." Another question to monitor closely is the unification of West Germany and East Germany. (Ms. Greene also conducted an Intelligence workshop at 6:30PM.)

\*

In their address on "Civil Defense Abroad: A Way of Life," **Dr. John R. Christiansen** and **Dr. Reed H. Blake** of Brigham Young University cited six Western countries as possessing a credible civil defense. These are:

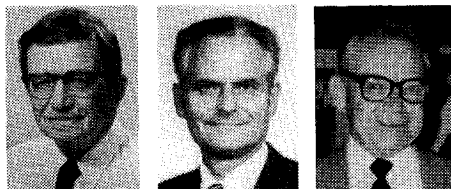
Finland	Denmark
Sweden	Switzerland
Norway	Israel

The civil defense programs of these countries are marked by such things as government requirements, excellent training, coordination with the armed forces, specific shelter requirements, use of volunteers, and

— above all — an adequate investment by government. For instance, Switzerland spends \$13 a year per citizen; The Soviet Union spends \$11. (And United States 81 cents.)

With growing terrorism and growing Third World missile capabilities civil defense is needed in the United States more than ever. The oath of office calls for a constitutional commitment "to provide for the common defense." That needs now to be taken seriously from the top down.

\*



Clarke

Barbier

Wadsworth

Luncheon speaker on August 12th was **Dr. Edward Teller**, H-bomb architect and space scientist, a Senior Research Fellow at the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, and a staff scientist at Livermore National Laboratory. "So much is happening," said Teller, referring to the Iraqi attack on Kuwait and its aftermath, the changes in Eastern Europe and rumblings in the Soviet Union itself. He cited the full and frank report by the Soviets on the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

As a former Hungarian, Teller was particularly interested in the miracle of free elections in Hungary. "I'm a born-again Hungarian," said Dr. Teller. He has even spoken recently on Hungarian radio, and will appear on Hungarian TV. Translations of these appearances have been requested, said Teller. But not in English. In Russian.

"I haven't been a communist for almost 100 years," he observed. The best thing that the remarkable Gorbachev has done, said Teller, was to join the United States in condemning Saddam Hussein.

"Civil defense and strategic defense together can make the chances of aggression much lower," he said.

Painting a picture of America that lives with different traditions he wound up with the proposition that if we continue to work together, to see that preparedness is the best chance for peace, there is to be sure a good chance that peace will prevail.

\*

A Medical Panel consisted of **Dr. Max Klinghoffer**, **Dr. William R. Nes-**

**bitt** and **Dr. Gerald L. Looney**. A question on irradiation brought about an in-depth discussion of the problems involved. Exposure to radiation complicates injuries and increases the chances of death dramatically.

In answer to a question on the value of training, it was stated that this would be of immense help, along with information in telephone books and other available literature.

What about the Medical Self Help Courses of the 1960's? was another question. The reply was that these



York

Looney

Williams

would be invaluable. More than 10 million people had taken the course. A revival of this course would be unquestionably in the public interest. Unfortunately, government support cannot be counted on. The Packaged Disaster Hospital is another item that went by the boards. It provided over two million hospital beds (only 1½ million existed in fixed hospitals). The plan was discarded, the hospitals given to states and local jurisdictions, even donated to other countries.

The consensus was that there was much that needed to be done, but that there was little chance of these programs being revived.

\*

Prominent newsman **Philip C. Clarke** zeroed in on a question that had popped up several times during



the seminar: "Terrorism's Proliferating Missiles: Can We Stop Them?" Clarke is a veteran correspondent in New York, Washington and abroad with *Newsweek*, the Mutual Broadcasting System and the Associated Press. Now a full-time columnist and commentator for America's Future, Clarke presses hard for preparedness. "A new Hitler is on the loose in the Middle East," he warned. And it could lead to World War III. "And there are other Saddam Husseins out there," he affirmed. In 1984, he observed, only five countries had chemical weapons. In 1990 20 coun-

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tries have them. In missile development and in nuclear and biological weapons capabilities the picture is similar. What will 1995 bring us? 2000? The United States is vulnerable to missiles *now*. There exists the capability to destroy the United States. What do we do? Cut SDI? Ignore civil defense?

\*

The climax of the seminar program came with the "Exchange of Views" on SDI between **General Daniel O. Graham** of High Frontier and **Alexander V. Zhgutov**, Second Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C.

General Graham appeared first with a 10-minute presentation of the American view. He cited the Soviet's heavy accent on defense over the years and the Soviet criticisms of American plans to build an SDI defense. "So," he said, "if it is true that a nation that prepares to defend itself from nuclear weapons is in fact preparing to attack, then we should have been worried all along that the Soviet Union was about to attack the United States because of the amount of defense that went in. I think that not very many Soviet officers really believe that anyway." Graham further maintained that SDI would also be a good investment for the Soviet Union and a way — with the United States — to exploit the value of defense measures.

Mr. Zhgutov, in his 10-minute presentation maintained that the basic document was the ABM Treaty and that any modifications should be discussed at the upcoming Geneva conferences in Geneva, Switzerland. "We have a lot of agreements," said Mr. Zhgutov. "We are going ahead toward improvements in the situation.



Gauthier

Nesbitt

Klinghoffer

... Not only the United States Congress takes a position not to break with the ABM Treaty. I could quote General Scowcroft, who is national security advisor to the President. . . . Our delegation in Geneva are speaking about any kind of possibility of confirmation of the ABM Treaty. . . . The most important part of my speech is that we should correctly analyze the situation as to the balance between the strategic defense and the strategic defense weapons. And we have not a lot of disagreements. But any steps should be taken at the negotiating table."

In the three-minute summaries the

two speakers reaffirmed their positions with General Graham stressing the defense value of SDI and Mr. Zhgutov maintaining that the Geneva negotiating table was the place to iron out the questions.

In the question-and-answer session a number of further points were brought up. One was the danger that Third World proliferation posed to both the Soviet Union and the United States. Mr. Zhgutov, answering one question, pointed out that the anti-missile missiles permitted by the ABM Treaty were *ground-based*. General Graham pointed out that this type of defense was valid for the target area only.

One comment from the audience was that with proliferation of mass-casualty weapons we seemed to be losing control of the situation.

The question of opposing SDI views at the end of the "exchange" had not been ironed out, but it appeared that progress had been made in presenting the two sides and that possibilities for understanding were closer to being realized.

Mr. Zhgutov and General Graham shook hands, the audience roundly applauded, and the "exchange" was over.

So was the seminar, except for Intelligence and Shelter Workshops which took place at 6:30PM and 8:00PM respectively the evening of August 12th. □

## Seminar Notes

- The Chicago seminar was deprived of input from its "Italian Connection." Dr. Giuseppe Satriano, president of Soccorso Amico (Friendly Help) in Salerno, Italy was obliged to remain in Italy due to a Soccorso Amico alert to be ready to go into action should the Iraqi crisis spread to the Mediterranean. Dr. Annamaria Nucci, who was to present with him the subject "The Mediterranean — No. 1 Hot Spot" was also unable to appear due to a sudden emergency. The same subject, however, is presented in this October issue of the *Journal* in the centerfold (pages 16 and 17).

- Among 1990 seminar exhibitors were:

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- The TACDA American Preparedness Award for 1990 was awarded to Walmer E. ("Jerry") Strobe for his "Capital Commentary" column, a perceptive analysis of the Washington scene appearing in the *Journal* since 1976.
- Obvious at this year's seminar was a marked increase in participation by youth. The trend was especially encouraging to veteran TACDA members who see it as a possible

reawakening to preparedness needs. New blood is a crying need.

- Seminar participants were attracted to films shown in the exhibit area. High Frontier ran "One Incoming" (an account of an accidental missile launch) plus another film on non-military dividends offered by the SDI program. TACDA showed a Soviet film critique of the Chernobyl nuclear accident plus a Chinese film on the testing of nuclear weapons in China.
- At the Doctors for Disaster Preparedness annual meeting Dr. Gerald L. Looney of Chino, California was elected president.
- Candid cameras were in evidence at the seminar, and a page of seminar photos is planned for the next (December) issue of the *Journal*.



## TACDA "OLD GLORY" AWARD

Effective January 1st 1991 The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) will present special TACDA "Old Glory" Awards to organizations and individuals selected by the TACDA American Flag Committee as deserving of recognition for outstanding support of the principles it represents.

"Flag burning," declared TACDA President Dr. Max Klinghoffer "is at the very least a despicable illness. Permitting it under the guise of free speech is just as sickening. In this and in many other ways our nation must respond to the forces of evil that threaten its very existence."

In view of the negative reaction to flag burning all across the nation, the Flag Committee's No. 1 problem will be to choose from the many instances of red-blooded examples of support for America and its cherished national emblem. "Not being able to recognize all acts of patriotism," said Klinghoffer, "doesn't mean that we should not select outstanding examples. We would hope that such an award would stimulate a much-needed rededication to the virile principles of our Founding Fathers."

The award will consist of a scroll bearing the award description and a citation giving details of the recipient's patriotic action.

## LIVE FREE CAMP: SUCCESS IN 1990 GENERATES UPGRADED PLANS FOR 1991

"Survival Week," conducted by Chicago-based Live Free in central Missouri during the week of June 26-29 was attended by survivalists from eight states.

"There had been some concern," reports Live Free's leader James C. Jones, "that the end of the cold war combined with constant media anti-survivalist publicity would make Survival Week hard to sell."

That was not the case. The "hard work, hands-on, do-it-yourself exercise was a remarkable success. The challenging program included home survival, nuclear survival, emergency medical skills, wilderness survival measures, self defense, and escape and evasion."

Live Free plans call for an expansion of courses in 1991 (cost: \$10 a

## ANNOUNCEMENT: NATIONAL COORDINATING COUNCIL ON EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (NCEM)

WHAT	NCEM 1990 Annual Conference & Exhibit
WHEN	October 14-16, 1990
WHERE	The Gunter Hotel, San Antonio, Texas
FOCUS	Earthquake, Chemical Explosion, and Phone Blackout Case Studies, Legislative Issues Forum; Local Emergency Management Standards
WHO	400 Local Coordinators Expected to Attend
FEES	\$165 Members; \$190 Non-members Exhibit Booth: \$500 Members; \$600 Non-members
MORE INFO	Contact NCEM Headquarters at (703) 533-7672

day, half price for Live Free members. For further information write: LIVE FREE, P.O. Box 1743, Harvey, IL 60426.

## WAR AND NATURAL DISASTER NEEDS — THE SAME ?? ?

A loyal citizen of Mobile, Alabama, justly proud of the Mobile District of the Corps of Engineers, writes to *The Military Engineer*:

... I believe your readers would be interested to know that the Mobile District of the Corps of Engineers was involved in Panama after the execution of Operation Just Cause. The experience gained from natural disaster recovery operations can be applied to a military situation.

Our William W. Fuller, Chief of the Emergency Management Division, has said that when a disaster strikes, whether an act of nature or the result of battle, the needs of the communities involved are almost the same. He, along with several of our key employees, transferred their Hurricane Hugo recovery experience into the recovery action from Operation Just Cause in Panama. . . .

No doubt true in the cited case. Less than 100 deaths were recorded in Hurricane Hugo. And as military operations go, Just Cause — although it was a heart-warming reversal of Viet Nam strategy — was modest as wars go. What about a terrorist nuclear attack? What about an attack by thousands of missiles poised on launch pads the other side of the Iron Curtain? Would experience with a natural disaster gear us to contending successfully with a war-

time disaster that cost us a *million* lives? Ten million? A hundred million? More?

It would be good to get some answers from the Corps of Engineers on this type of megawar. Where's the solution here? What effect would a full-blown SDI program have? What about the lowly civil defense effort that we're playing "footsie" with?

Some good engineers could give us some good answers.

