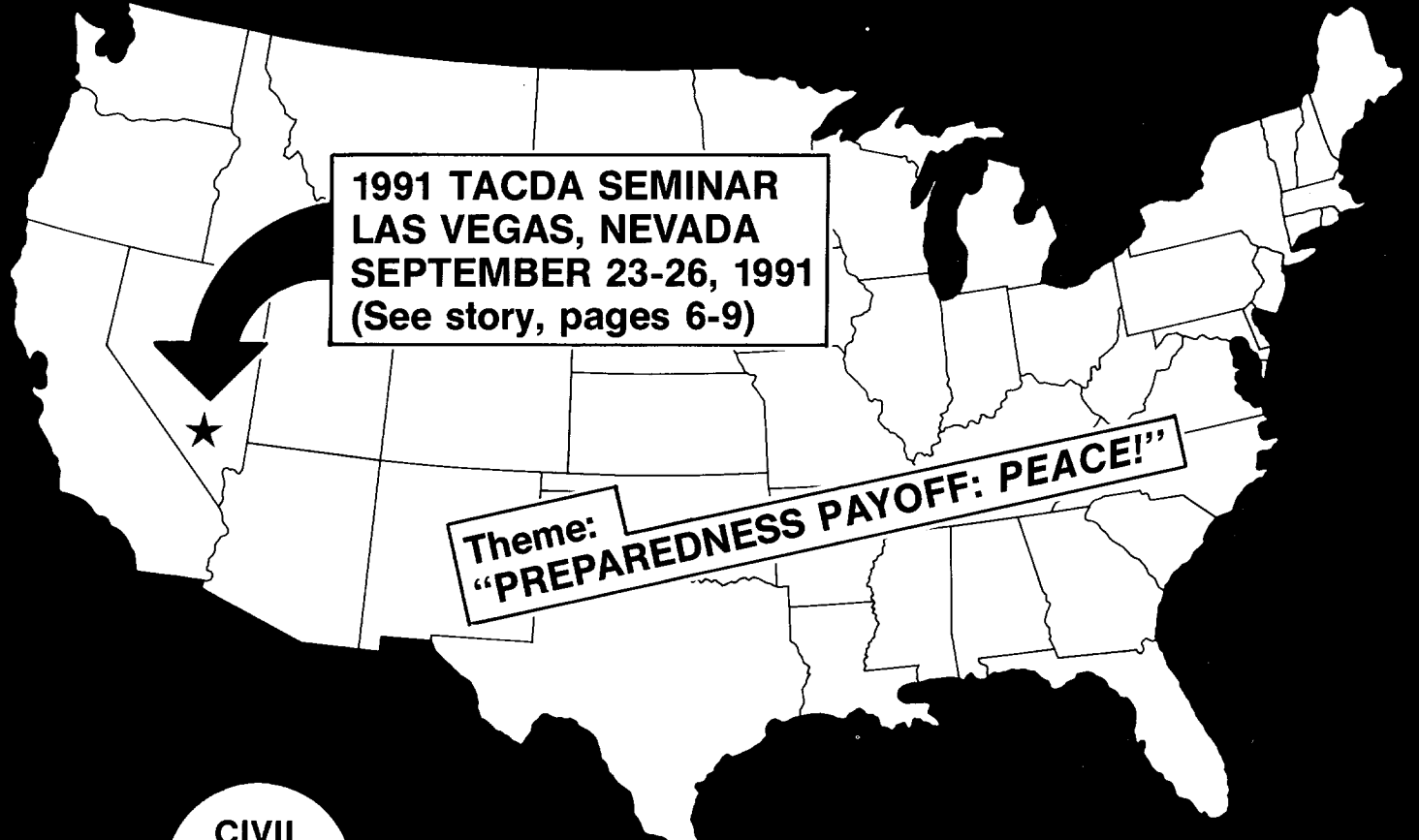


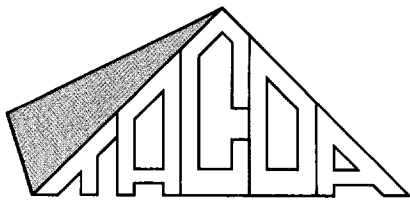
Journal of Civil Defense



1991 TACDA SEMINAR
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA
SEPTEMBER 23-26, 1991
(See story, pages 6-9)

Theme:
"PREPAREDNESS PAYOFF: PEACE!"

