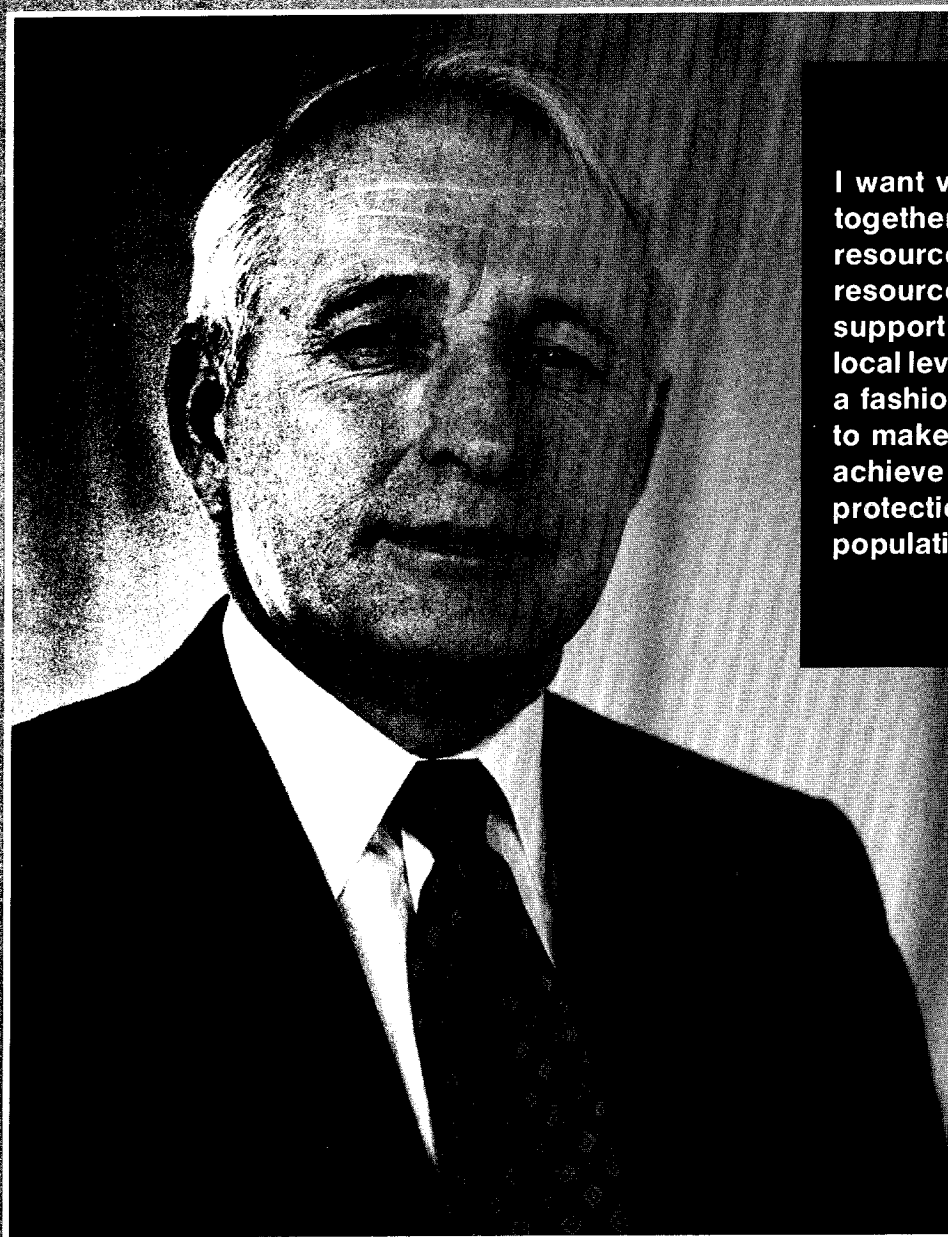


Journal of Civil Defense

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STICKNEY —
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EMERGENCY
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(Only page 8)

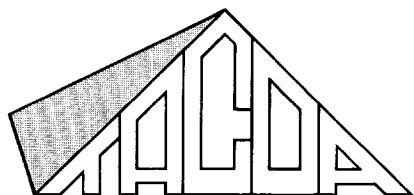


“

I want very much to pull together all of FEMA's resources and the resources of those who support us at the state and local levels in as integrated a fashion as possible — to make sure that we achieve our mission of the protection of the civilian population.

”

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

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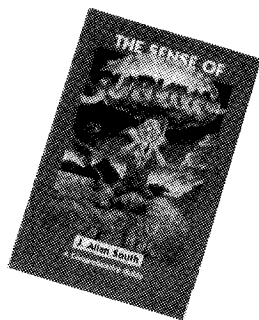
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Good News on the Budget

Somehow, somewhere in the recent budget flail between the Bush Administration and the Congress, some numbers must have gotten twisted. The end result is that the civil defense appropriation for fiscal year 1991, which began last October 1st, is about \$10 million more than the \$154 million requested by the administration. FEMA officials were surprised, to say the least, at this unusual development.

The civil defense budget is divided into two parts: Salaries and Expenses, which pays the cost of the federal apparatus in Washington and at ten regions, and Emergency Management Planning and Assistance, which is otherwise known as "program money." The former usually runs \$20 to \$22 million a year and the balance is program money, over 70 percent of which is passed through to the States and their local governments for civil defense purposes. Last year, program money totalled \$128,599,000. This year, it will total \$137,545,000, an increase of about 7 percent.



A proposal . . . to put . . . attack preparedness in the Pentagon

Where will the increases show up? Well, there will be about \$5 million more for emergency operating centers and State and local warning and communications. Emergency Management Assistance (EMA), which pays part of State and local salaries and office expenses, will increase by about \$3 million, and most of the remainder will support population protection planning.

Reorganization

Now that the Federal Emergency Management Agency has a new Director, it is to be expected that an urge to reorganize the agency will arise not only on the part of Director Stickney but also among his senior staff. Various changes have been proposed and a few have apparently been approved. In the front office, the Chief of Staff function is being abolished or greatly modified. And, out at Emmitsburg, the Emergency Management Institute has been placed under the State and Local Programs Directorate. The next FEMA phone book should throw light on more changes.

Civil Defense Review

That interagency review of civil defense policy now has a target date of March 1991 for submission to the President's national security advisor. It is difficult for an outsider to get a handle on what if any new ground this study will plow. However, it seems that one element of the review is a proposal ap-

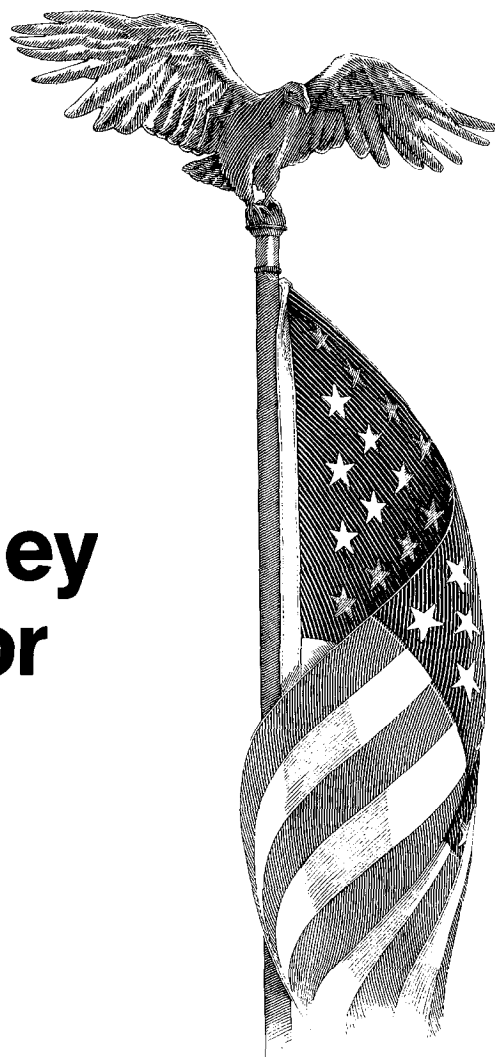
FEMA officials were surprised

parently originating in the Pentagon to divide responsibilities once again; that is, to put the responsibility for attack preparedness in the Pentagon and let FEMA concern itself solely with peacetime emergencies. It remains to be seen whether this proposal will survive the review and decision process. □

When at his August 1st Senate confirmation hearing incoming FEMA Director Wallace E. Stickney encountered efforts to sway him toward a watered-down concept of civil defense, he politely and firmly let it be known that civil defense is, in his view, based squarely on national security interests. At his December 4th Journal of Civil Defense interview he reiterated this concept, adding that it must also use its expertise to respond meaningfully to disasters of all kinds.

Meet Wallace E. Stickney — New FEMA Director

(Journal Interview by Walter Murphey)



Walter Murphey (WM): Mr. Stickney, as the new top FEMA official let us ask you first what your FEMA plans are for 1991 and 1992. Can you give us an idea as to where FEMA is headed?

Wallace E. Stickney (WES): Walter, I hope our plans extend through 1996 anyway. I want very much to pull together all of FEMA's resources and the resources of those who support us at the state and local levels in as integrated a fashion as possible to make sure that we achieve our mission of the protection of the civilian population. And in doing so, I hope we can show a lot of appreciation and respect for the talents, capabilities and judgment of the people who are working in the field. To follow along with that, it is obvious to me in the first place that there are some very capable people at the operational levels. And, in the second place, they are the ones who are going to be providing the responses

to whatever happens. This is true whether we are in San Francisco, Seattle or St. Louis — or wherever — when something bad happens, whether man-made or natural, FEMA in Washington is not going to be at the disaster scene. The people who are going to help us are those who are trained and programmed and have the equipment and plans to deal with the issues at the disaster location. I think that is a very important concept.

WM: From what you said at your confirmation hearing, we gather that you put a heavy accent on wartime civil defense — in addition to natural disasters and other catastrophes. We feel that this is important. It encourages us a great deal.

WES: One of the things I like to do now in talking with groups is to ask members of a group — and the group as a whole — if they feel more secure now in terms of the world situation

than they did before the Warsaw Pact and the USSR began to crumble. And most people *don't* feel any more secure now. They feel *less* secure than they did then. I think that that's a real reflection of the reality that in these times of rapid change there are significant and inherent dangers. We need to be prepared to deal with irresponsible acts. And we need also to be prepared if these Eastern European experiments in democracy fail. Those governments could snap

We need to be prepared to deal with irresponsible acts

right back to where they were. They can do that, and they may do that very quickly. So we certainly need to — I think, and I'm sure a good share of the American public also thinks — be ready to deal with the worst that man can deliver.

WM: If the worst should come, it is our feeling — and we'd like to know how you feel about it — that it would follow the same pattern as in other wars, that *surprise* would be the big element. Like Pearl Harbor, the invasion of Poland, the Inchon landing, and so on. There'll be no "telegraphing" of intentions.

WES: I don't know, and I'm afraid that I'm not really qualified to judge that. But we do have an important role in the government's activities there. As you know, we're chairing a committee which deals with mobilization policy and civil defense, and some of our best minds are on that committee. We certainly intend to review that issue very, very carefully. One of the questions is the rate at which we will need to mobilize in the future — either to defend ourselves or in response to what we see as overt aggressive action by others. And I hope that one thing coming out of that will be solid information as to time frames and the degree of surprise that may be present. Certainly, terrorist activities — even well-organized terrorist activities — would be *surprise* activities. We'd want to be ready for that.

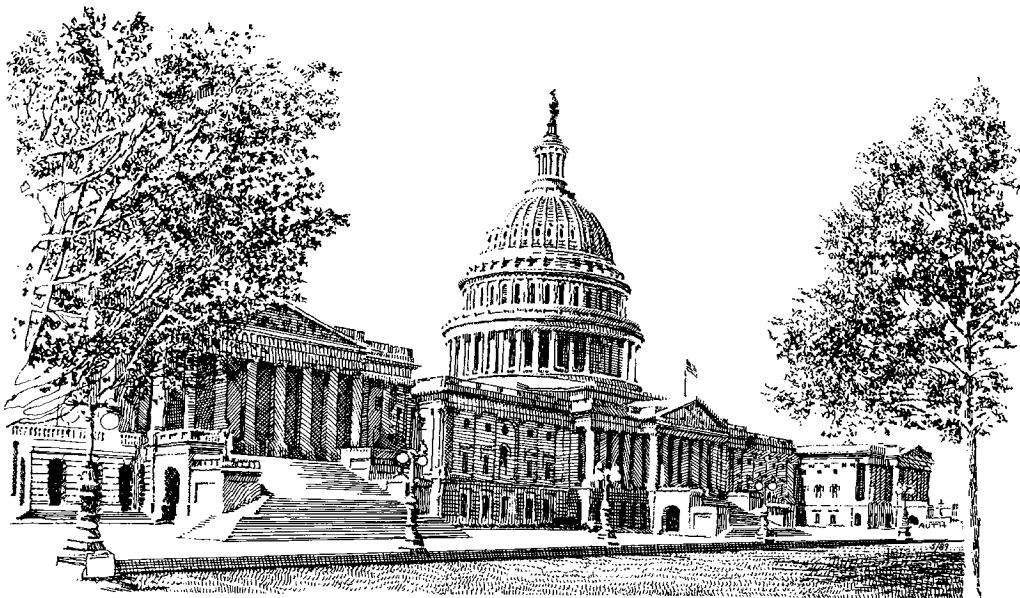
WM: How do you feel about the Third World development of modern weaponry?