## THOUGHTS ON THE MID-EAST CRISIS

Says *Insight*: The Saudi royal family, in particular, and oil-consuming nations in general, will have to sober up from their post-Cold War celebrating and relearn Latin. For starters: *Si vis pacem, para bellum*. If you wish peace, prepare for war.

And Dr. Petr Beckman in *Access to Energy*: What is at stake is not merely the price of oil, which will continue to decline over the decades whatever small dents and fluctuations may be imposed on its dying trend by individual events: the Husseins, Thatchers and Bushes have no real control over the inevitable and continuing replacement of oil by nuclear power and natural gas. What is at stake is this unique opportunity of decisively interrupting, in the absence of Soviet threats and opposition, the suicidal trends of a decadent society that worships weakness, backwardness, poverty and incompetence.

*Terrorism has throughout the world become a major problem — and is getting worse. Israel's successful reaction to terrorism is here described by foreign civil defense evaluators Dr. Reed H. Blake and Dr. John R. Christiansen of Brigham Young University. Israel's solution has even had unexpected payoffs — like a reduced crime rate. Could the United States and other Western nations stand to gain by a similar approach?*

## **THE ISRAELI CIVIL GUARD:**

# **A Case Study in Volunteerism to Meet the Terrorist Threat\***

— Reed H. Blake, Ph.D.  
— John R. Christiansen, Ph.D.\*\*

**T**he Israeli Civil Guard provides a case study of a civil defense organization that is (1) very active, (2) good at what it does, and (3) based on volunteerism.

This expression of volunteerism began on May 15, 1974, when terrorists took over a school in the town of Maalot in the Galilee, just south of the Lebanon border. At the conclusion of the raid, 22 children were dead and many score wounded. This raid has been described by the Israelis as "the most heinous in a long string of outrages during 1974" (undated Civil Guard publication). Public sentiment concerning societal safety had been

building in Israel during the previous year because of continuing terrorist attacks upon the people. In fact, the distinction between civilian and military targets had essentially been erased in Israel. Consequently, the reaction to the Maalot raid was so great that before the night was over people across the state of Israel were going to police stations and volunteering for guard duty to protect the suburbs and towns in which they lived.

As a result of this public reaction, less than three months after the Maalot incident, the government of Israel formally adopted a resolution calling for the establishment of a

volunteer civilian force to work alongside the Israeli police for "guarding ... and security ..." in Israel.

Initially, the Israeli government felt that approximately 10,000 citizens would volunteer and that a paid staff of 1,000 professionals would be required to operate the Civil Guard since a ratio of 1:10 is the standard in many volunteer organizations. But by the end of 1974, 50,000 had volunteered and only 644 staff members were required to run the volunteers. By the end of 1975, the ranks of volunteers had swelled to 100,000, and by the end of the following year had increased another 32,000. Remarkably, the professional staff of only 644 still supervised this force of 132,000 citizens, a ratio of 1:205.

The Civil Guard's unit of measurement is an "activity." An activity is defined as a three-hour shift by a volunteer. In its first full year of operation alone, the CG was deployed in 82 local authorities, with the volunteers working out of 400 bases. The CG had 150 minibuses and jeeps at its disposal, as well as weapons,



*Civil Guard patrol gets final briefing before going on special mission.*

\*Adapted from a paper given at the First International Conference on Disaster, Civil Defense, Health and Public Welfare, Salerno, Italy, 1989. The authors thank the David M. Kennedy Center for International Studies, Brigham Young University, for its support in this project.

\*\*Both professors of social work and sociology at Brigham Young University.

communications equipment, and other necessary items.

The paid staff for the Civil Guard was recruited from military and police ranks, and from among those with security and public backgrounds.

The Guard worked with the cooperation of local authorities and within the police infrastructure.

### **The Civil Guard Today**

The mission of the Civil Guard today has expanded from that of its early beginnings. Over the years, for instance, it became clear the Guard was not only a deterrent to terrorism but also a deterrent to crime. Accordingly, with police encouragement, the role of the Civil Guard was expanded to include greater involvement in protection functions.

This reorganization of the Civil Guard occurred in February, 1986. The Guard was integrated within the Israel Police territorial command. The rationale behind this integration was that police work is a welfare service; as such, it necessitates community involvement, including volunteerism, and a concern for the quality of life in Israel.

Members of the Civil Guard are citizens of the state, aged 17 and up, both men and women, new immigrants or old family, who are residents of central townships.

Admission to the Civil Guard follows a security check on the applicant. Once admitted, the new guard receives instruction on guard duties and instruction in the use of weapons, including firing range practice, but since universal military training is required of all Israeli citizens, including women, most entering the Civil Guard bring with them a good background in weaponry and other aspects of Civil Guard activities. (The average Civil Guard is in his mid-forties.)

A "Special Policeman" certificate is also issued the new guard. This certificate grants the person, when on duty and acting in accordance with instructions from superiors, the obligations, rights, and immunities of a regular policeman.

Normally a guard will do one activity a month; that is, one shift of 3-4 hours. Some volunteers, however, go out several times a month. In the summer of 1989 there were 40,000 active volunteers doing duty with the Civil Guard in a society of approximately five million people, including minorities.

## **Civil Guard Benefits to Society**

In addition to its security function, there are 10 benefits worth citing that have come to Israel as a result of the establishment of the Civil Guard.

1. The Civil Guard has become a recruitment base for the regular police as young CG people gain a valuable experience in protective functions and a desire to enter police work as a profession.

2. For many youngsters, the responsibility associated with the Guard's security functions, as well as the social activities of the CG, has worked as a barrier to prevent the youth from deteriorating into the world of delinquency.

3. The Civil Guard also serves to integrate large numbers of people into Israeli society. These are generally older people who want to be involved in building the state of Israel, but previously could find no role by which that could be accomplished.

4. Civil Guard activity has demonstrated that youth can successfully fill all Guard positions—and in doing so, the Guard makes a significant contribution of quality personnel for Israeli security tasks. (It is felt that in a large-scale emergency, for instance, these youth will form a considerable portion of the rear line forces.)

5. Activity in the Civil Guard has given thousands of Israelis a greater appreciation of the difficulties and problems associated with police work. This has resulted in an increased willingness to support

police policy and procedures, as well as to communicate to the society the hardships of police work.

6. Working side-by-side with the police has given the Civil Guard a surveillance function on day-by-day police operation. The feedback from this surveillance has altered the way police officers think and act, which police now say has worked for the betterment of Israeli society.

7. The Civil Guard is a natural bridge between the police and the community. Since they have a foot in each camp, members of the CG stand in the seam between the police and the citizen (whether a victim or a criminal); hence, the Guard plays an amelioration function for the society.

8. The Israeli police are now using the Civil Guard as the coordinating roof organization for all volunteer activities on behalf of the police. It is through the CG that all outside assistance, individual or organizational, is coordinated, regardless of the field.

9. The Civil Guard, being a large and powerful organization, often lends its help to other organizations involved in community work. In some instances, it has acted in an advocacy role for weaker groups in Israel.

10. The presence of Civil Guard patrols, although primarily a security measure, has been a deterrent to criminal activity. Civil Guard patrols in crime-prone areas have significantly reduced the crime rate, resulting in increased use of CG patrols in these areas.

### **Civil Guard Units**

The rank and file Civil Guard members, approximately 35,000 in number, do not wear uniforms. They are recognized by a blue armband with white lettering, and on some occasions by a protective vest. These people carry out the routine duties assigned to the Civil Guard: foot patrols, motorized patrols, road-blocks, observing and reporting, combing bus stations, and searching areas of public concentration such as market places, educational institutions, and transport stops.

A second group, called Special Units, are those who have had additional training and are more closely integrated into police work. These people do wear uniforms. These uniformed volunteers do routine police work, make up staff shortages, and work on special projects. They also do intelligence, detective, crime prevention, and traffic work.

A third group, called Alert groups, in addition to their regular duties in the Civil Guard, are prepared to respond to emergency calls when

there is a stand-by call or a terrorist strike in the person's locality. These people assume a "take charge," or command posture, in the absence of police. When sufficient police and military forces arrive, they assume command of local Civil Guard regulars.

## The Guard . . . not only a deterrent to terrorism but also a deterrent to crime.

Duties of the Alert group include supervising cordoning off an area, securing institutions in which people are concentrated, keeping onlookers at a distance, directing traffic, transporting the injured, pinning down terrorists and curtailing their activity, securing essential positions, evacuation, preventing looting, fire-fighting, and a host of other related functions.

Marine policing units of the Civil Guard are used to help the Naval



Two members of Israel's Civil Guard on "beach watch" duty.

Police. All volunteers undergo training which qualifies them to operate in the ranks of the Naval Police. They are used throughout the week at all hours of the day and night.

## Conclusion

The Israelis have demonstrated that a volunteer civil defense corps can work apart from the police doing neighborhood patrols or alongside police in the full-range of protection duties — and can carry out these assignments in a responsible and efficient manner. This finding goes against the argument that screened and trained volunteers will not act responsibly in critical security tasks. Yet in Israel we see a society in which many citizens have access to arms, and, under the conditions described here, use them in trustworthy ways.

An indication of the Civil Guard's success is that it is now the largest and most active volunteer organization in the state of Israel and that membership in the organization is increasingly attractive to relatively young as well as female citizens. □

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# TOO GOOD TO FILE

[Requests have been made for quotations of history's political leaders that support a national policy of preparedness. The simplest way to do this is to reprint below an editorial from the *Journal's* December 1989 issue which lists a number of these quotations and supports a policy of preparedness as the best road to lasting peace. Such a policy, we dare to mention again, has now resulted in 175 years of peace for Sweden and Switzerland in the midst of a quarreling Europe that has periodically erupted in all-out war. Here is the editorial with its twelve quotations.]

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 . . . 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 re-elections. 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 I. 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).

"People 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.



*Dr. Annamaria Nucci is the American representative of Soccorso Amico, Italy's leading medical disaster response team. Soccorso Amico's president, Dr. Giuseppe Satriano, could not participate in the 1990 TACDA/DDP Seminar because the organization had been put on the alert for possible action in a spreading Iraqi crisis. Here Dr. Nucci sets forth the address that was planned for the seminar.*

# The Mediterranean — Number One Hot Spot

— Annamaria Nucci, M.D., Ph.D.

**T**he Mediterranean has been the scene of the rise and fall of empires and the cradle of three of the world's major religions. Unlike other areas of the world, whose importance has receded with the passage of centuries, the Mediterranean has retained great political, strategic and commercial significance.

The Mediterranean has only three accesses; two of them are narrow straits, namely Gibraltar and the Turkish Straits — the third is the Suez Canal. Movements in and out of the Mediterranean are therefore particularly vulnerable to outside interference and are easily monitored — a disadvantage shared only with the Baltic and Black seas.

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## **The Mediterranean . . . the area of the largest concentration of merchant ships and warships in the world.**

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If one were to consider the strategic characteristics of the Mediterranean, one would see that it is the area of the largest concentration of merchant ships and warships in the world, with naval forces of at least fifteen countries, including three external powers — the United States, the Soviets and Britain.

Most importantly, the Mediterranean encompasses, within a relatively small area, every conceivable variation of political regimes, races,

ideologies and stages of economic development. Because of this, since the end of World War II, the Mediterranean has played a vital role in U.S. global deterrent strategy.

The era of unchallenged Western prominence in the Mediterranean ended with the intrusion of Soviet warships in the 1950's, and the intrusion of Soviet politics in the Arab world. Initially U.S. interests in the Mediterranean centered on the containment of Soviet power.

Now, however, other dimensions have been added to U.S. interests — notably, protection of its Middle East oil supplies.

Though Soviet-American relations outwardly have improved, it is important to note that Soviet policy in the Mediterranean continues to aim at ending the West's influence and at strengthening its own position in the area. The Soviet objective has been largely achieved through provision of military and economic assistance and the exploitation of Arab hostility to Western support of Israel.