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DEFENSE
SUMMIT



TRADEMARK — THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION

The American Civil Defense Association

Journal of Civil Defense

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

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The *Journal of Civil Defense* presents authentic information relating to civil defense — to the survival of free government, the United States and peace in the nuclear age. Its aim is public education in this field and service as a forum.

Authors are encouraged to submit manuscripts for consideration by the editorial committee for publication (the *Journal*, as a non-profit organization, pays no fees). Articles, preferably illustrated, should be 500 to 1,200 words in length, slanted to the non-technical reader, and oriented toward the civil defense field. Views expressed in contributions to the *Journal* are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect *Journal* policy. Material may be reproduced if context is preserved, credit given, and copy sent to the *Journal of Civil Defense*.



The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA)

PRESENTS

TACDA's 14th Annual Seminar/Conference

FEATURING

Reed Blake, Ph.D.
John Christiansen, Ph.D.
Conrad Chester, Ph.D.
Phil Clarke

Nancy Greene
Michael Hawotte, M.D., Ph.D.
Charlton Heston/ Marilyn Quayle
(Tentative — confirmation to come)

Charles Bogart
Wallace E. Stickney
Edward Teller, Ph.D.
Charles Wiley

HIGHLIGHTS

SDI: Benefits Outweigh Costs
Third World Missile Race
Gulf War Lessons
Active Defenses

Population Protection
Looming AIDS Threat
Biological Warfare
Terrorism

ALSO FEATURING

Exhibits

Workshops

Roundtable Discussions

HIGH FRONTIER CONFERENCE (SEPARATE EVENT) MORNING OF SEPTEMBER 23rd

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WHEN?

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FEES:

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Exhibit Booth: \$500 Members; \$600 Non-members

MORE INFO:

Contact NCCEM Headquarters, 7297 Lee Highway (Unit N),
Falls Church, VA 22042. Phone: (703) 533-7672.

(See item in "Spotlight" column, page 11)

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CIVIL DEFENSE? WHAT NOW?

Those of us who are in our later years remember the demobilization frenzy that followed the end of World War II. The far-flung American military machine that had stormed the beaches of Normandy and brought the Japanese Empire to its knees had run out of enemies. Hitler was dead and MacArthur was in charge of Tokyo. The boys could come home now. And they did muster out quickly, often leaving their weapons and gear wherever they were when the fighting ended. In the summer of 1946, only months after the Japanese surrender, I was on Bikini Atoll, helping destroy dozens of ships: battleships, cruisers, destroyers, and the like, in the first atomic bomb tests called Operation Crossroads.

Inevitably, the post-World War II demobilization went too far. After all, Hitler was dead and we had The Bomb. The defense budget almost disappeared at the time that Communist Russia began to flex its muscle. Fortunately, Joseph Stalin made a monumental mistake. He encouraged North Korea to invade South Korea. Despite token help under United Nations auspices, the pared-down U.S. military had rough going, especially when the Communist Chinese entered the fray. But the defense budget increased by an order of magnitude and it never fell back. Moreover, the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 brought a federally supported civil defense effort into being.

We are now living through another demobilization frenzy. The Communist world is in a state of collapse, as Ronald Reagan predicted when he started his Peace Through Strength defense buildup. The Warsaw Pact is no more and Soviet troops are leaving their former East European barracks for home. Once more, the Pentagon is without the enemy they had almost singlemindedly faced throughout the Cold War. The Congress is leading the budget cutting with little opposition from the White House. "The Soviet Union lacks both the will and the means to attack Western Europe" said Congressperson Patricia Schroeder (D-CO) a few weeks ago. Her amendment to cut our troops in Europe from 300,000 to 100,000 by 1995 carried 260 to 163. Many informed observers believe that U.S. troops will come home faster than that and that the defense budget may be reduced to a quarter of its size during the Reagan years within a relatively few years.