WES: That's also a matter of great concern. There's no question of that. Particularly with the ability technology has now to make destructive weapons — not only explosive weapons, but other types in small packages. And while this is very difficult, it is a very real concern, and the country should make defensive arrangements to counter these capabilities.

Why people think that creating a defensive system could at all be an act of aggression. It doesn't make sense.

WM: Here in the past several years FEMA has developed what it calls a "surge" program that can extend for many weeks. If danger should come, then the plan is to "surge" a preparedness posture. We worry about that because surprise doesn't allow for a "surge." And we wonder if this "surge" concept will continue or not.

WES: I think, Walter, that this issue is going to be discussed as a product of the review that we are now doing on mobilization in general. Of course



we are, without question, continuing to concentrate at the state level, trying to insure that there are survivable emergency management centers at the state level — and that basic communications are in place. We continue to place a very high priority on that.

I think that "surge" — the idea of "surge" — is in a lot of places other than civil defense. It's in the industrial capacity, for instance, and in a lot of other places. So it's a basic issue that we'll very carefully review.

WM: We feel strongly that SDI and civil defense form sort of a "team." And Dr. Conrad Chester of Oak Ridge National Laboratory did a study three or four years ago that shows that the combination of SDI and civil defense will result in holding casualties way down. How do you feel about SDI as something that supports civil defense concepts?

WES: I think that it does that without question. Frankly, I have never been able to understand why people think that creating a defensive system could at all be an act of aggression. It doesn't make sense. It seems to me that we ought to develop the very best defense possible.

WM: You have spoken about relations between FEMA and the several civil defense associations and bringing them into a productive focus, which is good news for us. Do you see any special meetings that would work toward accomplishing this goal?

WES: I think that we'd like any opportunity we can get to explain

what we're doing and why we're doing it. For instance, I worry that we've got to do something to dispel the idea that civil defense is something we practice for nuclear war's sake and that it's not any good for anything else. I would like very much to make it more legitimate in everyone's mind. That's going to be a task that we've got to take very seriously in the next few years.

WM: We wonder about Congress taking some initiative in promoting civil defense. In other countries, where civil defense is taken seriously, it has been the *leadership* that has taken the initiative. Not the "man in the street."

WES: Here we're affecting public policy, and everything we do comes under heavy scrutiny. It's a very tricky business, here, there's no question about it. There's a very delicate balance here.

WM: Well, TACDA would like to know how it can help you. How can we put our shoulder to your wheel? One suggestion, should you want to consider it, is to have a little column from FEMA in our Journal, maybe something like "FEMA Focus."

WES: I don't see how we could turn that down.

PEG MALOY — FEMA PUBLIC AFFAIRS DIRECTOR: I agree. I've made a note of it.

WES: The idea of the column would be an excellent way to let more people know what we're doing.

(The first "FEMA Focus" column appears on page 12.) □

In the Journal of Civil Defense . . .

10 YEARS AGO — February 1981

Illinois Emergency Services Management Assn.

AN ORGANIZATION OF LOCAL EMERGENCY SERVICES AND DISASTER AGENCIES

Open Letter to Civil Defense Organizations

An editorial appeared in the October, 1980 edition of the Journal of Civil Defense. It was entitled "A Civil Defense Coalition...?" and it proposed that all CD organizations work together in "concert" and if we don't "we shall fall on our respective faces". I believe this coalition is essential no matter what course the new administration chooses to take. We cannot let one organization go to Congress, the White House, or FEMA with one goal and another turn and present them with an opposite view. I am certain that if the goals and objectives of the various CD organizations were studied, we would not find much difference. A coalition like this is certainly not new. . . .

Let's sit down and talk it over. Let's see how close we might be to presenting a united front to our elected officials. We cannot continue in the direction we are headed. Our responsibility is much too important to let the programs go any further downhill.

I invite your comments pro or con.

John J. Shay, President

20 YEARS AGO — February 1971

"DREAM WORLD" PLANNING ?

. . . We are in this business for one primary purpose: To safeguard people. *Programs* are secondary.

And responsible public officials must face up to facts, and fulfill their responsibilities to protect the people.

In this regard, let me present another pertinent quotation—this one by the President: [Richard M. Nixon]:

"I believe that defense decisions must be made on the hard realities of the offensive capabilities of our adversaries, and not on our fervent hopes about their intentions. . . We cannot survive in the real world if we plan our defense in a dream world."

— John E. Davis, National Director of Civil Defense to Special Subcommittee on Civil Defense (Armed Services Committee).

15 YEARS AGO — February 1976

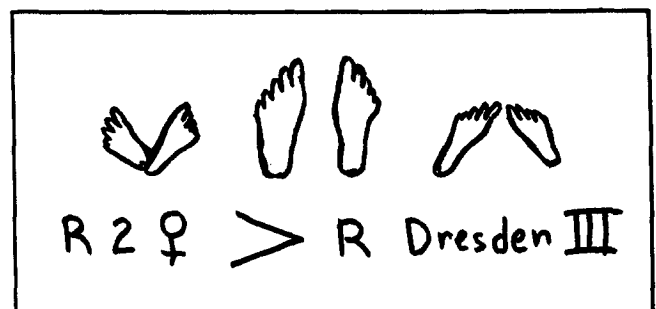
REACTORS . . . AND GIRLS

We present the following excerpt of a talk by Edward Teller at Hillsdale College, Michigan:

Now let me talk about these reactors a little more. Even if I do that I will not manage to exhaust the criticisms of nuclear reactors. One of the criticisms is that nuclear reactors emit radiation even in their normal operation, and that this radiation may endanger people. I have a colleague, Dr. Tamplin, who appeared at a hearing of the Dresden III reactor and objected to the Dresden III reactor because it emits radioactivity in normal operation. A young employee of the AEC who was present at the hearing asked Dr. Tamplin, "From what do you get more radiation, from leaning up against the outside of this reactor, as close as you can get, for a full year, or from your habit of sleeping each night with your wife?" Dr. Tamplin did not seem to understand. So the AEC man explained. "I am not trying to imply that your wife is particularly dangerous. But all of us have radioactive potassium in our blood. And you get more radiation from your potassium than you get from the gamma rays that your wife's potassium emits. But you get some from her.

Now then, potassium is well shielded; so is the radioactivity of this reactor. Just for comparison, from which do you get more radiation?

Dr. Tamplin still couldn't answer, so this AEC man went back to Washington and wrote a memorandum, and forgot to classify it, and I got a copy. This memorandum said, "I have made the calculation, and you get more radiation from the Dresden III reactor than you get from your wife. Therefore, I am not going to suggest to the AEC that twin beds should become obligatory for all married couples. But from the point of view of radiation hazard, I must warn you against the habit of sleeping each night with two girls, because then you get a little more radiation than from the Dresden III."



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BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA FOUND "CIVIL DEFENSE EXPLORER" POST

On December 18, 1990 Starke, Florida was the site of the foundation of the first "Civil Defense Explorer Troop" sponsored by The American Civil Defense Association.

"Our purpose," said the unit's first president, Monte McDearis, "is to foster a community preparedness that will see us able to ride out any disaster with minimum impact on our people and their resources. This includes all disasters. Although we can't predict when disaster will come, we can ready ourselves for it. We intend to take steps to assure that good planning is in place."

One of the first projects of the volunteer explorer post will be to conduct a fallout shelter survey of the Starke area. "Not only do we need to find out where these shelters are and how many people each will accommodate, but we need to see that they have the necessary food, water, bedding, medical supplies and so on."

Opinion surveys will also be made to obtain information on public attitudes. The explorer volunteers plan to publish a newsletter. A schedule of meetings has been announced. Vice president is Carl Ritchie, secretary is Misty Crawford, and treasurer is Sonya Thompson.

"We are depending on adult advisors for help," said McDearis, "and we are into civil defense research and intend to begin taking selected home study courses offered by the Emergency Management Institute."

Each member of the post is charged a \$7 membership fee which includes accident insurance and relieves sponsors of liability.

Adults present at the December 18th meeting were James E. Horne, Boy Scout executive, Walt Westcott of the Bradford County Vo-Tech school, Jerry Thompson, Bradford County Communications Officer and Walter Murphey of TACDA.

Mr. Horne pointed out that the Bradford County Sheriff's Office, the county Rescue Unit, and the Starke Police Department sponsor explorer units.

Further information may be obtained from the Civil Defense Explorer troop secretary, Misty Crawford (care of the *Journal of Civil Defense*).

"MEDIC-1" MAKES DEBUT — A TRIAGE TRAINING WINNER!

Called a "Multiple Casualty Disaster Triage Simulation," MEDIC-1 is the first computerized simulation of its kind. It provides an economical method for practicing both first-stage triage (patient assessment and "tagging") and second-stage triage (evacuation in a time-constrained environment).

Produced by Research Alternatives, Inc. of Rockville, Maryland, MEDIC-1 provides physicians, paramedics, nurses, emergency medical technicians and all those involved in rescue missions an intensive 18-minute training experience in simulated field triage. As the realistic simulation unfolds, twenty lives hang in the balance as the crew of MEDIC-1, the first emergency medical services unit to arrive on the scene, assumes medical control of the multiple casualty aircraft accident.

Comments of the two *Journal* staff members who tested MEDIC-1: "It was a real surprise. We experienced in a few minutes an exercise that normally takes hours or even days. For those who need the training and can't afford to spend all that time planning and conducting it, this is ideal. A real discovery."

For further details and information on obtaining MEDIC-1 please see advertisement on pages 16-17.

RESEARCH ALTERNATIVES, INC. SPONSORS CONFERENCE MARCH 19-22

The Fifth Annual Emergency Information System Conference (EIS/91) will be held at the Crowne Plaza Hotel in Rockville, Maryland March 19-22. Featured will be innovative ways to manage crisis situations with EIS, a PC-based software package. Registration fee: Users: \$210. Non-users: \$235. (all-inclusive). For further information contact Mary Peters, Research Alternatives EIS/91, 966 Hungerford Drive, Suite 1, Rockville, MD 20850. Or call 800/999-5009.

TACDA 1991 "CD SUMMIT": LAS VEGAS, SEPTEMBER 23-26

The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA), publisher of the *Journal of Civil Defense*, will hold its 14th annual seminar in fabulous Las Vegas, Nevada September 23-26. Called by many the "Civil Defense Summit," the seminar will again feature leading authorities in the strategic defense field. "Planning is now underway," point out the veteran team of organizers, "and challenging analyses by top experts will cover the mounting threats that face us and credible defenses against them. Nuclear, chemical and biological potentials will get a full spotlight — and, of course, what to do about them. With full attention on facing these new situations, and others like Third World missile and arms development, we look for an exciting and productive exchange of views. Audience participation will be encouraged more than ever. It will be a conference not to miss."

Price breaks will be the rule, with \$179 being the basic cost for the 3-day TACDA program and \$40 single or double for rooms at the Imperial Palace, the host hotel. High Frontier will again kick off the seminar on the morning of September 23rd (Monday). Doctors for Disaster Preparedness (DDP) plans to hold its 2-day conference on September 21-22 (Saturday and Sunday).

Details will be published in upcoming issues of the *Journal of Civil Defense*. For questions and further information contact TACDA at P.O. Box 1057, Starke, FL 32091 (or call 904/964-5397 — or FAX 904/964-9641).

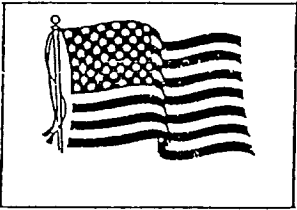
NEW ADDRESS FOR DDP

Doctors for Disaster Preparedness, which has shared TACDA headquarters since 1982 has moved to Tucson, Arizona where its address is:

Box 272, 2509 No. Campbell
Tucson, AZ 85719
Tel: 601-325-2689.

Dr. Gerald L. Looney remains as DDP president. Dr. Max Klinghoffer has resigned as executive director and Richard Casanova now fills that position. More "breathing space" for all results.

WAR, TERRORISM, AND PREPAREDNESS



This February 1991 issue of the Journal of Civil defense was printed just before the outbreak of the Persian Gulf war. Consequently, nothing on this subject appears in this issue. The following comments reflect on the new war situation and contending with it.

The question is this: Since wartime terrorism seems inevitable, and the scope of such terrorism is sure to escalate, shall we wait for massive disaster to strike us or shall we by preemptive action bring terrorists to their knees.

- Max Klinghoffer, MD, President
The American Civil Defense Association

*

Saddam Hussein has learned the hard way of the awesome destructive capability of war weaponry. We are thankful for these weapons and for the courageous warriors who operate them. We now need an adequate civil defense system to complete our nation's defense.

- Hon. Donald J. Mitchell, Immediate Past-President, The American Civil Defense Association, former U.S. Congressman

*

We are now in a position to export terrorism, liquidation and arson to the heart of America.

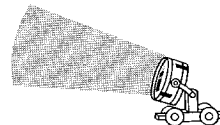
- Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi (1983), Libyan ruler, Hussein ally. (Both missile-armed, both in all-out efforts to gain nuclear weaponry.)