It has been argued that Soviet interest in the "Western Middle East," or Mediterranean, has been declining in favor of a growing Soviet interest in the "Eastern Middle East," namely the area between the Persian Gulf and the Arab peninsula. However, the decline in Soviet interest may be more apparent than real. Having achieved their minimum objective of ending Western naval monopoly and bringing about changes in their favor in the political environment

along the littoral, the Soviet leadership may now feel that a waiting period in the area is in order, while interests East of Suez are pursued.

The Soviet Navy's most important operational area is the Eastern Mediterranean, but Soviet warships are increasingly active in the waters

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## **Wide open arms sales by the United States, the Soviet Union and other developed countries.**

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of the Western basin. The strong Soviet force in the Mediterranean has above all a political task, namely to show the Soviet flag and to attempt to inhibit Western intervention and actions against Moscow's Arab client states.

Because of its access to the Red Sea, the Mediterranean has become a political ecosystem. What happens in the Middle East has far-reaching repercussions throughout the Mediterranean. With the news that Iraq had invaded Kuwait, Western military planners were faced with the nightmares of how to protect Saudi Arabia, with its 19% share of the world's oil reserves, from invasion by Saddam Hussein. Never has it been more clear that America and its allies are unprepared for the draw. The end of the cold war left Congress determined to reduce the defense budget. Yet year by year, and, nation by nation, Third World governments like



Saddam Hussein's have achieved levels of military power that can confront and probably out-perform any force the West can muster. This military capability is due in part to wide-open arms sales by the United States, the Soviet Union and other developed countries.

With the obvious threat to the security of the West, if nothing else, Saddam Hussein's Kuwaiti adventure is a powerful reminder that winding down the cold war does not create peace dividends, and that the United States must be prepared more than ever to protect its national security. The Kuwaiti crisis is a portent of things to come: a war over vital resources which can produce the gravest of threats to the continued prosperity of the developed nations.

A number of Mediterranean countries such as Greece, Italy, Israel, and to a lesser extent Turkey, Albania and Yugoslavia depend for their oil supplies essentially on sea communications, and so does the West as a whole, with a large percentage of its oil supply coming from the Middle East as well as Libya and Algeria.

If the present Kuwaiti crisis resolves without a major war, one must still keep in mind that there is a dangerous economic contrast between the European Community, with a fast-growing economy and a declining population, and the greater Maghreb, with a declining economy and an exploding population. More importantly, one must remember that what effects Europe affects the United States. Therefore, the United States must do everything in its power to increase its efforts in this potential powder-keg to Western security.

If nothing is done, Europe — especially Italy which sits at the pivotal point between the Mediterranean nations and the rest of Europe — will face a massive increase in terrorism from the Maghreb, terrorism which can well be described as a "war of the poor" versus the rich.

Over the past months, Italian Prime Minister Andreotti has made frequent visits, sometimes unpublicized, to the Maghreb countries, especially Libya and Algeria. He is working on a plan to absorb the poverty of Arab North Africa through shared European Community prosperity. However, in Italy and much of Western Europe, in spite of attempts at improving diplomatic relations with the Maghreb, the feeling still is that the real threat still comes from the Soviet side. The Europeans have not forgotten the Communist takeover of Yugoslavia and Albania and the Eastern European countries; and, because of the explosive situation and strategic significance of the Mediterranean

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**The fear still persists . . .  
of . . . an eventual takeover  
of the western world.**

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basin, the fear still persists throughout the European Community, of a joining of forces of the Arab and Soviet Communities and an eventual takeover of the Western World. Because of this the European Community has pressed the United States to increase its participation in the financial assistance both to Eastern Europe and to the Arab States. The fear in Europe



*Dr. Annamaria Nucci*

is that the impending unification of the European market will affect the rapprochement of reformist Eastern European governments and the crisis-ridden Arab States with the capitalist West. The thinking in Europe, currently, is that a truly united European Community, the third strongest power in the world, might in this way serve to widen the rift between the "rich West" and the "poor East."

The Kuwait crisis may well be a harbinger of things to come affecting the world's "number one hot spot." For it is in the Mediterranean where festering issues like poverty, religion, national sovereignty and vital resources can and definitely will affect the continued prosperity of the developed nations of the world — especially the security and prosperity of the United States. □

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*Of the several damaging effects of nuclear detonations, fallout is the one that lends itself to control if proper attention is paid to quality and quantity of shielding materials. Fallout is also the most widespread effect. Here scientist Carsten M. Haaland gives clues on what to expect and how to contend with it. This is the fifth in Haaland's series of Nuclear Weapons and Background effects. The sixth and last installment will be published in the Journal's December issue.*

**Fifth Installment  
of Six-Part Series**

# Fallout from Nuclear Detonations

— Carsten M. Haaland  
Oak Ridge National Laboratory

## What is Fallout?

Fallout is the radioactive dust that comes back to earth as a result of a nuclear explosion at the surface of the earth, or at an altitude low enough for the fireball to engulf solid materials. Fallout dust may look like sand, ash or crystals, depending on the kind of material engulfed by the fireball. If the material engulfed is ordinary earth or sand, the fallout will look like sand, but if the engulfed material contains calcium to the extent found in concrete buildings or coral, the fallout may look like ashes. Large dense particles will descend faster than very small particles. For this reason, fallout particles several hundred miles downwind from a nuclear surface burst will be very small, somewhat like particles in atmospheric pollution, and the nuclear radiation from the fallout will be greatly reduced.

The danger of fallout arises from the intense and highly penetrating nuclear radiation emitted from it, which produces a potentially lethal hazard to people in the vicinity unless they have protection. Large areas, covering hundreds to thousands of square miles, depending on the yield and number of surface detonations, can be poisoned with fallout such that radiation from the contaminated area is hazardous or lethal to an unprotected person passing through or dwelling in the area, for periods of days to weeks after the detonations.

## How is Fallout Produced?

When a nuclear weapon explodes near the ground, the instantaneous release of incredible energy makes

a huge pit or crater, as described in the previous article in this series. Tons of earth in the crater are instantly changed from solids into hot gas and fine dust by the tremendous heat and pressure from the bomb explosion. This hot gas and dust, together with vaporized materials of the bomb itself, form a giant fireball that rises like a hot-air balloon to high altitude. This material spreads out, cools, and becomes more dense as it rises. The fireball stops rising when its density reaches the same density as the atmosphere into which it has risen.

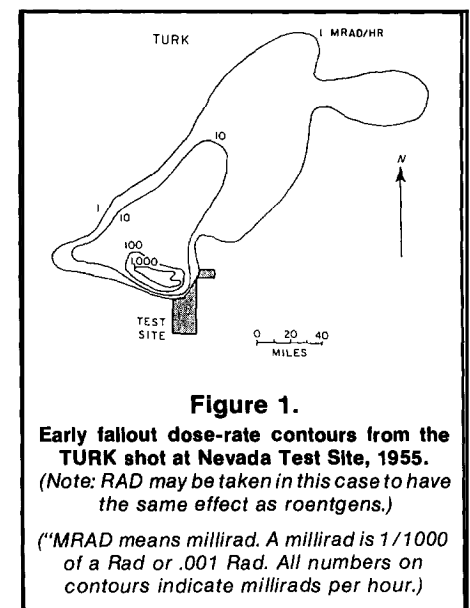
Some of the dust and heavier particles that are drawn up with the fireball form the stem of the mushroom cloud. The dust in the cap of the mushroom spreads out horizontally when the fireball stops rising, and begins to be shaped and drawn along by the winds at that altitude. This dust cloud can be carried for hundreds of miles by the upper winds. The dust falling and drifting to the earth from this moving cloud becomes the radioactive fallout with which we are concerned. Somewhat confusingly, the process itself, that is, the dust's action of falling and drifting to the ground, is also called "fallout."

The dust in the stem and in the mushroom cloud becomes radioactive mostly from the fission products created in the nuclear explosion that become stuck to part of the dust particles. The air around the particles does not become radioactive, and neither do the ground-surface materials on which they settle.

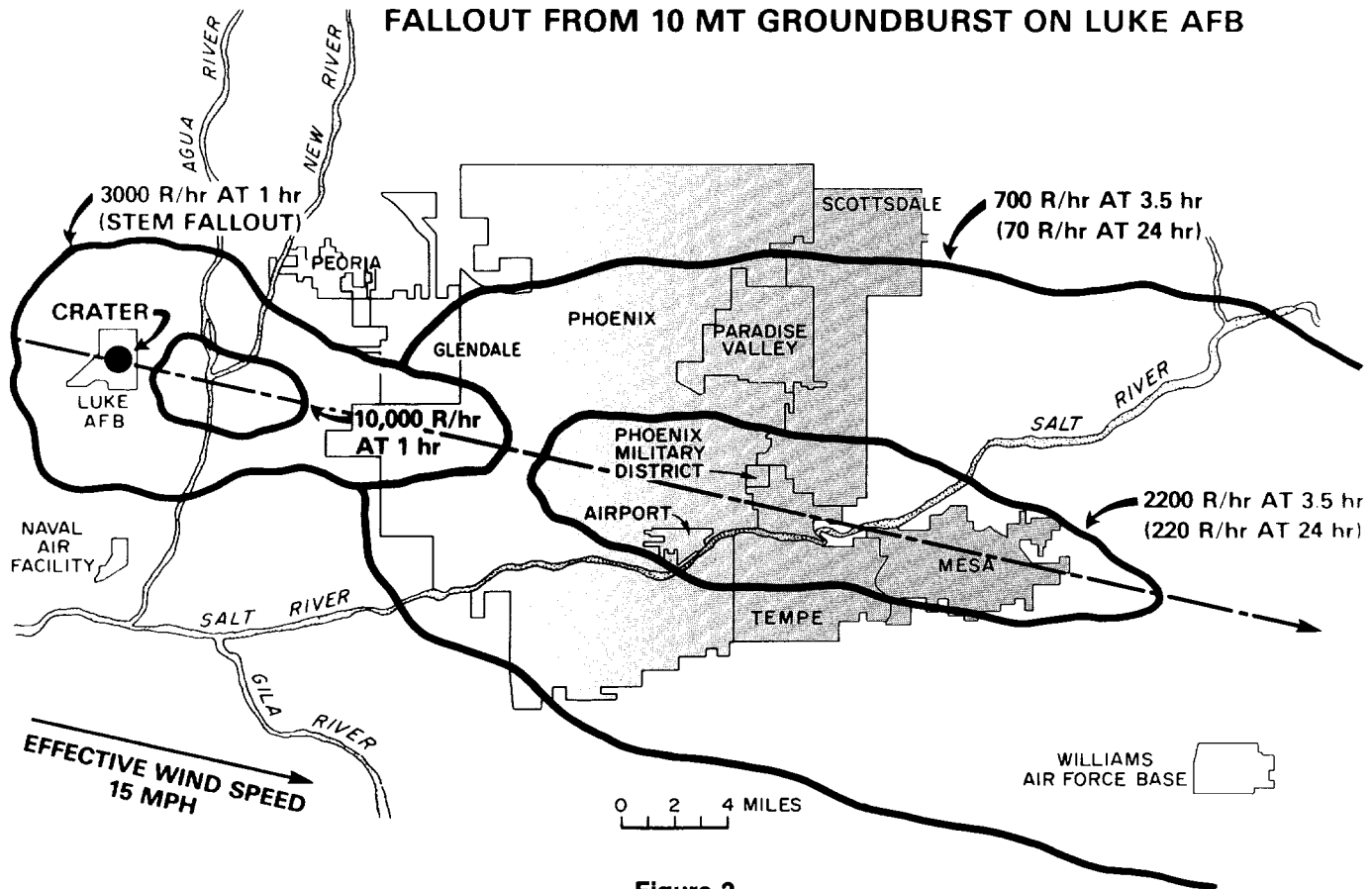
The smallest particles of fallout can be carried hundreds of miles by

the wind before reaching the earth. Most of the fallout will come down to the ground within 24 hours after the detonation. Very small particles come down very slowly and may be spread over large areas of the earth's surface in the downwind directions, over time periods of many days, even weeks. This delayed fallout is sometimes called "worldwide" fallout, although most of the fallout comes down in the hemisphere in which it is produced (Northern or Southern). Fallout that arrives within the first day or two after the explosion poses a much greater threat to human life than delayed fallout.