On the strategic side, nuclear force modernization has ground to a virtual halt and the Strategic Defense Initiative has been slashed by the House Armed Services Committee. Not satisfied with the depth of the SDI cut, Representative Ronald Dellums (D-CA) proposed to cut the Committee's \$2.6 billion by more than half. "If the threat is fear of ballistic missiles," said Dellums, "we funded that. If the threat is all-out assault from the Soviet Union, I think rational minds under-

stand that that is suicide." His amendment was defeated but rational minds *do* understand that the threat of all-out nuclear attack was intimately bound up in the defense of Western Europe. Those 300,000 troops were in Europe to establish the linkage with a nuclear response. It is true that all those ICBMs and sub-launched missiles are still there at the ready but deterrence has never been surer, now that the threat to Western Europe has dissipated.

In recognition of the end of the Cold War, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) last month changed the name of its Office of Civil Defense to the Office of Emergency Management. With that redundant retitling, the honored name of civil defense has disappeared from the organization charts of the Federal Government. Born at the onset of the Cold War, civil defense appears to have died with its end, replaced by "emergency management," a near oxymoron when compared with the definition of an emergency as a situation in which the usual means of coping do not work. Of course, Representatives Schroeder and Dellums always have believed that civil defense is an oxymoronic term, there being no defense of the civil population from all-out nuclear attack.

The action of FEMA to delete the term, civil defense, is just the tip of the demobilization iceberg. All over Washington, a multitude of agencies are struggling with a redefinition of the foreign threat now that the Soviet Union appears to be on the ropes. The threat definition is not simply a matter for the Defense Department. Consider the case of the Central Intelligence Agency, for example. It just had a reorganization a few weeks ago, the first of what will probably be a full shakedown. And don't overlook FEMA. The restyled Office of Emergency Management is a rather small part of the Federal Emergency Management Agency. What are all those other people doing? Well, quite a large group were engaged in activities classified secret having to do with assuring that the Federal Government survived an all-out Soviet nuclear attack in working condition. Imagine the consternation in that part of FEMA! □



The 1991 TACDA Seminar theme — **Preparedness Payoff: Peace** — sets the serious tone for presentations and exchanges of views. Leading international disaster analysts will challenge lagging attention to looming supercalamities and point to remedial measures that can be applied not only to contend with the threats of modern weapons of war, but with the entire spectrum of natural and technological disasters — including looming terrorism activities.

The backdrop for this dead-serious approach to the survival problems of today and tomorrow is a breath-taking Las Vegas with its endless attractions, the host hotel itself (the Imperial Palace) with everything from a full-blown casino, lounges, restaurants and shops to a world-famous collection of over 200 antique cars — including Hitler's "victory parade" Mercedes.



14th Annual Seminar — The American Civil Defense Association
Imperial Palace Hotel & Casino — Las Vegas, Nevada
September 23-26, 1991

REGISTRATION: \$179 — Students and Spouses: \$149
ROOMS: \$40 single or double (reserve prior to August 20)
Register, reserve room now! See forms bottom of page 8.

1991 TACDA SEMINAR:

New Challenges for Today!

— A Journal Staff Report



TELLER



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CLARKE



NUCCI



WILEY



BLAKE



QUAYLE



SATRIANO

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." There'll be plenty of both at TACDA's Las Vegas seminar in September. The serious side reveals America's vulnerability to existing stocks of nuclear weapons now zeroed in on American targets — and the development and deployment of nuclear, biological and chemical missiles by Third World nations.

And the serious side points to well-known but largely undeveloped defensive measures that can foil the threat — if we will but gather the political gumption to turn our attention to providing them. (With the lessons of the Gulf War there is now renewed hope.) The serious side also exploits disaster mitigation and preventive measures to recurring natural and technological disasters.

Recognized top authorities in their fields will address the seminar and invite questions and comments from seminar participants. These include

"BRILLIANT PEBBLE" + "ONE INCOMING"

At the TACDA Seminar exhibit area this year High Frontier contemplates the display of the latest compact "Brilliant Pebble" (the key element in SDI and GPALS).