*

"Be Prepared" has been our civil defense motto for over 80 years. It must now be applied to the whole country. We will promote this slogan so that our country, like Switzerland, has a "defense that defends" -- really defends.

- Monte McDearis, President
Civil Defense Explorer Troop (Starke, FL)

NOTE: With developments in the Middle East war ("Desert Storm"), interest in protective shelter is returning fast. Journal readers are reminded that shelter plans are available (please see page 28, top left). Also, over 30 illustrated articles on shelters have been printed in the Journal of Civil Defense over the past 23 years. Packets of these reproduced articles are now available at a price of \$29.50 each set. (Order from: Journal of Civil Defense, Box 910, Starke, FL 32091. FAX: 904-964-9641)



REPORT: STATE DEPARTMENT NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICY CONFERENCE — NOV. 6, 1990

— Henry C. Huntley, M.D.

This all-day meeting was attended by approximately 300 representatives of nongovernmental organizations from across the nation. Various high-level State Department representatives presented policy papers and answered questions in most areas of foreign policy. The major topics were: the rapid changes in global problems, restructuring NATO in line with changes in Europe, the immediate issues of narcotics, environment and terrorism — and America's stake in the Persian Gulf.

The following is an attempt to pull together and hopefully to bring coherence to the formal talks, the questions and the group discussions which followed.

The U.S. Foreign Policy has had one major objective over these last 45 years and that was to contain communism. To a large extent that objective has been achieved and now we must think about the future. Continued progress in social, economic and political reform in central and eastern Europe depends primarily upon choices each people will make. The democracies can assist by aiding the transition to market-oriented economies and integrating them into the Atlantic community of nations. Concerning Russia specifically, we must continue our interest in seeing a further reduction in conventional armed forces and pulling back from the borders. It is in our interest to look in major reductions in strategic forces and create a stable relationship that reduces the risk of nuclear war. And finally it is in the interest of both the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. that the reform process in the Soviet Union be more committed to internal progress than external expansion.

NATO has now embarked on a different path. The London declaration of July 6, 1990 makes a number of significant statements. First, that we shall never be the first to use force against other states in Europe and we ask the Warsaw Pact members to join in a similar commitment. Second, it is agreed to work to reduce all weapons of aggression and to make nuclear forces weapons of last resort. With all nations cooperating, there can be

standards for free elections, a rule of law, economic liberty, and environmental cooperation throughout Europe and North America.

The potential problem spots in Europe will continue to be the Balkans and the Baltic States. There is also a danger of revolutionary activities by ethnic minorities in a number of nations. In the discussion groups that followed presentations there was some emphasis on the necessity for obtaining agreements on START and on further reductions in the total nuclear arsenals.

The principal emphasis on transnational issues centered on narcotics and international terrorism. It was agreed that drugs pose a serious threat to global security. This is particularly true for us here in the United States, but it is becoming a major problem in many other countries. Greater emphasis is being placed on preventive education programs. For, if we cannot reduce consumption we cannot expect other countries to reduce the flow. It is axiomatic that the easier it is to obtain drugs the more they will be used. There is some evidence that the use of cocaine is burning out, but this is not necessarily true of heroin or marijuana. The U.N. can and is playing a crucial role in the fight to cut down on the growing and trafficking in drugs.

Terrorism has been at a minimum in recent years. Our continuing strategy for containment are the principles of (1) no deals (2) pressure on the sponsoring states and (3) punishment as a criminal act. Without a sponsoring state it is very difficult for terrorism anywhere to succeed or even to continue on a large scale. It is recognized that during overt hostilities acts of terrorism will increase and some may be unavoidable. The question was raised of the theoretical possibility of mass deaths or destruction through the introduction of biological, chemical or nuclear weapons into this country. The possibilities were played down and it is obvious that there is now no satisfactory response to them.

There was some dialogue concerning the Iraqi situation but nothing new came out of these discussions. There seemed to be general agreement that we have to stay in until there is a satisfactory solution through whatever means may be necessary.

FIRST TACDA "OLD GLORY" AWARD GOES TO IDAHO BOY SCOUT TROOP

Recipient No. 1 of the TACDA "Old Glory" Award appropriately went to the notably flag-conscious Cedar Badge Boy Scout Program headquartered in Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Nomination for the award was made to the TACDA Flag Committee by Captain T. S. "Jerry" Wadsworth, Civil Defense Director of Bonneville County, Idaho. The citation which accompanied the award listed specific instances of the troop's uncommon respect for and devotion to the American Flag, including the following:

- (1) Carrying the American Flag (and 30 other historic flags) at the head of the Idaho Falls Independence Day parade for the past 23 years.
- (2) Presentation of its "Flags of Freedom" ceremony at special patriotic occasions.
- (3) Leading the Constitution Day parade in 1987 in celebration of the 200th anniversary of the American Constitution.
- (4) Leading every annual Veterans of Foreign Wars "Loyalty Day" parade.
- (5) Officiating at Idaho National Guard functions.

The pride that the Cedar Badge Boy Scouts take in honoring the American flag sets an example for all to follow.

Other TACDA "Old Glory" Awards are to be made later in 1991. Nominations for recipients of the award may be made to the TACDA Flag Committee, c/o TACDA, P.O. Box 1057, Starke, FL 32091.

■

TACDA BOARD MEETING — FEBRUARY 8TH AT CRYSTAL LAKE

A TACDA Board of Directors meeting will take place on February 8th at Crystal Lake, 11 miles east of Starke, Florida.

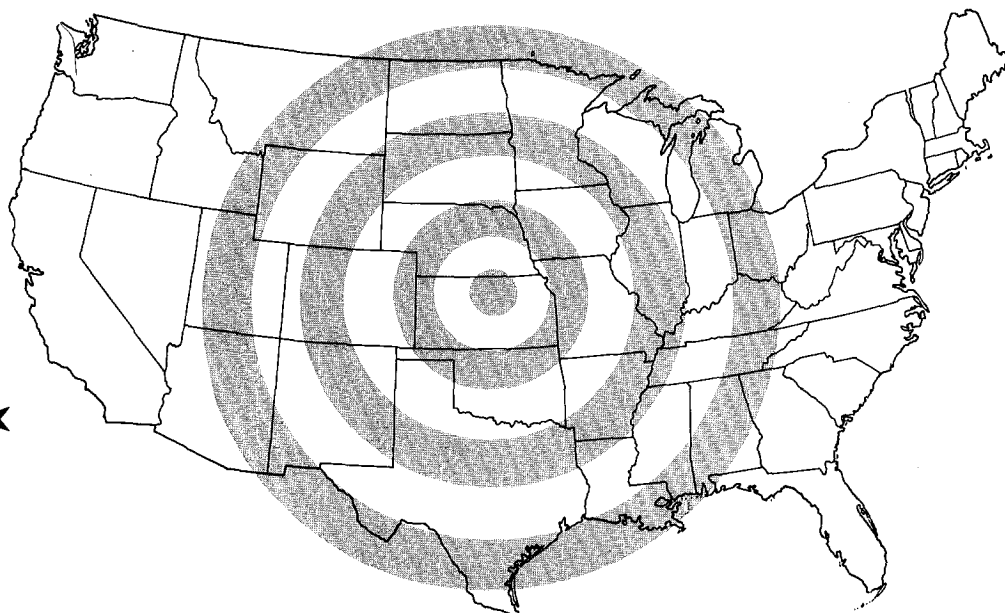
Agenda items include:

- Seminar planning
- 1991, 1992 TACDA goals
- Committee reports
- TACDA "Old Glory Award"
- Organizational liaisons

Participants will rendezvous at 9:00AM at the TACDA Starke office. Meeting will adjourn at 1PM.

Recommendations for further agenda items are invited.

FEMA FOCUS



The Defense Production Act: Its Importance in an Uncertain World

— Wallace E. Stickney
Director
Federal Emergency Management Agency

The Defense Production Act (DPA) of 1950 has been the foundation of our Nation's efforts to ensure that we are prepared to meet national defense industrial and material resource needs during both peacetime and in time of crisis. On October 20, 1990, the non-permanent authorities of the DPA expired.

Title VII authorizes The National Defense Executive Reserve (NDER)

From its inception, the authorities provided by the DPA have served as the backbone for defense programs, especially those which support the maintenance of a strong technologically advanced defense industrial base. Both civil and military communities understand the importance of the DPA. That importance is emphasized in today's environment.

What does the DPA provide?

Title I of the DPA provides the authority to place defense production orders and contracts ahead of commercial requirements. Title III establishes loan and loan guarantees and purchase commitment mechanisms that may

be used to expand domestic industrial capacity and supply.

Title VII authorizes the National Defense Executive Reserve (NDER) and voluntary agreements which provide participants with limited antitrust immunity while carrying out the purposes of the agreement.

Defense Priorities:

Title I is the key authority that requires priority treatment for vital defense contracts as well as authority to allocate materials and facilities for defense programs. Title I has continued since the Korean War and was utilized extensively in the Vietnam War period. It is under this authority that the Departments of Commerce, Energy, and Transportation have established specific resource priority and allocation systems.

The Department of Commerce maintains the Defense Priorities and Allocation System (DPAS), which ensures prompt compliance in filling defense related industrial resource orders. In early October, the Department of Defense reported that Special Priorities Assistance was being utilized for hundreds of procurements for Operation Desert Shield. These priority-rated orders ranged from generators, radios, meals ready to eat, tents, atropine, medical supplies and repair parts for all the major land, sea and air weapons platforms.

In the transport area, as recently as September 1990, DPA authority was exercised to support civil sealift and airlift programs for the massive deployment of troops and materials into the Middle East.

Title III . . . broad authority for expanding the industrial base

Other Agencies which must meet specific national defense needs, have employed Title I authority on projects and programs. Some examples of these important uses are:

- Federal Aviation Administration for the national airspace system of air traffic control, communication, and navigation;
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration for space vehicles;
- Department of Energy for its nuclear weapons program;
- General Services Administration for common-use items;
- Department of the Interior in the 1973 oil embargo for petroleum allocation;
- Department of Transportation for three rail transportation strikes in the early 1970's;
- Department of the Interior for the Alaska pipeline project; and
- Coast and Geodetic Survey for vessels in the 1960's.

Financial Incentives:

Title III provides a broad authority for expanding the industrial base by authorizing:

- Loan guarantees to expedite production and deliverables or services under Government contracts for the national defense;
- Direct loans for the expansion of defense production capacity, the development of technical processes or exploration, development and mining of strategic and critical materials;
- Purchases or commitments to purchase metals, minerals and other material, and encouraging the exploration, development and mining of strategic and critical materials;
- Installation of government equipment in government owned or privately owned industrial facilities.

The use of Title III authorities has been extremely important in expanding the nation's production capacity, especially aluminum; in the research and development of titanium metal; in the development of domestic sources of strategic and critical materials through mining exploration, development and production for stockpiling and/or for resale.

It has also been used to research for substitute materials for strategic and critical materials that are products of endangered species or for materials that cause environmental concerns.

Voluntary Agreements

Section 708 of the DPA authorizes the establishment of voluntary agreements among representatives of industry, business, finance, agriculture, labor, and other interests, to help provide for the defense of the United States. The concept of voluntary agreements is to eliminate, to some extent, the strictures of antitrust laws by encouraging free exchange of information among the participants. These voluntary agreements are for the purpose of improving the response of industry through the exchange of information such as production data, technology, and product distribution information.

During the Korean War period, 77 voluntary agreements were approved by the Attorney General. Most of these agreements provided for the sharing of product data and distribution information. The Interior Department made extensive use of the voluntary agreements to maintain petroleum supplies by adjusting tanker lifts and refinery runs, not only for U.S. supplies but also for friendly foreign nations: in 1951, following the Iran oil nationalization; in 1956, when President Nasser closed the Suez Canal, and in 1967, when the Suez Canal was again closed and the Iran pipeline closed.

The use of voluntary agreements is extremely helpful in addressing energy shortages that could affect supplies to the troops in the Middle East. The Department of Energy has indicated that a voluntary agreement with U.S. oil companies to advise the Department candidly, and to assist it in carrying out its energy response to the current situation could perform an invaluable function.

National Defense Executive Reserve (NDER)

Section 710(e) of the DPA authorizes the establishment of a reserve of business executives and other civilian personnel to serve in key government positions during periods of national emergency. Reservists would augment the staffs of Federal departments and agencies when organizations must rapidly mobilize to respond to national emergencies.

Section 710(e) . . . Authorizes the establishment of a reserve of business executives . . .

Reservists come from all civilian professions: agriculture, business and industry, education, energy, labor, management, transportation, and others. It is critical to our Nation's ability to respond to emergencies that we have the services of competent people from the private sector.

Federal departments and agencies with major mobilization responsibilities are authorized by the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to establish Reserve units. FEMA coordinates the activities of 11 sponsoring departments and agencies with Reserve units, approves the establishment of new units, sets recruitment and training standards, and approves Reservist applications.

The extent of the program depends on the emergency needs and responsibilities of the participating agencies. The National Defense Executive Reserve currently has about 1,900 designated members.