Because the rate of fall of a fallout particle depends on the size, shape and density of the particle and on the local winds (Haaland, 1989), the pat-



## FALLOUT FROM 10 MT GROUNDBURST ON LUKE AFB



**Figure 2.**

An idealized fallout pattern used to estimate radiation exposure levels on Phoenix, Arizona. (shaded area) due to a 10 megaton ground burst on Luke Air Force Base.

tern of deposition on the ground can be highly irregular. The pattern shown in Fig. 1 resulted from measurement of radiation intensities on the ground after the nuclear test named TURK at the Nevada Test Site in 1955, a 43 kiloton tower shot (Glasstone, 1977). The pattern shown in Fig. 2 shows how an "idealized" fallout pattern is used to estimate fallout on the city of Phoenix, Arizona, resulting from a hypothetical ground burst of a 10 megaton nuclear weapon on Luke Air Force Base (Haaland, 1987a).

### Radiation from Fallout

The radioactivity from fallout decays and fades away by natural processes. The radioactive materials produced by the nuclear explosion are unstable. These materials change (or decay) into a stable condition by shooting out nuclear radiation, such as alpha, beta, and gamma rays. Gamma radiation is by far the most dangerous of the three kinds of fallout radiation, because it can penetrate the entire body and cause cell damage to all parts, to the organs,

blood, and bones.

A more detailed discussion of the kinds of fallout radiation and their potentially harmful effects may be found in *Radiation Safety in Shelters*, CPG 2-6.4, 1983, available from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Washington, DC. The penetration of gamma radiation through matter, dose-factors for the body, comparison of fallout radiation with initial nuclear radiation, and other topics, are discussed in greater technical detail in *Fallout Facts for Nuclear-Battlefield Commanders* (Haaland, 1989). Methods of providing protective shielding from lethal fallout contamination have been presented by Chester (1986) and Spencer (1980).

### Decay of Radioactivity

Some materials decay into their stable form faster than others. Those that change fast produce intense nuclear radiation in the first few moments after a nuclear explosion. Those that decay more slowly, such as cesium-137 and strontium-90, may

be responsible for measurable nuclear radiation years after the explosion. These particular radioisotopes may enter the body through the food chain and may remain for long periods in certain parts of the body. The increased radioactive emissions from these isotopes (above the normal radioactive emissions from potassium-40 which exists in our bodies) may increase the potential for various cancers.

Because many materials in the fallout cloud decay quickly, the nuclear radiation from a given quantity of fallout is most intense in the first moments after detonation and its intensity rapidly falls to lower levels. This behavior can be approximately described by a rule of thumb called the seven-ten rule. This rule applies only to fallout of the same "effective" age. If the fallout results from nuclear detonations that all exploded within a few minutes of each other, then the "effective" age is the same as the actual age, the time measured from the mean time of the detonations. If the fallout is produced from detonations that are separated in time by

more than a half-hour or so, then the average decay rates of the different clouds of fallout are sufficiently different that the concept of "effective" age must be applied to estimate the decay rate of the composite fallout. Methods have been developed for determining the effective age of composite fallout from simple measurements by a survey meter and the use of a nomogram (Haaland, 1989).

The seven-ten rule states that the measured radiation intensity from a given quantity of fallout particles will decay to (1) one-tenth as much when the fallout becomes seven times older than the effective age at the time of measurement, (2) one-hundredth ( $1/10 \times 1/10$ ) as much when the fallout becomes forty-nine times ( $7 \times 7$ ) older than the effective age at the time of measurement, and so on. The unit of time can be seconds, minutes, hours, half-days, days, or whatever period of time is appropriate for the situation. The seven-ten rule is illustrated in Fig. 3. Examples of the use of the seven-ten rule and of the use of radiation detection instruments for finding the best protection from fallout radiation in shelters are given in *Radiation Safety in Shelters* (FEMA, 1983).

## Rainout

If the air is humid, the nuclear explosion may start a local rain. The fireball from a low-yield nuclear detonation, less than a few hundred kilotons, may not rise above the troposphere. In this case, if it is already raining or if the explosion starts a rain shower, much of the radioactive material will come quickly to the ground as "rainout." A light rainout produced low-level fallout-type radiation after the Hiroshima and Nagasaki detonations, even though the fireballs did not engulf solid materials on the ground. Radiation from rainout could be extremely intense and localized if the fireball does not rise above the rain cloud, because the fallout cloud has not had a chance to spread out as it does when carried a long way by the wind, and it has not had as much time to decay. If the rainfall is heavy, the fallout may be washed into gutters, ditches, and storm sewers, from whence it may be carried into streams and rivers. In this case the earth surrounding the ditches, sewers and streams, and the water itself will provide shielding to greatly reduce the fallout hazard to local residents. However, radioactive

material, like dirt and sand particles, can collect in unpredictable locations under these circumstances to produce highly lethal concentrations. A radiation survey meter will be needed to help detect, and avoid remaining in, such locations.

## Conclusions

Fallout radiation is a potential hazard that must be considered in the event of nuclear attack. The magnitude of the area covered, the geographical shape, and the levels of radiation intensity CANNOT be precisely predicted. Protection by shelters is possible, and radiation dose management through the use of rate meters and dosimeters will reduce the potential risk. □

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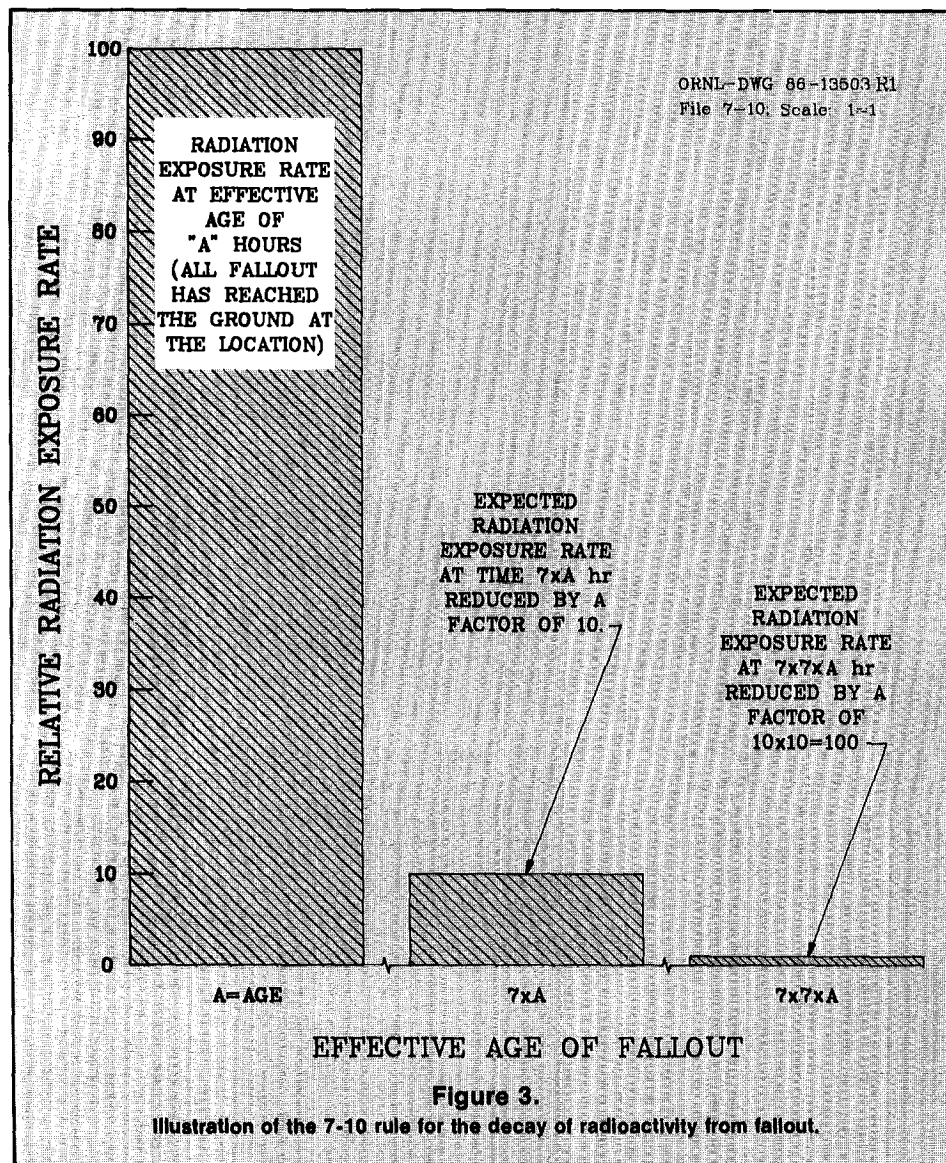
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"The United States has set the example for Europe in our rapid advance into the 20th Century and the nuclear age, and we have since 1951 looked to you for leadership in the field of Civil Defense. But for unknown reasons you have failed to give us this leadership. You are dreaming of angels in a world of devils. In Europe and elsewhere we are going ahead with our disaster planning without you."

— Milan M. Bodi, Secretary General, International Society of Disaster Medicine

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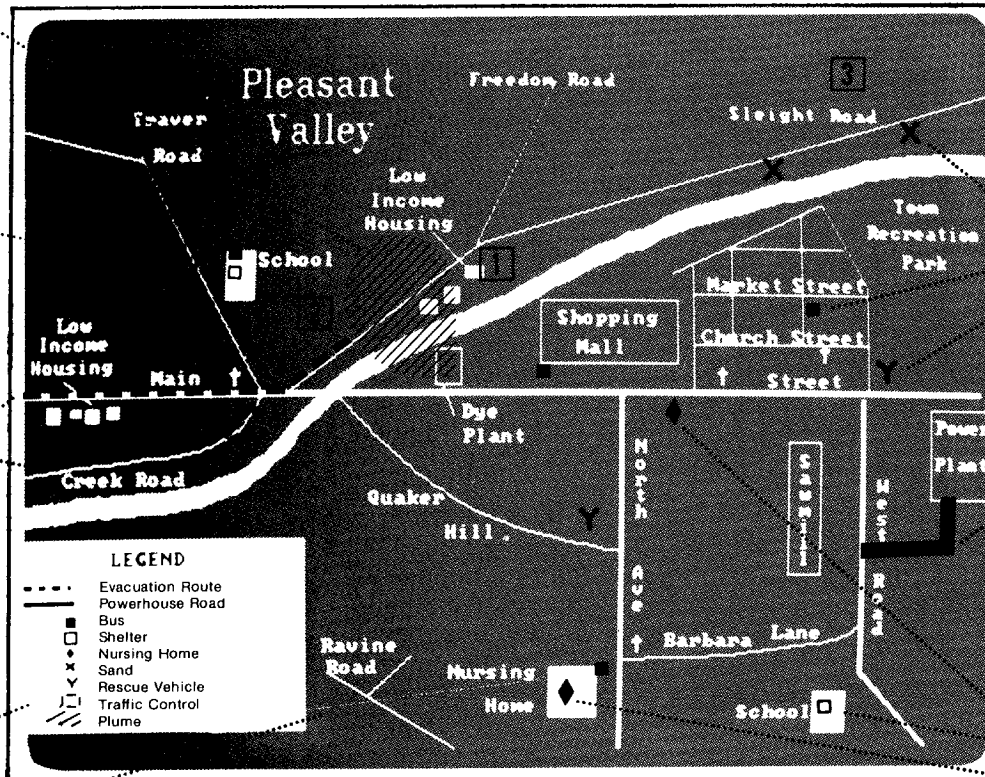
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# REVIEWS

**TERRORISM AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT** by William L. Waugh, Jr. Published by Marcel Dekker, Inc. 270 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10016, 1990. 156pp. plus appendix bibliography. Price: U.S. \$59.75.