Also a part of the High Frontier exhibit will be a continuous showing of the film "One Incoming," which gives a breath-taking account of what happens after an accidental missile launch as the President's plane, "Air Force One," flies over nuclear warheads impacting on the eastern U.S. coastal area.

H-bomb architect and prominent "peace through preparedness" advocate Dr. Edward Teller; FEMA Director Wallace E. Stickney (see interview with Mr. Stickney in February issue of the *Journal*); Oak Ridge National Laboratory's emergency technology program chairman Conrad V. Chester; commentator-columnist Philip C. Clarke; and veteran war correspondent and preparedness advocate Charles Wiley.

The intended meaning of the seminar theme — "Preparedness Payoff: Peace" — is that a peace engineered through defense preparedness is an opportunity we can exploit if we want to go to the trouble of doing so. Its cost, although substantial and often criticized as interfering with political projects that

TACDA SEMINAR AGENDA — SEPTEMBER 23-26, 1991

Master of Ceremonies: Captain T. J. Wadsworth



WADSWORTH

Monday, September 23

- 8:30AM-12:30PM — High Frontier Seminar (Separate registration: \$25 — students or senior citizens: \$15)
- 1:00PM-3:00PM — TACDA "Round Table" (Open discussion period)
- 7:00PM — TACDA Welcome Reception (Exhibit Hall)

Tuesday, September 24

- 8:15AM — Opening ceremonies (Pledge of Allegiance, Invocation, Welcome)
- 8:30AM — Max Klinghoffer, M.D. — "State of TACDA"
- 8:45AM — Monte McDearis — "Youth and Civil Defense"
- 9:00AM — Philip Clarke — "Tomorrow's Terrorists"
- 9:45AM — Introduction of Exhibitors
- 10:00AM — COFFEE BREAK (Exhibit Hall)
- 10:30AM — Marilyn Quayle — "Disaster Response Matrix"
(Subject to confirmation)
- 11:15AM — Nancy Greene — "The Cold War — Not Over Yet"
- 12:00N — (Luncheon) Charlton Heston — "What Price Patriotism?"
(Subject to confirmation)
- 1:30PM — Charles Bogart — "Israel's HAGA vs. the Scud"
- 2:15PM — Walton McCarthy — "Principles of Protection"
- 2:45PM — Charles Wiley — "Less Danger in a Changing World? Or More?"
- 7:00PM — Reception (Exhibit Hall)
- 8:00PM — (Banquet) Wallace E. Stickney — "FEMA Objectives — FEMA Teamwork"

Wednesday, September 25

- 8:15AM — Announcements, etc.
- 8:30AM — Dr. Conrad V. Chester — "Strategic Potential of Biological Weapons"
- 9:15AM — Dr. John R. Christiansen/Dr. Reed H. Blake — "Civil Defense Abroad — An Update"
- 10:00AM — COFFEE BREAK (Exhibit Hall)
- 10:30AM — Colonel Rowland Worrell — "Anatomy of GPALS — Focus on Brilliant Pebbles"
- 11:15AM — Michael Hawotte — "AIDS Breakthroughs"
- 12:00N — (Luncheon) Dr. Edward Teller — "Anti-War Strategy, 1991-2000"
- 1:30PM — James C. Jones — "Overview of Survivalism"
- 2:15PM — Annamaria Nucci, M.D. & Giuseppe Satriano, M.D. — "Rescue Miracle: Telemetry"

Thursday, September 26

- 8:30AM-10:00AM — Shelter Workshop (Dr. Conrad Chester, Dr. Marcel Barbier, Paul Gauthier, Walton McCarthy, Edwin York)
- 10:00AM — COFFEE BREAK (Exhibit Hall)
- 10:30AM-12:00N — Intelligence Workshop (Nancy Greene)
- 1:00PM-3:00PM — TACDA BUSINESS MEETING/Board of Directors Meeting



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pamper constituents of congressmen and engineer reelections, is a fraction of the cost of war. The direct implication here is that programmed preparedness will effectively avert World War III and lesser wars if it is well planned and well conceived — and that it will provide popular and much-needed hard-core protections against natural and technological disasters as well.