We can see the DPA can provide the nation with the necessary authorities to improve the nation's readiness for response to a free range of emergencies. □

LETTERS

Middleton, Wisconsin

To the Editor:

I constructed a buried concrete shelter (separate from the house) 18 months ago. Two entrances, each with a blast door (LUWA door at one end, inward opening 36" aluminum door at the other end) ventilation pipes with blast valves. The shelter is stocked with water in 30 gal. drums and food from many sources — freeze dried, dehydrated, bulk wheat and legumes, MREs (meals ready to eat), etc. Plus supplies and tools to complete survival needs for my family. I have studied and made a science of this matter for myself!

I'm a committed believer in civil defense and strongly support efforts to promote civil defense. I have not been able to convince my neighbors, state legislators, fellow physicians, or my wife of the need for a shelter, although most tolerate my concern (as if they are overlooking a quirk or idiosyncrasy).

I have some practical comments for shelter builders in cold winter climates (such as Wisconsin). A detached buried shelter requires (in my opinion) a good 6 feet of earth cover to maintain an internal winter temperature of 45-48°F. — this includes 12" concrete roof and internal Styrofoam and Fiberglas batts on exposed interior walls (entry walls not surrounded by dirt). Temperature is 62°F in summer. A fan is essential in summer to prevent condensation on the walls and materials

Stocked with water and food from many sources

(and some water on floor) — a regular size house fan worked well, vented to outside by pointing it toward smaller blast door, which was opened and covered with screen wire to keep out insects. I have not heated the shelter yet, nor bought a generator but I have two 10-2 electrical lines running through separate conduits into the shelter that could be used for these purposes. 10-2 line is essential for using house current for the shelter, as it is 120 feet from the house.

If I had been informed about CD years ago I would have built a base-

ment shelter when the house was built. I would urge all persons building a new home to consider this a priority, which would not be very expensive. An in-house shelter with appropriate doors/ventilation would protect from natural disasters too.

A medical kit, while less important than food and water, would be important and has been well described in civil defense literature.

As far as I know, I am the only CD advocate in my area

As far as I know, I am the only CD advocate in my area and the only one who has an adequate shelter. There are several others in the northern part of Wisconsin (4½ million population).

I'd be willing to talk to others about my shelter building experiences and the many resources available, since I have practical advice as a private citizen with no previous construction knowledge.

Sincerely,
Edwin Ferguson, M.D.
6602 University Ave.
Middleton, WI 53562
(Tel: 608-263-0150)

Tucson, AZ

Editor, *Journal of Civil Defense*:

Thank you for publishing excerpts from our article on the civil defense display at the Allentown Fair.

Apparently, space limitations required substantial shortening of the article. We were especially disappointed by the deletion of the names of our volunteers: Silas Reynolds of Maine; William Orient of Arizona; and Tim Allbaugh, RN, Del Mutiner, Robert Platt, Walter Kile, and James Orient of Pennsylvania. Their substantial contributions of time and talent made the display possible.

I hope that this acknowledgement can be published as a letter to the editor.

Sincerely yours,
Jane M. Orient, M.D.

Note: Space limitations sometimes require editing (as Dr. Orient notes), as do other circumstances. We are glad to see credit given to deserving volunteers and to print Dr. Orient's letter.

Azusa, CA

Ms. Helen Baker [Membership Desk]

Dear Ms. Baker:

... As you know, something's got to be done about Saddam Hussein and, since we Americans are nice guys, whatever we do will eventually boot his tail out of Kuwait, make him good and mad, but leave him alive and still in charge of a dangerously productive militaristic nation.

Within a year or two Saddam Hussein could gain nuclear capabilities equal to those enjoyed by the Soviet Union in 1955. ... Ironically, because of our complex and burgeoning urban populations it will require 1990s civil defense measures to protect ourselves from a 1950s threat.

Iraq also has chemical and biological stockpiles. We may scoff at their turn-of-the-Century dichloroethyl sulfide [mustard gas] weapons, but they can still inflict mass casualties against military and civilian targets alike. They also have the potential to develop anthrax weapons, a sporadic disease which kills by the millions ...

National civil defense should not ignore Iraq as an intercontinental threat any more than local California CD should ignore tornadoes. Preparation for long-distance war with Iraq would not even draw criticism from our former foes, the Soviets. Gorbachev would like to see Hussein removed as much as we do.

The most crucial time will be when Iraq leaves Kuwait

The most crucial time will be when Iraq leaves Kuwait. Like the beaten, bloody and humiliated bully who tells the one who beat him up, "I'm going home to get a gun," you can believe that Saddam Hussein will not let it end there. Unlike the more civilized and sane Nikita Khrushchev, who chalked it up when John F. Kennedy kicked his missiles out of Cuba, Saddam Hussein is certifiable. He's crazy enough to push the buttons, and he's only waiting a few years until they're installed.

Do not underestimate Iraq.

Sincerely,
Kenny Fraser

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Editorial: What Price Peace?

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

— Sir Winston Churchill



Practical Preparedness

with John and Judy Wadsworth

A VHS Color Video Presentation

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

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**Twenty lives hang in the balance as the crew
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unit on the scene assumes medical
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involving multiple
casualties...**

MEDIC-1

**MEDIC-1 software
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simulation of its kind. It provides
physicians, paramedics, nurses, and
emergency medical technicians with an
18-minute training experience in field triage.**

Every pre-hospital care provider shares a common apprehension in anticipating the reaction they will have to their first disaster response incident. Apprehension may turn to dread with the realization that they are the closest responder to the incident scene, and that they will be faced with responsibility for triage (sorting and evacuation) of the disaster victims.

To prepare pre-hospital care providers with training to face the challenges of the triage decision making, Research Alternatives, Inc. has just begun distribution of "MEDIC-1," a computer-based multiple-casualty disaster triage simulation. This unique software is the first simulation of its kind for training paramedics, emergency medical technicians (EMTs), nurses and physicians in field triage.

The first "Golden Hour" following a trauma is critical in determining a patient's chance of survival. In a multi-casualty situation, field response becomes even more complicated as rescuers must not only diagnose injuries, but "triage," or sort, victims according to the severity of their injuries. In disasters, triage is necessary to most appropriately apply limited resources for treatment in the field and to prioritize the evacuation of victims in order to increase the overall number of victims that survive.

The decision process is complex, because in some situation the most severely injured victims are not classified for immediate treatment and evacuation. If resources are limited, a conscious decision must be made to delay treatment and evacuation of patients who are so severely injured that they have minimal chances for survival, in order to apply resources to other victims who have a greater likelihood of survival given adequate care and immediate evacuation.

The purpose of MEDIC-1 is to provide an opportunity for medical personnel to experience the range of decisions associated with triage that they would face should they

be confronted in the field with a multi-casualty incident, and through experience, contribute to their ability to face the immense responsibility of the triage officer. The software presents the user with sets of medical and logistic problems associated with the triage (sorting and evacuation) of casualties. A series of constraints force the user to accomplish various activities within specified time limits. These time limits enhance the realism of the simulation as the timeliness of triage decisions in a real world disasters are critical. Successive iteration of the simulation and a "final report" provide feedback on the decision outcomes.

The software offers the user an opportunity to simulate experiences which may otherwise be impossible to obtain. In any given



geographic area, experience with large-scale incidents has been limited. However, the devastating potential of an individual event would require that personnel be trained for such disaster regardless of the low frequency of incidents. While large-scale field

exercises have been staged in some areas on an annual basis, these events are costly and generally provide few individuals with an opportunity to participate in and experience both the medical and logistics aspects of the problem.

The MEDIC-1 program was designed by Laurence I. Broun of Washington, D.C. Broun, a former paramedic, who now manages the emergency exercise program for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. He has worked for the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and was previously the Assistant National Director of Disaster Services for the American Red Cross. The patient profiles were prepared by Lt. Willa K. Little, R.N., CEN, Montgomery County, MD, Department of Fire and Rescue Services. Lt. Little is a certified Paramedic Instructor in Maryland and was named by the International Society of Fire Service instructors as "Instructor of the Year" in 1989. The software has been tested by 21 Paramedics, EMTs, nurses and physicians across America.

To order or receive further information, please contact:

rai

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(301)424-2803**

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War seems to be an inescapable part of the history of all peoples. Certainly most modern nations have had to deal with it at least once a century for the last two thousand years. If anyone can prove me wrong I'll send him a free copy of my book *A Concerned Scientist Looks at Disarmament, Deterrence, and Finds Other Alternatives*.

Nuclear War: PRESCRIPTION FOR SURVIVAL

Bare Essentials for Preparedness in the 1990's

— David Lobdell

In 1983 I built a good 12-person fallout and blast shelter for \$900 cash (materials only). If I were to do it now, I could protect 20 with the same materials. I forgot that a circle encloses the maximum floor space for the minimum perimeter (wall materials) and for a given wall thickness is much stronger than a rectangle. Such a shelter will save people on about 80% of the land area where they would otherwise be killed by blast, and save *all* the people in rural fallout areas. I have slept vastly better since I built my shelter.

(I realized that my rectangular — 8ft x 16ft — shelter could have been improved on when I read Carsten M. Haaland's article on shielding in round shelters with flat roofs (like a tuna fish can) in the September/October 1983, *Journal of Practical Civil Defence*. Upright cylindrical concrete block shelters with cast-in-place reinforced floors and ceilings save dollars and make sense.)

Now for some basic principles to keep in mind in case a war starts in a couple of months and you haven't finished your shelter yet.

FIVE RULES FOR SURVIVAL:

These rules can save your life if you implement them before the fallout arrives. (Better yet do it now and avoid the rush!) Your tools are distance, shielding, time, decontamination, and flushing:

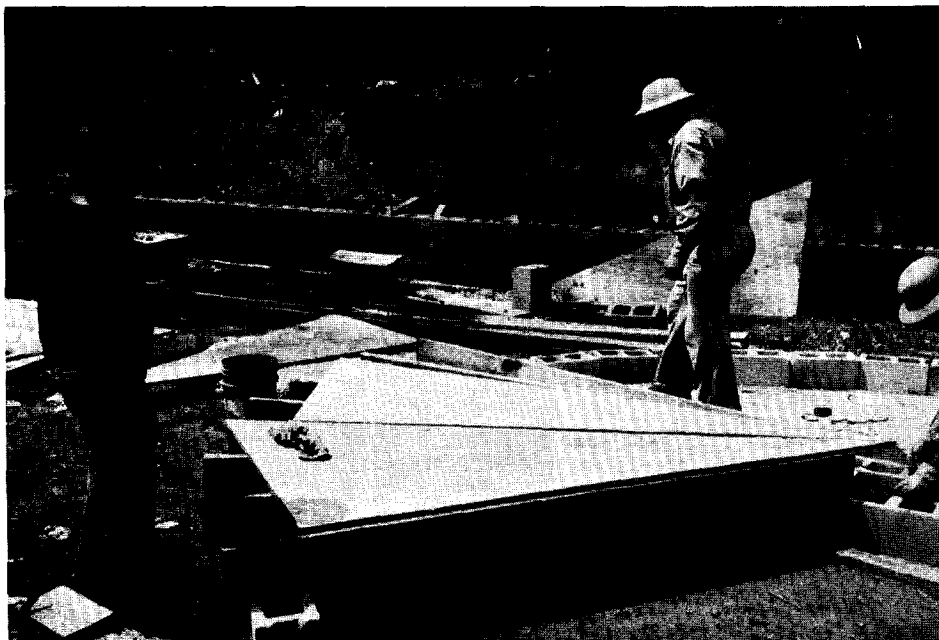
1. *Distance*: The farther you are from the fallout on your roof and on the

ground outside, the safer you are. Remember the inverse square law: you get 1/4 as much radiation from a point source at six feet as you get at three feet. (Triple your distance and cut your exposure to 1/9.) This applies especially to underground corridors and tunnels. As you get farther from the entrance, the radiation behaves more and more as if it comes from a point source. Above ground the radiation comes from areas — not from point sources. Each right angle turn in a corridor stops 90% of the radiation arriving at the turn; about 10% of the gamma rays will be reflected around the corner; two such turns stop 99% of the radiation.

(Don't live within 5 miles of a target without a blast shelter, farther is

safer. The farther from the target you are the better your chances of getting into your shelter before the blast wave arrives, the better the shelter's chances of not being collapsed by a near miss, the fewer pounds of fallout per acre, and the less radioactivity per pound of fallout — because it loses radioactivity during the time of transit before it gets to your location).

2. *Shielding*: The more pounds of concrete, dirt, water or other materials that you have between yourself and the fallout, the safer you are. For each 2.2 inches of concrete or 3.6 inches of dirt, your exposure is halved. [A foot of concrete stops 39 out of each 40 rays; i.e. it has a protection factor of 40.



Lobdell and helpers measure off foundation of circular shelter (Pisgah Forest, N.C.)

A yard of dirt stops 99.9% of them for a protection factor (PF) of 1000. A PF of 1000 is excellent for almost all rural (blast free) locations.]

3. *Time:* The longer you stay away from the fallout, the safer you are. For each increase in the fallout's age by a factor of 7, the radioactivity decreases by a factor of 10 or more, in 2 days, 99% of the radioactivity is gone. If a pound of fallout is producing "X" rems per hour of radiation one hour after the explosion, then seven hours later the rate is down to $1/10$ "X", (i.e. 7 hours = $1/10$ X; 49 hours = $1/100$ X; 343 hours [about 2 weeks] = $1/1,000$). In two weeks the radiation levels will be low enough in most places so that people can come out and work eight hours each day.