— Reviewed by James M. Ridgway, Ph.D.

This book is for students in graduate seminars on public policy and for congressional staffers and people in the Senior Executive Service working on terrorist threats. The thrust of the book is national and international, not local.

Waugh decries the lack of a clear definition of terrorism ("what is one country's terrorist is another country's freedom fighter"), and the fact that most countermeasures in the United States are in the hands of the FBI, the military, and the police. He urges a more comprehensive view of terrorism be taken in terms of the National Governors Association 1979 model of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.

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## Civil Defense . . . seems to be a bad idea

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His discussion of terrorism is based upon six models, or generators of terrorist: 1. revolution or national liberation; 2. civil disorder; 3. law enforcement; 4. international conflict or surrogate warfare; 5. human rights or repressive violence; and 6. vigilantes. There are diagrams of these models and suggestions on "intervention" as a means to frustrate or nullify terrorists' efforts.

He states, "The coordination of multiagency responses may be the single most pressing task for emergency managers and it is more effectively accomplished long before a disaster strikes." He differentiates terrorism from routine disasters by the factors of: man vs. man, "playing to a larger audience," intimidation, and negotiation.

Waugh's concern about coordination is based upon Executive Order 12656, Nov. 1988; the U.S. Public

Health Service's guidance on responding to health emergencies; and the general vertical and horizontal complexities of governance in the United States. His fears might lessen if he would put his models through an ends-means screen, and put in a weight for positive leadership. Such leadership, in all units of government, has been known to simplify coordination and to speed action markedly.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency is discussed from its inception through its short, checkered history. Civil defense, due to its military and nuclear attack connotations, seems to be a bad idea. However, FEMA produced the concepts of Comprehensive Emergency Management and the Integrated Emergency Management System (IEMS). These Waugh likes.

He applies the steps in IEMS to most of the terrorist models. After this analysis and with heavy qualifications Waugh writes: "What is being recommended is that anti-terrorism policies be built around the emergency management framework with the law enforcement and national security authorities responsible for resolving immediate crises and developing response plans as only one component in that larger organization. Using an institution like the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as the focal point or even lead agency in designing, implementing, and maintaining the set of antiterrorism policies and programs would seem logical and, in some measure, is what is being done in the U.S. . . ."

Professor Waugh's conclusion is that we should, "Make best use of current emergency management resources to develop a broader focused network of policies and programs that will address the range or problems that terrorist violence might engender. The emergency management framework provides such a focus."

Since this work is a professorial effort aimed at a high level, the reviewer suggests the following as a seminar examination question: "State and justify the criteria that should be applied in evaluating a nation's measures to meet terrorists' threats or actions." Unfortunately, students will not find much of an answer to this question in this book.

**NONE DARE CALL IT TREASON . . . 25 YEARS LATER**, by John A. Stormer, Published by Liberty Bell Press (P.O. Box 32-D, Florissant, MO 63032). 406 pages. 1990. \$21.95+\$2 shipping.

— Reviewed by Bob Baffin.

In 1964 *None Dare Call It Treason* was published and, in spite of a media "blackout," its conservative message caught fire and resulted in the sale of more than 5 million copies — largely through mail orders to the publisher. Although it did not serve to project Barry Goldwater into the presidency — which apparently was one of its objectives — it did awaken America to the perils of liberal conspiracies. Although attacked from all sides it served to awaken Americans to the need for support for the conservative cause. It contributed to a "conservative revolution" that in 1980 elected Ronald Reagan. In the end it sold a record 7 million copies.

The 1990 sequel republishes the original *None Dare Call It Treason* in its entirety — all 206 pages of it. Then it concentrates — in the next 167 pages — on U.S. leadership's ability to continue sabotaging its own efforts with policies working against its own military establishment and generally weakening the nation in a number of ways encouraged by opponents of democracy.

The original *None Dare Call It Treason* (pp 50-51), for instance, cites General MacArthur's complaint that during the Korean War he was ordered not to bomb certain prime enemy (North Korean) targets. Why? Far East Air Force Commander General George Stratemyer sums it up this way: "You get in a war to win it. You do not get in a war to stand still and lose it, and we were required to lose it. We were not permitted to win."

The news media get major blame for not informing the American public of State Department "repeated failures, mistakes and stupidity."

In Stormer's 1990 sequel to his 1964 book he brings America's "no win" strategy up to date. He points out that in Viet Nam "American boys won every battle they fought — but were not permitted to win the war." It turned out — because of "restrictions" on offensive action — to be an ignoble defeat. Pilots, for instance, were not allowed to bomb Haiphong's



port where military arms and supplies were funneled into North Viet Nam. "Is it any wonder," asks Stormer, "that thousands of career officers and enlisted men . . . left the services in protest against high level orders which aided the enemy?"

There is much more to this story — and many other stories — that reveal leadership contempt for its own military actions. And for preparedness in general. We have become reconciled to a policy of pusillanimity on the part of our government — and our media. This is true in our military actions and in our general homeland defense preparedness (which, if pursued normally, would work to deter military aggression). All this has kept America from developing its full military potential. One example is the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). SDI is a threat to an aggressor because it would serve to defend effectively against modern ballistic missiles [as could a serious civil defense, which today brings only bemused smiles to the faces of deluded U.S. citizens].

In this short review we have put our finger on only a small part of the "wake up America" argument. The book covers many more facets of America's decline — and what must be done to reverse it. John Stormer's book needs to be read by the millions of American Christians it is intended to enlighten.

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### **You do not get in a war to stand still and lose it**

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It should also be taken seriously by other millions of American *non*-Christians also concerned about the threatened survival and prosperity of their country. In accenting strongly the Christian role in salvaging America, Stormer — perhaps unintentionally? — excludes an army of all-out supporters of his noble cause. Perhaps it would help if that "army" could forgive him for his apparent oversight.

Above and beyond this, the book needs to be read. To be digested. To lead hopefully to timely corrective action. *Real* corrective action. By Congress, by the President, by the Judicial Branch, by the media, by the public.

The time is *now*. Really.

**STRATEGIES AND SYSTEMS FOR DISASTER SURVIVAL: THE SYMPOSIUM ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT: GATLINBURG, TENNESSEE MAY 4-6, 1988.** Edited by Robert Lee Chartrand and K. C. Chartrand. Published by Research Alternatives, Inc., 966 Hungerford Drive, Suite 1, Rockville, MD 20850; telephone (301) 424-2803. Price: \$15.

— Reviewed by Edwin N. York

*Strategies and Systems for Disaster Survival* is a concise technical summary of the Symposium on Information Technology and Emergency Management held at Gatlinburg, Tennessee on May 4th-6th, 1988. The symposium was attended primarily by professional emergency managers for the stated purpose "... to develop a conceptual design for a maximally effective emergency management capability at the regional level."

Robert L. Chartrand (Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress), principle editor of this book was also responsible for much of the planning, organization and conduct of the symposium. A number of "Topical commentary" papers had been prepared for use by attendees who formed five working groups each tackling a specified problem plus a sixth group providing an overview. In addition, several special presentations were given throughout the symposium. All these are included in the report or as appendices.

While the symposium was structured largely to identify available sources of information and to assess their utility to emergency managers it was evident from the working group reports and panel discussions that human relations and governmental policies (or lack of them) are often more difficult to solve than are technical issues. Graham W. Watt, president of Graham W. Watt and Associates, addressed this type of difficulty in one of the panel discussions under three topics: (1) *Multijurisdictional Coordination*. Many disasters go across jurisdictional boundaries and the mechanisms to effectively coordinate and use the various city, county, state, police, fire department, medical, communication, transportation and volunteer capabilities are fragmentary or completely missing.

(2) *Time frame of interest*. Most political leaders are concerned with short time frames such as the "budget year" or "term of office", while emergency managers are concerned with long range investments and long range planning. (3) *Lack of Status of Emergency Management*. While there are many highly professional emergency managers most local governments do not give adequate budget, attention, or status to "disaster" preparation. Consequently the effectiveness of emergency planning is degraded.

The technical issues addressed by the working groups were: Information Requirements and Acquisition, Information Management, Information Networks and Communications, Analysis Activities, and Decision Support Systems. Each working group presented their findings to the symposium. These are included as appendices. Some of the topics

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### **Human relations and governmental policies (or a lack of them) are often more difficult to solve than are technical issues**

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examined include aerial photography, photo interpretation, satellite observations, computer data bases, computer simulation capability, networking, radio communications, weather radar, telephone landlines and data processing methods. In general there appears to be an abundance of information acquisition, information processing, and information dissemination capability available in the marketplace and the abundance is rapidly increasing. At the same time there is a proliferation of different formats and lack of commonality among equipments. The marketplace appears to be leading manufacturers to ever more specialized products aimed at a specific niche. At the local emergency management level, where only a few items of equipment with limited interfaces can be justified, capability may be seriously degraded when a disaster eliminates an essential communi-

(Continued on page 26, col. 3)

# Must We Have Nuclear Power?

**If we want cleaner air *and* energy  
for economic growth, the answer is yes**

— Frederick Seitz



*Frederick Seitz*

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**A**merica's electricity demands are soaring, up five percent a year — twice what anyone forecast even five years ago. Rolling blackouts were frequent at my Florida home last winter. Brownouts were anticipated in parts of the nation this summer.

In fact, our demand for electricity is climbing so fast that over the next decade U.S. generating capacity must increase by a third. Fossil fuels supply nearly three-quarters of this energy. But the smoke-belching stacks of coal-, gas- and oil-fired plants are also responsible for about half of our air pollution.

That, we used to think, is a small price to pay for progress. But there is an alternative, one that produces no smoke and can actually create more fuel than it consumes. In many regions it is even cheaper than coal-fired electricity: nuclear power.

Already nuclear power is the second largest source of our electricity, and a new family of "fail-safe" nuclear reactors — some now under construction in Japan — may one day make nuclear power even

cheaper and more plentiful. But before these can be built in the United States, major changes must be made in the way nuclear plants are financed, licensed and operated. For that to happen, all of us need to understand the truth about issues long clouded by misinformation.

Getting electricity out of uranium is not difficult to understand. Each atom in this heavy metal contains a bundle of protons and neutrons held together by a powerful force. Occasionally, an atom spontaneously splits, releasing part of the binding energy as heat. It also kicks out a few neutrons that, if they strike other uranium atoms, will cause them to fracture and spray more neutrons, and so on.

In a nuclear power plant, the resulting chain reaction is kept within safe limits by sealing the uranium into zirconium-alloy tubes that are placed far enough apart to let most of the neutrons escape without hitting other atoms. The temperature of the core is controlled by inserting or removing the tubes. To make electricity, the heat from the core boils water and drives a steam turbine that cranks a generator — just as in a coal-fired plant.

The only major difference between nuclear and conventional plants is that nuclear fuel is far more radioactive. For this reason, the core must be sealed from the outside environ-

ment — and so must the spent fuel, which remains radioactive for years.

If other types of power didn't present equal or worse problems, it would make no sense to consider nuclear power at all. But they do:

*Coal* is much dirtier than it used to be. U.S. reserves of clean-burning anthracite are virtually exhausted. Today, power plants must use soft coal, often contaminated with sulfur. When the smoke from this coal is dissolved by precipitation, it results in "acid rain."

Burning coal produces carbon dioxide as well, which can act as a blanket, trapping solar heat in our atmosphere. Eventually, this could contribute to global warming, the greenhouse effect, though there is no conclusive evidence that this has begun.

Coal also contains a surprising amount of radioactive material. Indeed, a coal-fired electrical plant spews more radioactive pollution into the air than a nuclear plant.

*Oil and natural gas* are too scarce to meet our electrical needs now, let alone in the next century. We already import over 40 percent of our oil from abroad, and that will likely increase.

*Solar power* seems to be a wonderful idea: every square yard of sunshine contains about 1000 watts of inexhaustible energy, free for the taking. The trouble is, the taking *isn't*

FREDERICK SEITZ, president emeritus of Rockefeller University in New York City, was head of the National Academy of Sciences and is chairman of Scientists and Engineers for Secure Energy.

free. To meet our electrical needs, we'd have to build enough collector plates to cover the state of Delaware. No serious student of solar power expects it to be anything but a supplement to conventional electricity for decades.

Wind power generated a lot of excitement in the early 1980s, when magazines featured photographs of a "wind farm" at Altamont Pass, Calif., with hundreds of windmills. Everyone seemed to forget that taxpayers' money helped buy the farm. Today, the giant blades spin productively only half the year, because winds frequently aren't strong enough to cover costs.

Hydro power is the cleanest practical source of electricity. But in the United States, most rivers that can be profitably dammed already are.

Other, more exotic energy schemes would harness ocean tides and waves, nuclear fusion (the process that powers the sun) or heat from the earth's crust or the sea. But even proponents admit that none of these will become a major source of energy soon.

Some people believe we can solve our problems through conservation. But even if we instituted every form of conservation known, we would buy perhaps a decade before demand overtook supply again.

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Now let's look at the advantages of nuclear power.

1. *It's clean.* Radioactive emissions are negligible, much less than the radioactivity released into the air naturally from the earth or produced by cosmic rays. Standing next to a nuclear plant, I am exposed to only one-half of one percent more radiation than when sitting in my living room. A coal station, on the other hand, requires huge dumps of fuel and ashes that menace the environment.

Despite a widespread misconception, nuclear waste is *not* a technical problem. The 108 nuclear plants in the United States generate less than 4000 tons of fuel waste each year. In fact, all 33 years' worth of the nation's spent nuclear fuel would only fill a football field to a depth of five feet. Non-nuclear hazardous waste, by contrast, totals 275 million tons annually. And nuclear waste is easy to monitor and control. The spent fuel can be kept on the premises for years until it decays to a radiation level suitable for trucking to long-term

storage sites.

"What if a truck has an accident?" anti-nuclear activists ask. The answer is that when you're moving a chunk of waste the size of a bushel basket, it's easy to build an indestructible container. These already exist. In tests, they've been rammed by speeding locomotives and burned at 1475 degrees Fahrenheit in jet fuel without producing a single leak.

"What if the truck is hijacked by terrorists who want to build an atomic bomb?" Answer: this would be pointless. To make a bomb, the usable portions of nuclear-fuel waste would need to be extracted in a reprocessing plant costing hundreds of millions of dollars. A terrorist group with that kind of money could far more easily mine the ore, which occurs naturally throughout the world.

The best place to store nuclear waste is deep underground, because the earth provides excellent shielding. The waste will be packaged in metal-and-ceramic containers for easy retrieval. As its radioactivity ebbs, future generations may want to recycle the unspent fuel. (Reprocessing of spent fuel is being done in Europe and Japan.) The federal government has already selected an underground storage site in Yucca Mountain, Nev. Actual use, however, must wait for years of federal testing. Meanwhile, the location is being challenged in court by the state of Nevada.

2. *It's inexhaustible.* U.S. uranium reserves will last many decades, and our long-term supply is guaranteed. Through a process called "breeding," a reactor can convert uranium into plutonium — an even better fuel. Breeder reactors, now in use in France, could thus extend the reserves for millions of years.

3. *It's secure.* Because it needs so little fuel, a nuclear plant is less vulnerable to shortages produced by strikes or by natural calamities. And since uranium is more evenly scattered about the globe than fossil fuels, nuclear power is less threatened by cartels and international crises.

4. *It's cheap.* In France, where nuclear power supplies 70 percent of the electricity, nuclear power costs 30 percent less than coal-fired power. This enables France to export electricity to its neighbors. In Canada, where nuclear power supplies 15 percent of the electricity, Ontario Hydro has proposed building ten more nuclear reactors over the next 25 years.

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In the early days of nuclear power, the United States made money on it too. But today opponents have so complicated its development that no nuclear plants have been ordered or built here in 12 years.

The decline of the U.S. nuclear-power industry began in 1979 with the Three Mile Island 2 accident. Radioactive emissions were negligible; the reactor shut itself down, and no lives were lost. Control-room designs are safer now, and the number of instructors and simulators at training sites has dramatically increased. Ironically, the Three Mile Island 1 plant has the best performance record in the world.

The greatest fear of nuclear-power opponents has always been a "meltdown": the reactor core overheats and breaks its seal, leaking radioactive gases. This is partly what happened at Chernobyl in 1986, and critics still cite Chernobyl as proof of what can happen here. But they fail to mention that the Soviet reactor had an appallingly obsolete design, one that is not used in the United States for generating electricity.

Today, the chances of a meltdown that would pose a threat to U.S. public health are very slim. But to even further reduce the possibility, engineers are testing new fail-safe reactors that rely not on human judgment to shut them down but on the laws of nature.

One type, first designed in Sweden, has a pool of boron-laced water surrounding the reactor core. If the core overheats, the hot water naturally rises, pulling up more boron from below, which stops the reaction in its tracks. As long as the law of gravity holds, a meltdown can't occur.

Another type, being developed at Argonne National Laboratory in Idaho, is called the Integral Fast Reactor (IFR). It recycles most of its wastes into more fuel. "It's the next best thing to a perpetual-motion machine," says physicist Charles E. Till. Where a conventional reactor might require 200 tons of fuels, the IFR would need only one ton. And because its liquid-sodium cooling system does not cause the corrosion and cracking that wears out conventional reactors, its lifetime is almost limitless.

The U.S. Department of Energy is also enthusiastic about the IFR. Says Jerry D. Griffith, Associate Deputy Assistant Secretary for Reactor Sys-

tems, Development and Technology: "If we can generate all U.S. electric power exclusively with IFRs, the atmosphere would essentially be free of pollution from utilities."

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Fail-safe reactors could be feeding the power grid within ten years. General Electric is already building two 1300-megawatt advanced reactors in Japan. But don't expect them ever on U.S. shores unless things change in Washington.

The procedure for licensing nuclear power plants is a nightmare. Any time during, or even after, construction, an objection by any group or individual can bring everything to a halt while the matter is investigated or taken to court. Meanwhile, the builder must add nice-but-not-necessary improvements, some of which force him to knock down walls and start over. (One reason GE is building its new reactors in Japan is that construction takes only six years there, versus 12 here.)

"In every case where a plant has been opposed, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission [NRC] has ultimately granted a license to construct or operate," notes Chauncey Starr of the Electric Power Research Institute. "But the victory often costs so much that the utility ends up abandoning the plant anyway."

A case in point is the Shoreham plant on New York's Long Island. Shoreham was a virtual twin to the Millstone 1 plant in Connecticut, both ordered in the mid-'60s. Millstone, completed for \$101 million, has been generating electricity for two decades. Shoreham, however, was singled out by anti-nuclear activists who, by filing endless protests, drove the cost over \$5 billion and delayed its use for many years.

Shoreham finally won its operating license. But the plant has never produced a watt of power. Gov. Mario Cuomo, an opponent of a Shoreham startup, strong-armed New York's public-utilities commission into the following settlement: the power company could pass the cost of Shoreham along to its consumers only if it agreed not to operate the plant! Today, a perfectly good facility, capable of servicing hundreds of thousands of homes, sits rusting.

To prevent such absurdities, the federal government must limit public hearings to the period *before* ground-breaking. Once a go-ahead is given, the utility should be able to build

and operate the plant so long as the work passes NRC inspection. Outsiders should not be able to halt the project without showing serious cause. "Public safety would be protected," says Carl Goldstein of the U.S. Council for Energy Awareness, "but it would no longer be possible to shut down a \$4-billion plant with a 25-cent stamp."

This "one-step licensing" could revive the industry almost overnight, according to utility executives. In fact, the NRC issued a proposed rule in support of one-step licensing in 1989, but opponents of nuclear power have tied it up in court. The industry will not order new plants until Congress acts first.

Standardized plant designs are also necessary. No two facilities in the United States are alike, because blueprints are continually subject to NRC revision. "In France," says Starr, "they get a design approved and duplicate it all over the country. This saves a *tremendous* amount of money." Indeed, engineering work accounts for ten percent of a typical nuclear plant's cost. The NRC has agreed to approve a few off-the-shelf plans that can be used anywhere. But these, too, are being challenged in court.

The way out of this mess is clear. The nuclear industry should not be given carte blanche, but neither should those who would seize on any technicality of the law to destroy it. Risks should be evaluated reasonably, not hysterically.

James J. O'Connor, head of Commonwealth Edison of Chicago, one of the largest U.S. utilities, says, "An expanding nuclear-power program is vital to our economic well-being." When nominating Adm. James Watkins as Secretary of Energy, President Bush made his support for this energy source clear. "I am convinced we are not going to solve the national energy needs through hydrocarbons alone," he said. "We must safely use nuclear power."

I am one of the few people alive today who attended the famous conference in 1939 where Danish scientist Niels Bohr announced the splitting of the atom. The news stunned us all. Here was a process that could release a million times more energy from a lump of fuel than any fire. Some of us observed that it might usher in a golden age of global prosperity. It still can happen. □

## REVIEWS (Cont.)

(Cont. from page 23)

cation mode. One example of the increasing complexity of interfaces is the breakup of AT&T. Instead of one telephone organization with nationwide responsibility and resources there are now several independent regional segments of AT&T plus a number of competing companies. The ability of the telephone system to recover quickly after a local disaster may be degraded since organizations and independent companies have smaller resources than the original AT&T organization.

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### A persistent plea that FEMA should take a more active role

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Numerous examples are given of the rapidly increasing technical capability of sensors, communication links, and data processing, storage and retrieval. This could provide emergency managers with greatly increased capability to assess disaster situations and to evaluate effectiveness of remedial actions. However, budget constraints, public apathy, overlapping and sometimes competing jurisdictional responsibilities and lack of consistent political emphasis all conspire to hinder effective emergency management. Greater use of personal computers appears attractive but speakers cautioned of the difficulties of accessing national or international data bases and the increasing danger of intrusion by hackers and viruses.

Overall the report is a good assessment of the present situation facing emergency managers. It provides lists and tables of critical items and of possible solutions. But there is no clear cut delineation of a single preferred pathway. Throughout the report there is a persistent plea that FEMA should take a more active role in providing guidance and assistance to regional and local emergency managers but little anticipation that this would happen.

The material is written primarily for professionals in the emergency management field but contains a good glossary of terms to assist the lay reader. It includes an excellent bibliography and a very good index. Altogether a quite useful source for those seriously interested in disaster planning or emergency management.

## SINCERE IN NEW YORK CITY TRIBUNE: TIME TO PUT CIVIL DEFENSE DEBATE BACK ON FRONT BURNER

Richard E. Sincere is Public Affairs Editor for the Center for Strategic International Studies in Washington D.C. He has also been for the past six years or thereabouts vice president of The American Civil Defense Association.

He is a prolific writer, and one remarkably adept at calling a spade a spade.