4. *Decontamination:* Fallout can be removed. Washing the fallout off a tin roof by having sprinklers on it backed up by a well with a gasoline engine-driven pump can cut your exposure in the basement by 90%. You can eat exposed canned goods if you wash the fallout off the cans before you open them. (Fallout does not emit neutrons, hence it does not *induce* radioactivity in other substances.) You should not eat or breathe fallout dust, hence it is a good idea to filter the air entering the shelter. A single thickness of clean new flannel cloth makes a rather good air filter. (To reduce resistance make big filters.)

5. *Flushing:* If you add more non-radioactive iodine, strontium, and cesium to your diet than your body can use, then your body won't store the radioactive forms of these elements. If you received 30 minutes' warning that radioactive fallout was headed your way, went into your shelter, and immediately took 130 milligrams of potassium iodide, you should be unharmed. When the radioactive iodine arrived your thyroid would be saturated with the medicine you took and would reject all further iodine even if you kept the fans going for comfort.

Similarly, when you farm, putting plenty of lime and potash on the soil greatly reduces the crops' absorption of strontium and cesium since plants prefer calcium to strontium, and potassium to cesium in the first place. When you eat your crops take dietary supplements. Increased calcium intake will cause radioactive strontium to pass through the body. Radioactive cesium can be flushed from the body by drinking extra liquids. I would use Morton's "Lite Salt" which is a 50:50 mix of sodium chloride (regular salt) and potassium chloride to season my food. These two steps (fertiliz-



Lobdell and volunteer construction crew work on expedient shelter (Pisgah Forest)

ing your crops and then taking dietary supplements) may reduce your absorption of radioactive atoms to 10% of what it would be without these measures. The external radiation dose from these elements in the dust around you is insignificant. They only become dangers when ingested and stored in the body.

Last-minute in-home shelters ... constitute another option

If you breathe fallout dust because you did not filter your air and kept the air pumps going while the fallout was falling out of the air, then your chances of death due to cancer 20 to 30 years down the road are increased about as much as being a heavy smoker for 40 years. It would be enough to chop 4 to 8 years off your life expectancy and shift the odds towards your death being due to cancer. Your choices are:

1. Have a good shelter and filter your air, at a cost of \$50 to \$300 per person.
2. If you live in a target area evacuate and hope that you have time to build a good fallout shelter. Build your air filter now for an expedient shelter.
3. Last minute in-home shelters for those who have not prepared beforehand constitute an option for those outside predicted blast zones. (The article "Shelter for the Unsheltered" in the December 1990 issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense* is directed to these people.)

4. Do nothing about shelter and risk immediate death due to burns, initial radiation, and blast injuries in great pain, or (if you live in a rural area) death in three weeks in total sickness and misery due to the effects of fallout radiation.

Another last minute alternative for homes more than 10 miles from a target area with a crawl space under a wood floor is simply to cut a hole through the floor near the center of your house (but without cutting the joists, the timbers that support the floor) large enough for easy access to the crawl space.

The trench you will dig should be about four feet wide with the joists across it side to side. Place the heaviest broad timbers available on the ground parallel to the sides of the trench and about three feet beyond its edges. Strong supports such as concrete blocks or sections of logs over 8 inches in diameter rest on these timbers under each joist (on *both* sides of the trench). Logs can be cut to fit with a saw, concrete blocks probably will require shims to assure a snug fit. When the bombs go off (close-in) the house may shake; these timbers must not roll, twist, or topple. The broad timbers prevent the props from being driven into the ground by the weight of the earth piled overhead from the excavated trench.

It requires a bit of team work to pass the buckets of dirt from the digger up to someone who will pile it on the reinforced floor for topside radiation attenuation. In this way you can get

a protection factor in the shelter of well over 100!

When the fallout arrives in your area, get everyone down into the trench and continue digging it deeper (or longer) and pile the dirt on both

sides by the joist supports until the piles reach the floor.

This solution is contained in a set of newspaper releases to be published in a crisis by order of the Federal Emergency Management

Agency (FEMA). The FEMA address is Washington, DC 20472. Further invaluable information for those who may want to look deeper into the subject of attack survival is contained in the following references. □

REFERENCES (Recommended Reading)

Radiation Safety in Shelters (A handbook for finding and providing the best protection in shelters with the use of instruments for detecting nuclear radiation). Free from FEMA, Publications Division, Washington, DC 20472.

RADIOLOGICAL MONITORING (A Programmed Home Study Course). Free from FEMA, P.O. Box 18008, Lansing, MI 48901.

FALLOUT Survival, A Guide to Radiological Defense, by Bruce Clayton, Ph.D., 171 pages, \$12 from Paladin Press, P.O. Box 1307, Boulder, CO 80306. (Catalog also available.)

American Red Cross Advanced First Aid (normally reserved for police officers and fire fighters course of 50 hours). Obtain from local American Red Cross Office. (Recommendation: Take the free course.)

Nuclear War Survival Skills, by Cresson Kearny. Newly revised, 282 pages. \$12.50 postage paid. From Oregon Institute for Science and Medicine, P.O. Box 1279, Cave Junction, OR 97523. (1989)

Life After Doomsday, by Bruce Clayton, Ph.D. 185 pages, \$10.95. The Dial Press, 1 Dag Hammarskjold Plaza, New York, NY 10017. (1980)

Emergency War Surgery, "NATO Handbook for Physicians," 397 pages, \$12.95 (Good section on handling mass casualties from nuclear war). From S.E.A. Publications, 2515 W. Organethorpe, Fullerton, CA 92633. (1982)

TWP 1966, *Technical Directives for the Construction of Private Air-Raid Shelters and the 1971 Conception of the Swiss Civil Defense*. Translated by G.A. Cristy at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Ask for by title and ORNL TR-2707. 76 pages, \$11.00. From National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161.

Total Resistance, by Major Von Dach Bern of the Swiss Army. Professional textbook on resistance. \$14.95. 173 pages. From Paladin Press, P.O. Box 1307, Boulder, CO 80306.

Civil Defense, A Soviet View, "Soviet Military Thought, Vol. 10," by Yegorov, Shlyakhov and Alabin. Second edition, 1970. Moscow, CCCP (Textbook for all Soviet high school students.) 374 pages, \$9.95. Translated by the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. From: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

Insight for Peace in a Nuclear Age, by Frances Shands, Ph.D., St. Louis University Press, Center for Critical Thinking. \$10. From Dr. Frances Shands, St. Louis University, 221 No. Grand Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63103. 1989. (Textbook)

The Nuclear Shelterist, by Walton W. McCarthy. Published by Todd & Honeywell Inc., Ten Cuttermill Rd., Great Neck, N.Y. 11021. \$22.50, 350 pages. Plenty of tables and graphs. (1986)

USEFUL FICTION:

Lucifer's Hammer, by Larry Niven and Jerry Pournelle, \$2.95. From: Fawcett Books, 400 Hahn Rd., Westminster, MD 21157.

Pulling Through, by Dean Ing. From Ace Books, 200 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10016.

The Moon Goddess and The Son, by Donald Kingsbury, Baen books. (Simon and Schuster, 1986)

Tomorrow, by Philip Wylie.

FOR DETAILS ON ROUND SHELTERS SEE:

An Ounce of Nuclear Prevention by David Lobdell, P.O. Box 3132, West Palm Beach, FL 33402. 70 pages (MS), 1991 Edition \$5.00 postage paid. Feb. 1991.

MAGAZINES:

Journal of Civil Defense, P.O. Box 910, Starke, FL 32091 (Published since 1968. Free index of major articles available upon request.) Subscription: \$18 yr.

The Journal of The Institute of Civil Defence, Bell Court House, 11 Blomfield Street, London EC2M 7 AY, United Kingdom (Published since 1938). Subscription: £12 yr.

The Journal of Practical Civil Defence, 11 Newport, Crescent, Waddington, Lincolnshire LN5 9LZ, United Kingdom. Back issues only (publication no longer being printed — complete set 1988 prices \$77.00. Issues 1-18). Also the book *Surviving Doomsday*: \$25.

FEMA STREAMLINES STAFF FUNCTIONS

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) recently announced two significant organizational changes.

The National Fire Academy (NFA) will henceforward be reunited with the U.S. Fire Administration (USFA). Both are located at the Emergency Management Institute (EMI) campus in Emmitsburg, Maryland, and both are a part of FEMA.

NFA was originally created as a part of USFA in 1974, and it was separated from USFA in 1982 when it began functioning as a part of FEMA's Office of Training.

The popular decision is expected to give a stronger federal focus to fire prevention and control.

USFA Administrator Olin L. Greene said: "The reunification of the NFA with the USFA restores the relationship as envisioned by the framers of the law that created the Fire Administration."

In a second organizational change, it was announced that the Emergency Management Institute will now be administered by FEMA's State and Local Programs and Support Directorate. Grant Peterson, associate director for this office, observed that "This move formalizes a relationship that has always existed between our programs and our training. The end result is to serve state and local officials, to help them do their job better as we all work to make the country safer from the threat of disasters of all types."

Assurances were given that EMI courses as they have been announced will "continue according to the schedule already in place."

EMERGENCY SERVICES LISTINGS

The April issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense* will publish its annual "Civil Defense Emergency Listings." Categories: (1) Shelters, (2) Emergency Foods, (3) Consultants, (4) Radiation Detectors, (5) Water Purification & Storage, (6) Blowers/Filters, Etc., (7) Blast Doors & Valves, (8) Emergency Warning Systems, (9) Protective Clothing, and (10) Sanitation.

The above listings are now being prepared. Notices of new listings should be sent to TACDA without delay.

SURVEY: "MDs FEAR AIDS"

A late December 1990 survey reported in the *Annals of Internal Medicine* a fast-growing concern among physicians about treating AIDS-risk patients (*Newsday* item).

20% of the physicians responding had suffered needle sticks with blood from "high-risk individuals."

38% replied that they were "very concerned" about contracting AIDS from patients and that caring for AIDS patients is risky.

Answers came from close to 1,300 of the 1,745 MDs polled.

TACDA 1991 FUND DRIVE

TACDA's penury is no secret, and it owes its continued existence in large part to the support of membership. The 1991 contributions have already had a good start, and further donations are anticipated from TACDA members with current mail-outs.



"TACDA has recently made further economies," points out fund-drive coordinator Helen Baker, "and we are sure that with help from our members we'll again keep ourselves solvent throughout 1991. Economies are made everywhere we can, with staff contributions, volunteer work, absorbed travel costs and so on. We do need funds to support our mission, and I'm sure that with the help of our members we'll persevere another year."

TACDA employs no fund-raising personnel, so 100% of all contributions go directly to TACDA. METTAG products also help measurably to keep TACDA in business.

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

Yes, I'll help. Here's my tax-exempt donation of \$ _____

Keep up the fight for civil defense!

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Address _____

City _____ St _____ Zip _____

HAZMAT FILM PACKAGE ACCENTS PREPAREDNESS

Traditional EMT courage in responding to disasters, at least hazardous materials incidents, must be fortified with careful studies of what to expect, what to do and what not to do.

This is the message of a film package used by New Jersey EMTs and now available nationwide.

The ASAP Training Program is designed to arm EMTs and other response personnel with ways to deal with incidents logically and without unnecessarily endangering the lives of rescuers.

ASAP stands for "Always Suspicious, Always Prepared." The descriptive pamphlet quotes EMT Ken Kubinak as follows:

You have situations where everybody's adrenalin's pumping up. They're running like crazy. They're getting there to the scene, and they run right into a yellow cloud. They have no idea what's going on. Now instead of three people hurt, you've got ten people hurt."

The lesson appears to be: If you have an emergency situation that contains elements over and above routine disaster response it pays to recognize the fact and take training measures to contend with it.

What is true for hazardous materials incidents is also true of other types of disaster that with modern technology can be expected (have actually happened), notably terrorist attacks and missile attacks — and the use of ABC weaponry. The challenges here are enormous.

Two thoughts emerge from the ASAP story: (1) this New Jersey initiative is highly commendable and sets a pattern that should be duplicated elsewhere, and (2) it underlines again the fact that EMTs, paramedics and other rescue groups can be relied upon to function courageously and effectively in emergencies and are receptive to new ideas like "ASAP."

For further information contact ASAP, P.O. Box 297, Madison, N.J. 07940-0297 (or order the ASAP training "package" at \$299 + \$5 shipping and handling — or the seven-minute sample tape for \$10 + \$5 shipping and handling).

REVIEWS

EVER YOURS, FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE SELECTED LETTERS, Edited by Martha Vicinus and Bea Nergaard. Published by Harvard University Press, 79 Garden St., Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138-1499. 1990. 461 pages. Price: \$29.95.

— Reviewed by Max Klinghoffer, M.D.

Florence Nightingale was a prolific writer — not only of technical works related to nursing, but also of personal letters. The editors have done a remarkable work of selecting some of those letters from approximately 10,000 she wrote. The editors have also wisely interspersed these letters with their own comments on the life of Nightingale.

Florence Nightingale was born in 1820 in Florence, Italy, the second daughter of wealthy parents. Although she might easily have entered into an easy life of social activities, she felt a strong urge, even as a young girl, to use her talents to help the sick, the infirm, and the injured. Her entrance into this work was at first strongly opposed by her family, but they later became her staunch supporters.