On July 30th he had this to say in the pages of the *New York City Tribune* (part of a longer article):

At a conference entitled "Civil Defense in the Nuclear Age: Power, Conflict, and Survival," sponsored by the Foreign Policy Institute and FEMA, strategist Edward Luttwak noted that the Soviet Union is and will remain the hub of international politics and strategy. U.S. foreign policy will be determined in large part by the policies and actions of the Kremlin. He cited as evidence of Soviet strength the fact that the whole world is (or has been) against them: the United States and NATO, China, even former Soviet allies in the Third World. One of the future situations he envisioned was a break-up of the Soviet empire, one that would mean several nuclear-armed powers could face the United States and its allies. In that situation, he said, civil defense gains a great deal of importance. Such a fragmented Soviet Union would not be as great a threat to us as it is now, but it could be more dangerous. . . .

Sen. Steve Symms of Idaho has introduced a resolution designed to remind his colleagues and other policymakers about the importance of civil defense. He said in a speech on the Senate floor:

"Governments representing 30 percent of the people on Earth and including those of our enemies have chosen civil defense as a primary means of assuring the survival of their people and their nations." Switzerland, Sweden, Finland, the Soviet Union, and the People's Republic of China, he said, have committed "over \$1,500 billion worth of resources to the building of civil defense systems and provisions."

Sen. Symms added: "We cannot be divided over the necessity to protect the American homeland. The several billion dollars' worth of research which we have funded over the past years has

## SOVIET-AMERICAN RELATIONS: CHANGE FOR BETTER — BUT —

Dr. Henry Huntley's report to the *Journal* on a June 28, 1990 State Department briefing:

(Martha Mantour — Office of Analysis for Soviet Union — synopsis):

There has been a vast change for the better in the past three years, but we must remember that Russia still has the capability of destroying the U.S. and has no intention of giving up that power. The U.S. should assist the changes that are occurring by providing expertise in economics and technology. . . .

We must recognize that differences in history and ideology will result in continuing competitiveness in many areas. We must maintain our ability to protect our security with the necessary military and economic strength. We must continue our arms control and reduction talks with respect to strategic arms, nuclear

testing and the reduction of conventional forces in Europe. . . . We are now working together on hundreds of exchanges in science, cultural and technology fields which involve thousands of people.

(Curtis Struble — Political Relations, Bureau of European and Canadian Affairs):

It is probable that Gorbachev will succeed and that the U.S. can affect the outcome only marginally.

The areas we are focussing on now are: (1) arms control, (2) human rights, (3) bilateral relations, (4) transitional issues such as global warming and narcotics, and (5) regional issues such as Nicaragua, Ethiopia, Namibia, Afghanistan and Angola. It is believed that there will be much less subsidization of Cuba in the future.

The overriding area now is arms control, including all weapons but particularly missiles and chemical weapons. A difficult issue in talks on this subject is verification.

definitively proved that our people can be effectively sheltered from the effects of nuclear weapons and can be sustained in the months and years following a nuclear war. Moreover, if one terrorist, with one bomb, comes to one American city, civil defense alone could reduce the casualties by tenfold or more."

. . . If the Soviet Union is divided by

civil strife, no Kremlin leader, whether friendly or hostile to the United States, may be able to control the use of nuclear weapons. In these uncertain, unpredictable circumstances, the value of civil defense has increased rather than decreased. It is time to reinvigorate the national debate on the question of better protecting the American people against hostile attack.

## IN MEMORIAM — Phillip J. Bailey

One of America's foremost supporters of a credible civil defense, Philip J. Bailey, passed away on July 30, 1990 at the St. Francis Medical Hospital in Peoria, Illinois. Bailey was a resident of Ottawa, Illinois where he served two terms as mayor. Bailey, a veteran of World War II (the Philippines and Japan), was publisher of the *LaSalle County Daily Legal News* for 40 years. After his service as Ottawa's mayor he became Ottawa/LaSalle County Civil Defense Director. He was a qualified and active instructor in radio-logical defense, shelter management, medical self-help, CPR and other civil defense subjects. After retiring as civil defense director, Bailey became Emergency Planning Coordinator for the Illinois Department of Transportation. In this capacity he served 15 years. Bailey served on and chaired committees of the United States Civil Defense Council and was active as a member of Doctors for Disaster Preparedness, The American Civil Defense Association, the American Society for Professional Emergency Planners and the American Strategic Defense Association. Bailey was an invaluable consultant in the civil defense field. His total devotion to the cause of national preparedness will serve to inspire his many friends in the civil defense field. "Phil" Bailey was 75 years old at the time of his death.



*Soviet civil defense, since the Armenian earthquake and the Chernobyl reactor accident, has broadened its coverage to accent natural and technological disasters. "Universal compulsory training," however, indicates clearly that there is no abandonment of civil defense measures geared to protection and survival in time of national emergency.*

# Moscow Television Plugs Civil Defense

(Text of Moscow Television Program, July 22, 1990, in Russian)  
— FBIS-SOV-90-144, 26 July 1990 —

[Text] [Announcer] And now a cinema film [kinoprogramma], "For the Population About Civil Defense." The introduction is by Lieutenant General Gennadiy Vasilyevich Filatov, USSR deputy chief of civil defense for combat training. [video shows stills of towns and rural landscapes]

[Filatov] Comrades, the civil defense of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a package of state-wide measures of a social, economic, and defense nature carried out to protect the population from accidents, disasters, and other natural calamities. The operation of the Soviet Union's civil defense meets the principles of humanism and is in full accord with our state's peace-loving foreign policy and its defense doctrine, and it is effected in strict accord with the legislation that exists in our state and in the Union republics.

In the technology they employ, the majority of our country's industrial enterprises use high-potency poisonous toxins such as chlorine, ammonia, alkalis, and radioactive components. In the event of an industrial accident, these present a serious threat to the blue and white-collar workers at these enterprises, and in the event of major accidents there is also a threat to the population living in the immediate vicinity, as occurred in the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. The accident at Chernobyl exposed serious shortcomings in the training of civil defense sub-units and of the population. For the first time here, we came up against the formidable power of nuclear energy running out of control. Because of the low quality of civil defense exercises, the population proved ill-prepared for protection against radioactive contamination following the accident at Chernobyl.

One of the chief tasks of the coun-

try's civil defense is universal compulsory training of the population in civil defense matters, namely protection and action in emergency situations. The most effective methods of protection can be developed and a grouping of forces and means can be created, but this can fail to be utilized if people do not know how to act in particular circumstances, if they are ignorant of the methods of protection, and if they are incapable of protecting themselves and their families from various cataclysms resulting from accidents and natural disasters. People today must know not just how to act in response to civil defense alerts, what to take with them in the event of evacuation, or how to behave in a protective shelter, but they must also know how to give aid to casualties and what needs to be done to eliminate the consequences of accidents or disasters. The task today is, in the context of the restructuring which has started in the country's civil defense system, to introduce the most effective ways and means for training the population and, on this basis, to enhance the quality of instruction and the sense of responsibility of the manager of an industrial enterprise, organization, or institution for his personal training in civil defense matters, and at the same time for the instruction of the labor collectives under him in how to act in emergency circumstances. Thank you for your attention.

[Announcer] This film deals with the tasks of civil defense, its structure, the system of training different groups of the population, and the procedure for training civil defense forces to rescue people in emergencies. The USSR's civil defense is organized according to a territorial-production principle. Overall direction is exercised by the USSR

Council of Ministers. Everyday civil defense is under the direction of the USSR civil defense chief. The controlling body is the USSR Civil Defense Headquarters. At the local level, civil defense is under the direction of the chairmen of the republican councils of ministers and the chairmen of the executive committees of soviets of people's deputies. National economy installations provide the centers for civil defense training; plants, factories, and collective farms, where training takes place on a differential basis. [video shows town and street scenes; map of USSR with lines radiating from Moscow to the capitals of the union republics; map of Ukraine with lines radiating from Kiev to Ukrainian towns; chart of chain of command at an enterprise.] A critical situation threatening people's lives and health could occur unexpectedly. One of the main tasks of civil defense is to arrive to give speedy assistance and to reduce losses to a minimum. [video: caption says "Chernobyl — Chronicle of Difficult Days". Film of jeeps driving down country lane; shot of Chernobyl power station.]

Here is Colonel General (Viktor Mikhaylovich Kotbakhteyev), chief of the USSR civil defense staff.

[Kotbakhteyev] Of late, civil defense has become a package of state-wide measures of an economic, social, and defense nature, implemented to protect people in accidents, disasters, and other natural calamities. Civil defense carries out and directs rescue operations and other urgent work to eliminate the consequences of accidents, disasters, and natural calamities. One of the tasks of civil defense is thus to instruct the country's population in methods of protection and modes of action in emergency circumstances in peacetime. In view of the fact that



these tasks are substantially new for civil defense, there has been a fundamental restructuring in order to perform peacetime tasks. We currently need a considerable reorientation in people's minds and an understanding by them of the increased social and economic significance of civil defense measures. [video: Kotbakh-teyev's remarks are partly accompanied by video of men with breathing masks, decontaminating trucks, a collapsing building, and people working in rubble]

[Announcer] Civil defense training is compulsory for the population, and everywhere it is implemented, it takes into account production features and territorial characteristics. The country's population is nationally divided into five groups according to the nature of the duties they perform. Each of them receives civil defense instruction under its own program. Enterprise managers are trained on civil defense courses and also at educational establishments for improving skills and retraining personnel. The duties of the enterprise manager comprise the performance of tasks to protect production personnel in emergency circumstances; directing civil defense forces and means in rescue operations and other urgent work; and carrying out production activity in circumstances of possible damage or contamination. To these ends, command and staff exercises are held at every national economy facility every year. Every leader is responsible for the readiness of his structural subunit for performing civil defense tasks. The principle task in the training of units is the instruction of personnel. Thus, communications personnel must be able to establish and maintain reliable communications to enable civil defense forces to be commanded. Firemen must be able to contain and put out fires and rescue people from the upper floors of blazing buildings. The civil defense echelon for servicing shelters and bunkers must be able to prepare protective installations for work in different contamination conditions. Medical teams must be able to give first aid.

An essential factor in training is the rehearsing of standard procedures. Taking account of the situation that can occur in a natural calamity, accident, or disaster, medical units and establishments train in advance for the deployment of medical facilities in field conditions and employing diverse premises. . . .

Specialized civil defense units are being set up at enterprises with a high level of chemical, blast, fire, or radiation danger. They are trained to act in surroundings with high concentrations of poisonous substances, intense radiation contamination, and high temperatures. Their professional training enables them to seek out victims quickly, render first aid, evacuate them from the scene of the incident, and isolate the source of danger. The highest form of preparation within the units is the training exercise, in which procedures for rescue work and other urgent tasks are worked out as a whole. The victims are carried out to an uncontaminated area to be transferred to motor

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### **All the theoretical knowledge acquired is backed up by practical training sessions**

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vehicles. The duties of the members of the civil defense units are determined by their purpose and the functional obligations of each man in the unit and its commander. [video shows men donning protective clothing and masks; emergency drill at industrial enterprise]

The working population is trained at their own place of work, acquiring the necessary skills to act in emergency situations that may arise both at enterprises and in the home. All the theoretical knowledge acquired is backed up by practical training sessions conducted by the heads of the structural subdivision. [video shows civil defense classes and training at a factory]

[Announcer] In rural areas it is especially important for our people to know how to protect their houses, their farmyard animals, and water sources in the event of an emergency situation. [video shows people sealing off windows of a house and a well in rural setting]

Civilians not engaged in the production or service sectors study civil defense independently. They are given advice of specific issues by housing management offices. Here one can watch new films on civil defense, while trained specialists give talks on how to protect children against radioactive and poisonous substances, where to obtain and how to use personal protection gear, what to do during evacuation and a number of other vitally essential issues. Parents with small babies are shown

how to use child protection chambers. [video shows woman demonstrating use of masks and protective baby carrier to mothers and children]

Pupils and students are trained as part of their curriculum. The rudiments of civil defense knowledge are taught in schools, vocational technical colleges, technical colleges, and higher educational institutions. The students are trained to act as commanders of nonmilitarized units. [video shows students and pupils studying lay-out diagrams, protection gear]

In the younger classes the pupils are introduced to personal protection gear and learn to make cotton and gauze bindings. The older children work through the norms. They study instruments used for radiation and chemical surveying and in dosimetric monitoring. They are all trained to become members of nonmilitarized formations.