On March 18, 1854, England, France and Turkey declared war on Russia. The dispute concerned the dangers of dominance of Russia over the Eastern Mediterranean as a trade route. Religious differences were also involved. When Nightingale heard of the desperate plight of the sick and wounded, she offered her services in the Crimea. The idea of a woman being involved in military nursing was unheard of at this time. But she wrote Elizabeth Herbert, the wife of Sidney Herbert, who held the post of Secretary at War. The Herberts and the Nightingales were close friends. Her letter stated: "I do believe that we may be of use to the wounded wretches." Herbert responded, asking Nightingale to take a group of nurses to the Crimea under government sponsorship.

It is interesting to note that throughout the Nightingale service in the Crimea, she was one of the true pioneers in mass casualty care; and she was constantly frustrated, as are civil defense workers today, by a government that ignored the needs of the sick and wounded. For despite the help of Herbert, Nightingale re-

ceived little support, and, in fact, was often deliberately hindered by others who deeply resented the idea of a woman in this role.

Nightingale left London October 21, 1854, with a group of thirty-eight women from religious institutions and hospitals. There were immediate differences between nurses of different religions; and the nurses were resented by many of the men in the military. Sadly, much of the resentment was among the military doctors.

After the Battle of Inkerman, masses of wounded poured into Scutari, and now the doctors admitted they needed the help of the nurses.

Letter to William Bowman, Surgeon: "Thursday last we had 1715 sick and wounded in this Hospital. . . . We had but 1/2 hour's notice before they began landing the wounded. . . . These poor fellows had not had a clean shirt nor been washed for two months before they came here & the state in w'ch they arrive from the transports is literally crawling. I hope in a few days we shall establish a little cleanliness. But we have not a basin, nor a towel, nor a bit of soap, or a broom. . . . But oh! you gentlemen of England who sit at home in all the well earned satisfaction of your successful cases, can have little idea, from reading the newspapers, of the horror and misery in a military hosp'l of operating upon these dying exhausted men. . . . the wounded are now lying up to our very door & we are landing 540 more. . . ."

Nightingale's letters reflect her impatience with those nurses who complained of their own hardships. She quickly recognized that losses were greater due to illness than to battle wounds. Dr. Blake treated a total of 3025 cases of sickness as compared with 564 for wounds, and his regiment was one of the most heavily engaged at Inkerman, where the casualties were high. To add to the complications, urgent requisitions sent to London travelled through eight departments, and were further delayed if a requested item was not in stock.

" . . . this does not do more than include a washing once in eighty days for 2300 men . . ."

The Reverend Osborne, who volunteered as chaplain for the soldiers, stated that not all the floors could be scrubbed. "The patients lay on the

floor, or on the wooden divans which surrounded some of the wards. The boards under the thin chaff beds on which they lay, were rotten, and I have seen them alive with vermin and saturated with everything offensive . . . so rotten were the boards, they could never be got dry . . ."

Nightingale was cheered by the soldiers when they saw her. She fell ill with "Crimean Fever", hovering between life and death for several weeks. When she was well enough to travel, two medical officers placed her on a ship bound for England. But one of her nurses transferred her to a ship bound back to Scutari.

Nightingale insisted on staying until the last soldier had been sent home. She sailed from Scutari at the end of July, 1856, traveling as "Miss Smith." She refused the public recognition planned for her in London.

Augustus Stafford, M.P. wrote: "If the soldiers were told that the roof had opened and she had gone palpably to Heaven, they would not be the least surprised". Sidney Herbert had read excerpts from two soldiers' letters sent home. One wrote: "Before she came, there was cussin and swearin, and after it was holy as a church." The second declared: "She would speak to one and to another, and nod and smile to a many more; but she couldn't do it all, you know, for we lay there by the hundreds, but we could kiss her shadow as it fell, and lay our heads . . . again, content."

Nightingale continued her work after the war to further improve standards of nursing care. She was largely responsible for bringing about better care in the military, and she wrote widely on matters of sanitation. Her book, "NOTES ON NURSING — WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT IS NOT" is a classic.

In her later years, she continued to prefer relative obscurity. On August 13, 1910, Nightingale fell into a sleep, from which she did not awaken. Only two bearers were to accompany her coffin to the family grave in East Willow. But here she was denied the obscurity she had sought. Instead, sergeants from several regiments of the guards carried her coffin, and the churchyard was filled with people paying homage to the woman who had broken the code of Victorian Womanhood to do service to mankind.

SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SOURCEBOOK: WHO'S WHO IN TERRORISM by Frank G. McGuire. Published by Interests, Ltd. 8512 Cedar Street, Silver Spring, MD 20910. 1990, 300pp. Price \$169.95 plus \$3.00 handling.

— Reviewed by James M. Ridgway, Ph.D.

The book's introduction states, "This sourcebook is intended for use by security intelligence professionals in carrying out their responsibilities for protecting lives and property." It has, consequently, limited significance for a civil defense director or an emergency manager. In the reviewer's opinion this sourcebook is more practical than William L. Waugh's *Terrorism and Emergency Management* reviewed in the October, 1990 *Journal of Civil Defense*.

Civil defenders, however, may find this sourcebook helpful in three aspects. 1. If a police chief or sheriff is not in the anti-terrorist information network, this book can be properly recommended to them. 2. Chapter 10, "Crisis-Free Crisis Management," discusses crises from the industrial point of view and can be useful in helping industrial leaders with emergency preparedness. 3. Extremist (not necessarily terrorist) groups on both the left and right are listed by State.

On the premise that where there is activism there may be trouble, to be forewarned is to be forearmed in response to unexpected events. While international terrorists are not now running rampant in the United States, our home grown extremists "torch" and bomb abortion clinics, try to prevent cruelty to animals by disrupting laboratories and experiments, try to penetrate and disrupt almost anything nuclear, and get into brawls in peace, civil rights, and freedom of speech demonstrations.

The sourcebook is unevenly written. At least six writers, identified in the contributors section at the end of the book, provided chapters. Some of the chapters read like someone's leftover lecture notes; others are well written and scholarly. If the reader is seeking a compilation of fairly current information on terrorism, this sourcebook supplies it.

THE CIVILIZED DEFENSE PLAN: SECURITY OF NATIONS THROUGH THE POWER OF TRADE by Howard S. Brembeck. Published by Hero Books, 10392 Democracy Lane, Fairfax, VA 22033, 1989. 137pp. Price \$18.95.

— Reviewed by James M. Ridgway, Ph.D.

Now here is a man with a plan — a plan to save the world from weapons of mass destruction and terrorism. He believes humanity to be in mortal danger and that present institutions, policies, and actions to preserve peace are inadequate, ineffective, and counterproductive.

Brembeck holds that the United States should lead a multinational effort to develop a world law banning the development, making, and use of weapons of mass destruction. The law would be enforced by economic incentives and sanctions on trade in manufactured goods not only against nations failing to support the law, but also against nations that continue to trade with non-complying nations. The law would go into effect when approved by 2/3 of the nations of the world and by nations doing 2/3 more of all international commerce in manufactured goods.

The law would be implemented by a limited purpose international agency. The agency would have three parts: operational, legislative, and judicial. With technological aids the operational group would spot infractions and make on-site inspections if possible. The legislative group would decide if sanctions should be imposed. The judicial part would hear claims that the operational group had not read its data properly.

Roosevelt's fourth freedom, freedom from fear

The benefits of the plan are that the world would gain President Franklin D. Roosevelt's fourth freedom, Freedom from Fear, and that nations could use the resources now put into weapons of mass destruction for social and humanitarian purposes.

The Civilized Defense Plan (CDP) raises some doubts in the reviewer's

mind. First, the book makes the assumption that fear of weapons of mass destruction has immobilized humanity. In spite of them, people of the world over go about their daily affairs without too much concern. Second, since Brembeck writes as a businessman engaged in international trade, it is fair to ask if the desire for profit, or greed, may defeat his plan. Third, Brembeck goes overboard on page 114 when he writes, "... The agency eventually may be able to equip itself with satellite based lasers or other instruments that will be able to destroy weapons of mass destruction before they can be utilized. Such instruments would provide the ultimate defense against overt aggression by an outlaw nation. . . ." This shift from economic to military force will add to the difficulty of getting 2/3 of the world's nations to agree to the plan.

Every nation has the right to defend itself against aggression

As in most cases requiring big political and governmental changes on the part of the United States, heavy responsibility for action is placed upon the public. The final chapter is an exhortation for U.S. citizens to promote CDP in all units of government. Before taking such action, citizens might well wait to see how things work out with Iraq. While the situation there is not a test of CDP, it does seem to be a fair test of the effectiveness of economic sanctions.

This book contains nothing on civil defense. Brembeck writes that every nation has the right to defend itself against aggression. One suspects he might be supportive of civil defense and the Strategic Defense Initiative because they are non-threatening. Obviously, if his plan should be adopted and proved effective, the civil defense mission in the United States would be simplified.

Information on CDP can be obtained from:

Fourth Freedom Forum
803 North Main Street
Goshen, IN 46526

REVIEWS (Cont.)

VICTOR SIX by David Christian and William Hoffer. Published by McGraw-Hill, 11 West 19th Street, New York, New York 10011. 1990. 288 pages plus 16 pages B & W photos. Price U.S. \$19.95.

— Reviewed by Elizabeth Weiler.

A main selection of the Military Book Club, this book is advertised as the saga of America's youngest, most decorated officer in Vietnam — David Christian. David really didn't want to serve in the Vietnam shooting war, but followed a family tradition of soldiering dating back to the Civil War — including his mother's WWII years as a WAC with General Douglas MacArthur's administrative staff. He enlisted in the army, encouraged by his mother and further persuaded by the GI Bill which would provide the college he could not afford in 1966. On August 1, 1967 he graduated from Ft. Benning, Georgia the youngest officer in the entire U.S. army. He went on to airborne school, then to the JFK special warfare center Green Beret training. Dave got into disciplinary and financial difficulties going AWOL to see his ill mother and to attend her funeral in January 1968. June 1968 found him in Vietnam War Zone D north of Saigon leading patrols in "long range recon" to infiltrate enemy positions, identify needs and call in helicopters with supplies, troops or rescue teams to evacuate the injured.

David adopted a shaved head, big floppy hat, and a cocky cowboy image. His patrol was unaware that at age 19 he was the youngest in the group. Dave learned from the skilled men in his patrol, and in return he taught them to read jungle maps and manage jungle survival. Within three months Dave turned a misfit platoon into one of the most acclaimed and successful units of the Vietnam War — it was nicknamed "Christian's Butchers."

The CIA agreed to have David proceed with his faithful plan for a clandestine mission to assassinate Ho Chi Minh, but the plan had to be put on hold because on October 29, 1968 David was wounded for the second time. He was evacuated to a military hospital in Japan for intricate neurosurgery. When his pregnant wife Peggy visited him at Christmas 1968

David, at 20, had already been recommended for a second Congressional Medal of Honor. He was promoted to captain when he was not even old enough to vote or drink back home, and was publicized by Uncle Sam's PR people as the most highly decorated U.S. soldier since Audie Murphy in World War II. Dave was awarded 7 purple hearts, 2 silver stars and the Distinguished Service Cross. He returned to active duty, but before his assassination plot against Ho Chi Minh could get organized, in January 1969 David was burned by napalm over 24% of his body and sent to Yokohama for treatment. Twice his condition was so critical that he was given last rites, but he survived to suffer the agony of burn treatment, skin grafts and physical therapy. He endured 33 surgical procedures for his burns. While still recuperating at Valley Forge General Hospital in Pennsylvania, David began making speeches for Veteran's organizations and getting adverse publicity for the blunt way he expressed his opinions. Antiwar discontent was escalating, returning vets were castigated as "baby killers," and the media portrayed them as social psychopaths unfit for marriage, employment, or a drug-free life.

Congressional Medal of Honor . . . 7 purple hearts, 2 silver stars and the Distinguished Service Cross

David initiated a counseling service for fellow patients to assist them through the government red tape. "Every veteran to some degree is a casualty of war." He proved himself a hero in civilian life through many years of working for vets rights. The Vietnam vets by the mid-'70's made up 20% of all living veterans — with only a shocking 5% of the total veteran benefits earmarked for them. Traditional veterans groups ignored them. The public was hostile. The Veteran's Administration unresponsive. David was one who spearheaded efforts to change all that.

The Carter administration in 1978 relieved him of his post as special assistant to the Labor Department

because at the Arlington Cemetery Veterans Day ceremony David spoke out about needs of the Vietnam veterans and the shabby treatment they were getting. The media made a noisy protest against his being fired, and lionized him in several TV appearances. The Carter administration rehired him and installed him in a less visible position in Levittown, N.Y. David convinced New York Governor Thornburg to establish the first statewide network of Outreach Centers to assist the Vietnam vets.

The media made a noisy protest . . . lionized him in several TV appearances.

David Christian was the youngest man ever appointed national commander of the Legion of Valor. President Reagan offered him the job of heading up the Veteran's Administration, but David declined. He realized the job would have too many political constraints and that he might be able to accomplish more for the vets through efforts as a private citizen.

In 1984 Christian was honored to give the final dedication speech at the impressive Vietnam Memorial in Washington, D.C. Today he continues on the lecture circuit speaking on the hazards of Agent Orange, etc. Marriage with wife Peggy is a nourishing partnership, and David believes strongly in the importance of his family and three children.

In January 1990 Christian was one of three civilian advisors invited by the Cambodian government to help them try to establish a favorable economy. David saw the infamous "Killing Fields" where Khmer Rouge's Pol Pot slaughtered so many "intellectuals". He had no answer to the questions of the Cambodians as to when the bombing and street fighting will end, but he and his advisory group did have practical suggestions to help the Cambodians develop the essentials of safe water supply, electrical power and sewage treatment. Then Cambodia must work to create jobs. David Christian is convinced "people care more about feeding their families than ideology."

"THE MESSAGES FROM MOSCOW 1989" — edited by Ladislav Bittman, Boston University, College of Communications, Program for the Study of Disinformation Papers, Volume 3, Number 1, Summer 1990, *Propaganda, Disinformation, Persuasion*, Boston, Massachusetts.

— Reviewed by John Bex

The volume considered is the Summer 1990 issue of the quarterly, *Propaganda, Disinformation, Persuasion*, published by one of the more interesting of the institutions set up at American universities to study the Soviet Union. Such organizations, set up at many major universities, such as the Russian Institute at Harvard, and at smaller universities as well, have played a greater role than many Americans are perhaps aware in the long-term fight against Communist ideology and leftist ideas generally.

The largest and probably the most influential of these has undoubtedly been the Hoover Library and Institution at Stanford University. Its influence reached a peak and was most publicly visible under the Reagan administration, since many leading figures in that administration itself came from there. It functioned on a broader front than most in combatting leftist and liberal ideas generally. Its influence against liberal economic ideas was exemplified by the presence on its staff of none other than Milton Friedman, the Nobel Prize winning apostle of extreme free enterprise economics. This has disturbed many Stanford University faculty members and students with more liberal inclinations. However, while located on the Stanford University campus and in a loose association with the University, Hoover is not under Stanford control.

The Boston University institution publishing this volume, the Program for the Study of Disinformation, which was established as recently as 1986, has a much narrower and sharper focus than most such institutions, and is more interesting because of this. It has perhaps also a better chance to outlive the Cold War. The volume consists of an introduction and five articles on different aspects of the situation regarding relative freedom of the press and disinfor-

mation during 1989. The writers have strong backgrounds in the field, with four of the five being European born.

What can we believe about what the Russians say? A book about Soviet disinformation and propaganda

One of them, Stanislav Levchenko, whose article is entitled "Soviet Active Measures in 1989," was a major in the KGB who defected from the Soviet Union in 1979. In other books he has written in detail about his work in the KGB and given an insider's account of that organization. Jiri Hochman, whose contribution is entitled, "Soviet Media in 1989: The Party and Independence of the Press," is a Czech now also in the U.S. who, before the Soviet occupation of Czechoslovakia in 1968, had been a journalist and writer. Pierre Rigoulot, whose piece is entitled "Soviet Propaganda and Disinformation in France in 1989" is a Frenchman who is a member of the staff of the monthly *Est et Ouest*. Branka Lapajne received her Ph.D. from the University of London and Todd Leventhal was a policy officer on Soviet disinformation at the United States Information Agency. So these two authors are also well prepared for their task. It seems likely that all the others read Russian with great ease and are well at home with the Soviet media — which is more than can be said about many others who write on such matters.

What do these authorities have to say about the situation? Despite the demise of the Cold War, at least in its old form, they warn us to be on our guard and not expect too much in regard to the Soviet media. Since the Soviet period was preceded by centuries of authoritarian Czarist rule, the free press in the Western democracies has never had much of a chance to take root in such unfavorable soil. The problem is the continued existence of a single party rule. Jiri Hochman concludes:

In its essence, any system of mass communication reflects the political order in which it functions. In the Soviet Union, the one-party monopoly is the centerpiece of that order, and as long

as it exists, even the most enlightened law of the press cannot establish the independence of the media. The essential precondition of that independence, of real freedom of the press, remains the removal of the power monopoly of the Communist Party.

The authors acknowledge that an important first step has been made in the enactment of new laws regarding freedom of the press which indeed go very far in the right direction. There are therefore some grounds for optimism in what has been going on more recently in 1990, since the writers completed their survey. The monopoly of the Communist Party is being slowly abandoned and we may see in the not very distant future a true multi-party state arise in the U.S.S.R.

NEW LIES FOR OLD, by Anatoliy Golitsyn. Published by Clarion House Press, Box 88304, Atlanta, GA 30338. 1990. \$14.95.

— Reviewed by Bob Baffin.

If the title *New Lies for Old* rings a bell, it's because this remarkable 1990 book is the second edition of the original 1984 version. It is also remarkable in that it forecast with uncanny accuracy what has happened recently in the Soviet Union and its satellites.

Author Anatoliy Golitsyn served in the KGB for sixteen years until he defected to the West in December 1961 while stationed in Finland.

A Soviet court in Moscow thereupon promptly sentenced Golitsyn to death "in absentia." He now lives in the United States incognito.

Golitsyn's uncanny predictions of what has come to pass east of the Iron Curtain call for careful attention to what he sees as future developments east and west of the same Iron Curtain.

Larry H. Abrams, who writes both a prologue and an epilogue to *New Lies for Old*, points to Howard Philips' (The Conservative Caucus) opinion that the current thaw is a hoax. "He warns [says Abrams] that freedom is more threatened than ever — with the greatest danger coming from our own leaders in the State Department and even in the White House."

Where can it lead? Maybe to "setting us up for a nuclear first strike."

TOO GOOD TO FILE

DONAHUE TV TALK SHOW TAKES LOOK AT WAR AND SHELTER

(Note: writer and spiritual leader Elizabeth Clare Prophet heads up the Church Universal and Triumphant which now has a large shelter colony in Montana. On July 12, 1990 the Phil Donahue show, Multimedia Entertainment, Inc., featured Mrs. Prophet and several of her followers. Following are excerpts of the show.)

DONAHUE: Do you think that somebody's going to drop the big one on us?

Ms. COLLIER (church member): I think it's a possibility. . . every major city in Russia has fall-out shelters. All of our government is prepared to go underground in Washington.

Mr. COLLIER (church member): Washington, D.C. has the greatest, biggest fall-out shelter in the world.

DONAHUE: I'll tell you, the big guys are going to have some place to go, right?

Ms. COLLIER: Absolutely. Why not us?

Mr. COLLIER: As long as there are nuclear weapons, there's a chance for nuclear fall-out.

DONAHUE: I'll tell you, you know, the war room has no windows. What do these guys know we don't know? . . . [Later] So you're for a strong nuclear deterrent, then?

Mrs. PROPHET: Yes, we should have a strong nuclear deterrent . . . [Still later] I believe the United States government is responsible for fall-out shelters for our people. I couldn't fit the whole world in our shelters. They're small. . . .

HOMELAND DEFENSE NOT NEEDED???

Contrary to the rhetoric from the Left, the Soviet Union shows no signs of giving up its strategic nuclear advantage. It still has 13,000 nuclear warheads aimed at the U.S. Last month, we learned that the Soviets had indeed experienced an accidental launch of a nuclear missile. The Soviets are building new land-based, and mobile nuclear missiles. In fact, as the Soviets reduce their ground forces, they make it clear that they intend to rely more heavily on their nuclear strategic advantage.

— High Frontier Newswatch

SHADY DEAL?

. . . After nearly ten years of secret negotiations, the State Department has belatedly revealed the signing of a maritime boundary agreement with Moscow that abandons five contested Alaskan islands to the Soviet Union. The signing took place, unannounced, during the Bush-Gorbachev summit meeting in Washington last June. The agreement became known only after the State Department submitted it to the Senate for ratification under "advise and consent" provisions of the Constitution. There was no explanation of the nearly four months' delay before the Senate was formally notified. . . .

As signed by Secretary of State Baker and Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, the agreement seeks to resolve long standing differences over just how and where the maritime boundary was drawn in the 1867 Convention that legalized the U.S.' purchase of Alaska from Czarist Russia for \$7.2 million. The new boundary agreement places the five contested Alaskan islands — Wrangell, Herald, Bennett, Henrietta and Jeannette — within Soviet territory, even though they were discovered and claimed by Americans many years ago.

According to Carl Olson, chairman of State Department Watch, a non-partisan foreign policy monitoring group, the islands "sit astride an enormous stretch of Arctic outercontinental shelf. As a geologic extension of the (Alaska) North Slope, this area has been estimated to contain billions of barrels of oil and gas reserves."

— *America's Future* (Nov. 1990)

News report from Washington, D.C.:

In recognition of years of reports of UFOs from sources across the country Congress is considering the appointment of a committee to determine if there is intelligence in outer space.

A suggestion was advanced that before Congress does this it appoint a committee to determine if there is intelligence in Washington.

IRON CURTAIN DOUBTS

The apparent lifting of the Iron Curtain over Eastern Europe is indeed encouraging and would seem to be a dramatic reversal of the long established communist plan for world domination, but I'm not ready to accept the contention of the Pollyannas in our society that we are witnessing the demise of communism.

— Jim Benson, editor,
American Survival Guide

NUCLEAR ENERGY: NEEDED?

Before August 2 [1990], Americans saw little reason to worry about energy or the Middle East. But the Iraqi blitzkrieg into tiny Kuwait reminded us of the frightening volatility of Mideast politics, and the folly of importing half of all the oil we use.

Our heavy dependence on foreign oil is aggravated by another related energy problem: demand for electricity is growing faster than new supplies are being added. Reliable service is suffering in parts of the U.S. and we're using more imported oil to supply electricity. Will it take a full-scale crisis, like widespread blackouts and oil cutoffs, before we do something?

One reason why the U.S. is so vulnerable to energy crises is the lack of a coherent, long-range energy policy. President Bush has asked the Department of Energy to formulate a National Energy Strategy, one that "must balance . . . our increasing need of energy at reasonable prices, our commitment to a safer and healthier environment, our determination to maintain an economy that is second to none, and our goal to reduce dependence . . . on potentially unreliable energy suppliers . . ."

Nuclear energy is one of the few available energy sources that meets the President's objectives. As a major part of our National Energy Strategy, nuclear energy can help steer the nation away from an energy crisis and toward the security that will free us from the whims of foreign nations.

— "Nuclear Energy: Vital to U.S. Security," by Harold B. Finger, President and Chief Executive Officer, U.S. Council for Energy Awareness. *National Review*, October 1990.

NUCLEAR POWER: SAFE?

... a nuclear power plant has multiple backup safety systems to provide "safety in depth." Safety features are built in to control the chain reaction. Control rods absorb neutrons and control the reaction. The reactor itself is contained within a steel pressure vessel with thick walls.

Water helps moderate the reaction. If the water were ever lost, the reaction would automatically shut itself off for natural reasons, and multiple emergency cooling systems would keep the reactor from overheating. In new improved plant designs, those cooling systems operate naturally and automatically without pumps.

Backup electrical systems make sure that power is always available for all of the controls. As a further backup, a formidable containment structure is designed to "contain" the radioactivity, even in the unlikely event of an accident. U.S. reactors have containment structures with four-foot-thick outer concrete walls and a steel lining...

There are some who wonder if a Chernobyl-type accident could happen in the United States. The answer is no. That basic plant design is fundamentally different from ours and could never be licensed here.

Referring to U.S. nuclear plant operation, a former executive director of the American Council on Science and Health notes that "A recent Roper poll found that half of people believe that radiation releases from nuclear power plants are one of the most serious environmental problems. Yet there has not been one — not one — death or injury to the public from radiation in a quarter-century of commercial operations."

— from *Nuclear electricity and energy independence*, pamphlet by U.S. Council for Energy Awareness, 1776 I St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

"SECOND-CLASS POWERS" AND "FIRST-CLASS THREATS"

The Soviet Union — bolstering its missiles as it grows more unstable — remains the greatest threat to the

West. But Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney warns that soon even "second-class powers will become first-class threats. At least 15 countries will produce their own ballistic missiles by the year 2000."

... Israel has pursued its program to deter hostile neighbors but is also developing a defense against incoming missiles...

The fact that some developing countries do not yet have intercontinental-range missiles is scant consolation. Our allies and many overseas bases are already within reach and under threat.

"Who is willing to bet that a missile will never be used against us?" asks Secretary Cheney. "That threshold has already been crossed," he adds, noting that in 1986 Libya fired two Scuds at a U.S. Coast Guard base on an island off Italy. ... Had they reached their target, there would have been no defense against them...

The bottom line for our national security is this: whether it is an accidental or unauthorized launch from the Soviet Union or the terrorist act of another country, we are defenseless against ballistic missiles. But this need not be so.

... As Defense Secretary Cheney says, "We can move ahead with strategic defense or continue relying solely on offense. A balanced mixture would make a better world. The choice should be clear. The question is whether Congress will make it."

— from "Defenseless Against Missile Terror" in the *Reader's Digest*.

DISARMAMENT PIPE DREAM?

Since no one likes to think about it, let's talk about nuclear war.

... the Soviet Union could melt down all its tanks, discharge all its conventional forces, chop the wings off all its non-strategic planes, and still blow us off the pages of history with the push of a few buttons. You must not, as Congress does, confuse the conventional war threat assessment with the nuclear war threat assessment. They are unrelated.