In addition, the girls are given medical and hygiene training and are taught to give first aid and look after the sick.

Since 1989 the country has had a new system for notifying the public of emergency situations.

[Teacher] Today we are holding a civil defense lesson entitled "Warning Signal — Attention All". What is this warning signal? It's a signal that precedes information on emergency announcements. It is emitted by switching on sirens and factory and transport horns. The reason for this is to attract the public's attention. What kind of information might be transmitted after the siren sounds in peace time? Tell us please, Pavlik.

[Pavlik] In peace time there might be announcements about storm warnings, floods, accidents at atomic power stations, and the possibility of an earthquake.

[Teacher] When there is a threat of radioactive contamination the command is given to prepare personal protection gear. Can you remember what personal protection gear we know? . . .

[Announcer] Somebody who is well-trained and psychologically prepared is able to withstand elemental forces and survive in emergency situations. In today's conditions the responsibility of each citizen of the USSR to study civil defense is becoming especially important. [video shows school room; Pavlik, Natasha, Valera, and Denis answering questions] □

# UPCOMING

- Oct 3-4 **FLORIDA EMS ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING**, Marco Island, FL. Contact: Dennis Divens, FL HRS, 1317 Winewood Blvd., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0700 (904/487-1911).
- Oct 4-7 **RESCUE '90**, International Seminar on Urban Rescue and Structural Collapse, Gaithersburg, Marriott, MD. Covers: search, communications, rigging/rope, dogs & devices, hands-on exercise, more. Reg. \$235. Contact: Rescue '90, P.O. Box 1818, Rockville, MD 20849-1818 (301/424-8451).
- Oct 14-16 **NCCEM ANNUAL CONFERENCE & EXHIBITION**, The Gunther Hotel, San Antonio, TX. Topics: Loma Prieta, oil spill, Mexican emer. program, chemical plant case study, much more. Fee: \$165. Non-members add \$25 extra. Contact: NCCEM, 7297 Lee Highway, Suite N, Falls Church, VA 22042 (703/533-7672).
- Oct 15-19 **TERRORISM COURSE**, San Luis Obispo, CA. Overview and targets of terrorism, disinformation, terrorist groups/individuals, more. Contact: CSTI, P.O. Box 8104, San Luis Obispo, CA 93403-8104 (805/549-3551).
- Oct 15-19 **CIVIL DEFENSE SYSTEMS, PROGRAMS & POLICIES**, EMI, Emmitsburg, MD. Course provides an understanding of the history, mission and current status of U.S. CD. Shows how nuclear attack preparedness enhances & supports natural & technological preparedness, plus more. Contact: See box below.
- Oct 15 **HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT**, New Orleans, LA. Fee \$350. Contact: see Oct. 22 below.
- Oct 16 **SARA/OSHA Right-to-Know**, New Orleans, LA. Fee \$350. Contact: see Oct. 22 below.
- Oct 17 **ENVIRONMENTAL AUDITS**, New Orleans, LA. Fee \$350. Contact: see Oct. 22 below.
- Oct 22 **INFECTIOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT**, Orlando, FL. Fee \$300. Contact: Environmental Resource Center, 3679 Rosehill Road, Fayetteville, NC 28311 (1/800/537/2372).
- Oct 23-25 **HANDLING GASES & VAPORS EMERGENCIES**, Orlando Heritage Inn, FL. Classroom and hands-on training. Reg. \$325. Contact: Safety Systems, Box R, White Springs, FL 32096 (904/963-3100).
- Oct 26-28 **EMT REFRESHER TRAINING PROGRAM**, Red Jacket Inn, N. Conway, NH. Fee \$135 includes lodging & 6 meals. Contact: see Nov. 2-4.
- Oct 27-28 **BACKCOUNTRY MEDICINE**, Dartmouth, NH. Basic emergency care with hands-on work. Contact: see Nov. 2-4.
- Oct 28-Nov 2 **NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL, VISION '90s**, Congress & Exposition, Las Vegas Hilton, NV. Contact: National Safety Council, 444 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, IL 60611 (312/527-4800).
- Oct 30-31 **ADVANCED CARDIAC LIFE SUPPORT**, Conway, NH. Fee \$150 includes lodging & 4 meals. Contact: see Nov. 2-4.
- Nov 1-2 **1990 NATIONAL FORUM ON HEALTH CARE QUALITY IMPROVEMENT**, Palmer House, Chicago, IL. Contact: Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, 1 Renaissance Blvd., Oakbrook Terrace, IL 60181 (708/916-5600).
- Nov 1-3 **PEAK PERFORMANCE IN CRITICAL TIMES**, American Ambulance Assn. 1990 Annual Conference & Trade Show, Opryland Hotel, Nashville, TN. Contact: AAA Conference, 3814 Auburn Blvd. #70, Sacramento, CA 95821 (800/523-4447).
- Nov 1-4 **7TH INTL. EXTRICATION LEARNING SYMPOSIUM & COMPETITION**, Altamonte Hilton Hotel, Altamonte Springs, FL. Contact: Extrication '90, 200 W. County Home Rd., Sanford, FL 32773 (407/323-2500 x 5177).
- Nov 2-4 **EMT REFRESHER TRAINING PROGRAM**, see Oct. 26-28 above for info. Contact: SOLO, RFD #1, Box 163, Conway, NH 03818 (603/447-6711).
- Nov 5-9 **DISASTER PREPAREDNESS SEMINAR**, EMI, Emmitsburg, MD. Intro and overview of emer. mgmt., case studies, crisis mgmt., developing emer. plans, more. Contact: See box below.
- Nov 9-11 **1990 INTL. HAZ-MAT LEAK, SPILL & FIRE CONTROL SCHOOL**, San Destin Beach Resort, Destin, FL. Classroom and hands-on training. Reg. \$340. Contact: Safety Systems, Box R, White Springs, FL 32096 (904/963-3100).
- Nov 10-12 **10TH WORLD CIVIL DEFENSE CONFERENCE**, Babylon Karada Hotel, Baghdad (Iraq). Theme: Civil Defense and Development, sponsored by the ICDO. Contact: Secretariat, O.I.P.C., 10-12 chemin de Surville, 1213 Petit-Lancy, Geneva, Switzerland (41 22 - 793.44.33) FAX (41 22 - 793.44.28) Telex (423.786 CH)
- Nov 11-15 **AMERICAN NUCLEAR SOCIETY WINTER MEETING**, Sheraton, Washington, DC. Contact: Mr. Loring Mills, Edison Elec. Instit., 1111 19th St., NW, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20036 (202/778-6750).
- Nov 13-16 **EXPOPROTECTION 90**, 13th International Exhibition of Security, Safety & Protection, Parc des Expositions of Paris-Le Bourget, FRANCE. Contact: Expoprotection, 8 rue de la Michodiere, 75002 Paris, France (1/47 42 4100) FAX (1/47 42 40 30) Telx (250 303).
- Nov 14-16 **DISASTER MEDICAL OPERATIONS**, San Luis Obispo, CA. Contact: California Specialized Training Institute, P.O. Box 8104, San Luis Obispo, CA 93403-8104 (805/549-3536).
- Nov 28-30 **RADIATION LITIGATION: Issues in workers' compensation law**. Boston, MA. Fee \$750. Contact: Harvard School of Public Health, Attn: Mary McPeak, 677 Huntington Ave., Boston, MA 02115 (617/432-3515).

Application to EMI is made by using General Admission Application Form (FEMA Form 75-5) which can be obtained from state or local emergency management offices. For more information contact: FEMA National Emergency Training Center, P.O. Box 70274, Washington, DC 20024.

## ■ MARKETPLACE

**MARKETPLACE** rates are \$5.00 per line of 37 characters. Send check or money order with ad to: JCD, P.O. Box 910, Starke, FL 32091.

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## ■ EDITORIAL

# "A Dangerous World"?

In his challenging Keynote Address at the TACDA/DDP Seminar on August 11th, FEMA's Office of Civil Defense Chief John McKay used this quote from American writer Edward Luttwak: "The world is becoming less threatening but more dangerous." Pronouncements that the Cold War is over add weight to the arguments of those who pound the pavements for peace, disarmament and dismantling of what little defense we have. But aggressive leaders like Saddam Hussein — who has been compared to Adolph Hitler — give us reason to consider that, indeed, there is danger in the world. A lot of it.

Jerry Strobe's "Capital Commentary" (page 5) focuses on the new FEMA director, Wallace B. Stickney, who at his confirmation hearing defended the FEMA emphasis on attack preparedness. PSR's Jennifer Leaning and Senator Carl Levin of Michigan urged Stickney to make a change in this emphasis and apparently will continue to do so.

We are betting that Stickney will "stick to his guns." Evidence contained in several articles and items in this issue of the *Journal* support this view. See also Rick Sincere's quote from Senator Steve Symms on page 21.

The facts line up for preparedness, and some of them are:

- (1) In spite of the "thaw" there are still 10,000 nuclear missiles the other side of the "Iron Curtain" — and almost that many, ours and our allies, this side of it. We need to face *capabilities* instead of announced *intentions*.
- (2) Moves of Soviet republics to secede from the USSR threaten loss of control of missile launch pads.
- (3) The Third World is fast gaining and improving upon modern weapons capabilities. (Iraq and Iran used missile attacks in their recent war. See the August *Scientific American* for a surprising assessment.)
- (4) Terrorism. It's a fast-developing business. Strobe again (page 5) pictures the explosion "of a 100-kt suitcase in New York harbor." Or at O'Hare Airport in Chicago. Or... you name the place.
- (5) A Congress that is more interested in babying constituents (that produces votes) than in protecting them. There are notable exceptions who need to be encouraged.

How do we achieve preparedness? It is no secret, of course. We know how. The political *will* is lacking. The 1985 statistics of Dr. Conrad Chester (Oak Ridge National Laboratory) on how preparedness can reduce fatalities in an 8,000 megaton attack on the U.S. still stand as valid. With an estimated 90% of SDI effectiveness and a 50psi shelter system, fatalities would be reduced from around 150,000,000 to 15,300,000 million. And with an SDI effectiveness of 99.9% (an ambitious goal), estimated fatalities plunge to 15,000!

And with these figures the temptation of an aggressor to attack also plunges. To right at zero.

The argument is a page from Soviet dogma. Twenty years ago Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin said:

*"I believe that defensive systems, which prevent attack, are not the cause of the arms race, but constitute a factor preventing the death of people. Some argue like this: What is cheaper, to have offensive weapons which can destroy towns and whole states or to have defensive weapons which can prevent this destruction? . . . Maybe an anti-missile system is more expensive than an offensive system, but it is designed not to kill people but to preserve human lives."*

To "provide for the common defense" is a job for Congress that needs priority action immediately (if not sooner, as the saying goes). It is a constitutional obligation. But to expect Congress to carry the ball may be asking too much according to recent reports. One report is a *Reader's Digest* article taken from the April 16, 1990 issue of *Business Week*. It notes that "Congress produces very little of tangible value," and alludes to its "rich history of logrolling, pettifoggery and corruption."

America deserves better. If it is to survive these dangerous times it needs spirited action by those members of Congress who are familiar with the homeland defense problem to see to it that a two-fisted "common defense" is put in place.

Now, *before* it is too late.

□

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