— Columnist Charley Reece in the *Elizabethan Star* (Tennessee)

"GOVERNMENT IS BEST WHICH GOVERNS LEAST"

There is now no aspect of American life, public or private, that the federal government does not invade, instruct and finally coerce to its will. Farm and factory, home and school, university and research center, club and playground — all are overlaid with a spidery network of laws, guidelines, restrictions and Draconian penalties that stifle the spirit, the energy, the creative capacity of what was once the freest nation on earth...

Of course, government is the problem. The armies of bureaucrats proliferating like gerbils, scurrying like lemmings in pursuit of the ever-expanding federal agenda testify to that amply. Tom Jefferson, the only genius we ever had, said that government is best which governs least...

— Charlton Heston in address to Hillsdale College

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The Emergency Management Institute (EMI) offers (among many others) the following resident courses in the next few weeks —

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May 6-10: E320 — Blast Protective Design (1st week)

May 13-17: E320 — Blast Protective Design (2nd week)

For further information contact local or state emergency management/civil defense offices or:

Learning Resource Center
Emergency Management Institute
Federal Emergency Management Agency
16825 S. Seton Ave.
Emmitsburg, MD 21727

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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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"In times like these, it helps to recall that there have always been times like these."

— Paul Harvey

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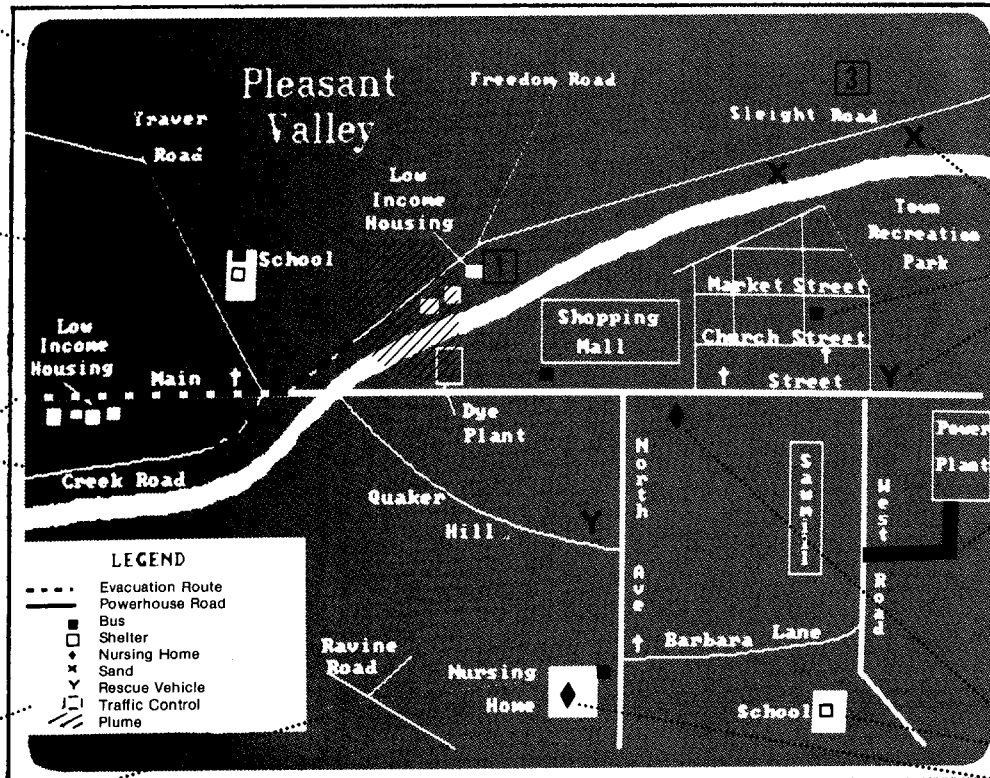
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UPCOMING

- Feb 4-6 **DISASTER PREPAREDNESS SEMINAR**, EMI, Emmitsburg, MD. Intro and overview of emer. mgmt. case studies, crisis mgmt., developing emer. plans, more. Contact: See box below.
- Feb 4-8 **DISASTER PLANNING COURSE**, Contact: CSTI*, P.O. Box 8104, San Luis Obispo, CA 93403-8104 (805/549-3536).
- Feb 4-15 **FALLOUT SHELTER ANALYSIS**, EMI, Emmitsburg, MD. Course for architects and engineers who assess protective value of structures against fallout radiation. Topics: weapons effects, design, federal policies & programs, more. Contact: See box below.
- Feb 12-15 **NINTH NIGHT OPERATIONS SYMPOSIUM**, Sheraton Harbor Island Hotel, San Diego, CA. Sponsored by the American Defense Preparedness Assn. Focus: to promote the exchange of information and data on the use of the latest technologies for 24 hour military systems. Reg. fee: \$150 govt., \$320 ADPA members, \$350 non-members, plus \$35 if paid at the door (includes reception, banquet, lunches and coffee breaks). Contact: Lisa Jacobus, ADPA, 2 Colonial Pl., Suite 400, 2101 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA 22201-3061 (703/522-1820) (FAX: 703/522-1885).
- Feb 25-27 **14TH ANNUAL LIFE FLIGHT CARE SYMPOSIUM**, Adam's Mark Hotel, Houston, TX. Contact: Hermann Hospital Life Flight, Texas Medical Center, 6411 Fannin, Houston, TX 77030-1501 (713/797-4014).
- Mar 3-5 **NCCEM MID YEAR MEETING**, Holiday Inn Crowne Plaza, Crystal City, VA. Reg. fee: \$100, \$110 (invoiced). Contact: NCCEM, 7297 Lee Hwy., Unit N, Falls Church, VA 22042.
- Mar 4-8 **HAZARD ASSESSMENT & RESPONSE MGMT**, Univ. of So. Alabama, Ctr. for Emer. Response Training (CERT), Mobile, AL. Reg. fee: \$695. Contact: CERT, USA Brookley Center, 245 A Club Manor Dr., Mobile, AL 36615 (FAX: 205/431-6525).
- Mar 6-9 **9TH ANNUAL EMS TODAY CONFERENCE & EXPOSITION**, Long Beach Convention Center, Long Beach, CA. Contact: The Conference Corp., P.O. Box 805, Solana Beach, CA 92075 (619/481-5267).
- Mar 11-15 **EMERGENCY MGMT EARTHQUAKE COURSE**, CSTI*, San Luis Obispo, CA. Contact: CSTI, P.O. Box 8104, San Luis Obispo, CA 93403-8104 (805/549-3536).
- Mar 18-22 **MANAGING HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENTS**, Mobile, AL. Reg. fee: \$695. Contact: See Mar 4-8 above.
- Mar 19-22 **5TH ANNUAL EMERGENCY INFORMATION SYSTEM CONFERENCE (EIS/91)**, Crown Plaza Hotel, Rockville, MD. Sponsored by Research Alternatives, Inc. Focus: Innovative ways for response teams to manage crisis with EIS, a PC-based software package. Reg. fee \$210 (users) \$235 (non-users). Contact: Mary Peters, Research Alternatives EIS/91, 966 Hungerford Dr, Suite 1, Rockville, MD 20850 (800/999-5009)(FAX: 301/738-1026).
- Mar 21-23 **R.A. COWLEY, MD 13TH NATIONAL TRAUMA SYMPOSIUM**, Baltimore Convention Ctr., Baltimore, MD. Sponsored by Maryland Institute for Emer. Medical Services Systems (MIEMSS) and Univ. of MD School of Medicine. Contact: MIEMSS, 11 S. Paca St., Suite 303, Baltimore, MD 21201 (301/328-2399)(FAX: 301/328-8514).
- Mar 25-29 **OCCUPATIONAL & ENVIRONMENTAL RADIATION PROTECTION**, Boston, MA. Address basic practices for working with radiation. Topics: atomic structure & radioactivity, ionizing radiation, monitoring and more. Contact: Office of Cont. Ed., Dept. B, Harvard School of Public Health, 677 Huntington Ave., Boston, MA 02115 (617/432-1171) (FAX: 617/432-1969).
- Apr 1-5 **HAZARD ASSESSMENT & RESPONSE MGMT**. Contact: See Mar 4-8 above.
- Apr 3-5 **EMERGENCY RESPONSE CONFERENCE & EXHIBITION**, O'Hare Expo Center, Rosemont, IL. Held concurrently with HazMat/Central '91. Contact: Tower Conference Mgmt. Co., 800 Roosevelt Rd., Bldg. E, Suite 408, Glen Ellyn, IL 60137-5835 (708/469-3373) (FAX: 708/469-7477).
- Apr 4-6 **CRITICAL CARE '91**, 10th Annual Life Flight/AMSUS Conference, Red Lion Hotel, Salt Lake City, UT. Contact: Critical Care '91, LDS Hospital, 8th Ave. & C St., Salt Lake City, UT 84143 (801/321-3661).
- Apr 6-7 **VERMONT EMS (Emergency Medical Services) CONFERENCE**, Sheraton-Burlington Conference Center, S. Burlington, VT. Sponsored by the EMS Div. Dept. of Health. Contact: Dept. of Health, EMS Div., 131 Main St., Burlington, VT 05402 (802/863-7310).
- Apr 8-12 **TERRORISM COURSE**, San Luis Obispo, CA. Overview and targets of terrorism, disinformation, terrorist groups and individuals, weapons and tactics, more. Reg. fee: California govt. and non-profit \$150, all others \$300. Contact: CSTI*, P.O. Box 8104, San Luis Obispo, CA 93403-8104 (805/549-3551).
- Apr 15-17 **DISASTER PREPAREDNESS SEMINAR**, EMI, Emmitsburg, MD. Intro and overview of emer. mgmt., case studies, crisis mgmt., developing emer. plans, more. Contact: See box below.
- Apr 15-19 **MANAGING HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENTS**. Contact: See Mar 18-22 above.
- Apr 16-19 **NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT '91**, Ontario, CANADA. Reg. fee: Before 2/15 \$375, after \$395. Contact: Gary Ostofi, NCDM '91, Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth, P.O. Box 2911, Hamilton, Ontario, CANADA L8N 3V9 (416/546-3911) (FAX: 416/546-2340).
- Apr 19-20 **16TH EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES CONFERENCE**, Bismarck, ND. Contact: Kim Bell, ND-EMS Conference, 1225 Meadowbrook Dr., Washburn, ND 58577 (701/448-8645).

*CSTI — California Specialized Training Institute

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

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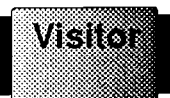
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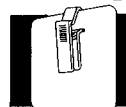
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■ EDITORIAL

CD SUNRISE?

Will civil defense, like Rip Van Winkle, after being asleep for twenty-odd years, finally rouse itself, see the light of day, and relate once more to the real world in the United States?

Maybe. If Wallace Stickney, the new FEMA director, has his say and realizes his first set of objectives it will be well on its way. (See interview, page 6.)

All this won't be easy — but if the United States is to remain the United States it will certainly be necessary. It will mean that our "useful idiots" (Lenin's term for peace-at-any-price spokesmen in the West) will be discredited and that the holds their propaganda pipe dreams have on decent, trusting, war-weary citizens will be loosened.

It will take the kind of teamwork and careful utilization of knowledgeable, concerned and courageous staff and infrastructure personnel that Stickney already has in mind.

Again — it won't be easy. Thousands of federal, regional, state and local emergency management personnel have drifted blindly away from the virile national defense concepts envisioned by the Civil Defense Act of 1950 and other two-fisted official policy statements to effete positions limiting emergency response to recurring disasters that lend themselves to more standardized and manageable response and control measures. (Not that these do not also deserve careful attention and meaningful response. They do.) They are much less overwhelming with their relatively few deaths than missile attacks with deaths that can measure in the millions — even more. And destruction that boggles the mind. It has become genteel — decent — to shrink from considering the horrors of nuclear attack, to turn our backs deliberately on giving this type of disaster the consideration we formerly realized it deserves.

Aggressors want no part of the long-shot gamble it takes to attack a well-defended country.

A credible wartime defense is, of course a first consideration. But what also escapes those who piously shun consideration of civil defense or SDI is that preparedness to deal effectively with nuclear, chemical and biological warfare makes their very occurrence more remote. The better prepared we are to defend ourselves the less likely such an attack will occur. Aggressors want no part of the long-shot gamble it takes to attack a well-defended country. Result: peace!

This, to be sure, is true in all types of warfare past and present — and future. Let us point out again (and please pardon the repetition) the case of Sweden and Switzerland where tough preparedness policies of what they call "armed neutrality" have kept both of these much-coveted smaller countries at peace for the past 175 years in the very midst of European conflicts. (During that time the United States has fought *seven* wars!)

Today the admirably developed civil defense of these two countries — which feature the world's best all-purpose shelters — is the key element in their peace-keeping policy of tough preparedness.

Wallace Stickney's proposed turn toward a serious civil defense would see the United States with a preparedness posture that could frighten off all would-be aggressors. (They seem to grow more numerous and more threatening each year.) His idea of organizing his FEMA team along the lines of credible defense and of seeking the support of the American civil defense constituency can only be a winner.

TACDA wants to be counted in. □

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