In addition to the formalized agenda on Tuesday, September 24th and Wednesday, September 25th, shelter and intelligence workshops are to be featured on the morning of Thursday, September 26th and capped off that afternoon with the annual TACDA business and board meetings.

The day prior to the formal agenda will see the now-traditional High Frontier symposium take place on the morning of September 23rd. (Details in page 8 advertisement.) The same afternoon (1PM-3PM) the TACDA

members alike at the same bargain rates.

The \$179 seminar registration fee (\$149 for spouses and students) in addition to seminar sessions, access to exhibit area and coffee calls, includes two lunches, two receptions and one banquet. The friendly TACDA registration desk will offer information, programs, maps, etc. And the registration fee also entitles each participant to seminar prize drawings at the seminar banquet.

Las Vegas is accessible by air, rail and highway. Shuttle buses leave the airport at frequent intervals to connect with the Imperial Palace and other Las Vegas "Strip" locations (fare: \$1.10). Taxis and limousines are also available. Time to hotel: "a few minutes." Golf (18 courses in the immediate Las Vegas area), tennis, swimming, shopping, etc. are available at the visitor's beck and call. Las Vegas is a friendly host.

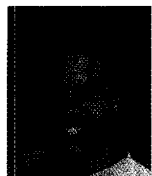
Charles H. Bogart — A career civil defense professional, Mr. Bogart relays first-hand information on Israeli civil defense (HAGA) from top officials of the Israeli Civil Defense Training School.

John R. Christiansen — With Dr. Blake, Dr. Christiansen writes, lectures on foreign CD. He is also a Brigham Young University faculty member. The *Journal* will publish other articles from him and Dr. Blake.

Nancy D. Greene — Publisher and editor of *HUMINT*, an intelligence newsletter, Ms. Greene has long been one of America's leading strategic analysts, and an avid supporter of a meaningful civil defense.

Michael A. Hawotte — Prominent consultant/researcher in the field of AIDS. Mr. Hawotte conducts wide-ranging AIDS studies for the international management consulting firm of A. T. Kearney, Inc. of Chicago.

Charlton Heston — Mr. Heston is the narrator for the High Frontier film: "One Incoming." He is known as a



CHRISTIANSEN BOGART GREENE HAWOTTE HESTON JONES KLINGHOFFER McDEARIS MCCARTHY

"Round Table" will invite input from all TACDA Seminar participants and reply to questions, comments, etc. The 3PM adjournment time will allow for afternoon excursions in and around the Imperial Palace. At 7PM the TACDA "Welcome Reception" will encourage informal contacts and conversations.

It should be emphasized that the TACDA Seminar is open to registrations by TACDA members and non-

*

Rounding out the agenda of selected seminar speakers will be the following, presented here alphabetically:

Reed H. Blake — Dr. Blake, a Brigham Young University faculty member, specializes in making first-hand evaluations of foreign civil defense programs. He returned in July from a European survey.

No. 1 Hollywood proponent of preparedness. His seminar appearance is subject to confirmation.

James C. Jones — President of Live Free, executive editor of *Directions*. Conducts Live Free "National Survival Week" — an annual hands-on training program away from civilization and its comforts.

Max Klinghoffer — TACDA president. Veteran field emergency medical leader. Dr. Klinghoffer was emergen-

REGISTRATION
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— TACDA SEMINAR PARTICIPANT —
SEPTEMBER 23-26, 1991



High Frontier Seminar

Coping With Global Proliferation of the Ballistic Missile Threat

Monday, September 23, 1991 — 8:30 A.M. to 12:30 P.M.
Imperial Palace Hotel
3535 Las Vegas Boulevard South, Las Vegas, NV 89109
(Co-sponsors: Doctors for Disaster Preparedness and
The American Civil Defense Association)

Session One: Major Scott Lofman, USAFR, South Florida Director for High Frontier, will outline the awesome threat the entire world now faces from ballistic missiles as a result of the increasing availability of conventional, chemical, biological, and nuclear technology throughout the Third World.

Session Two: Mr. Nicholas Montanarelli, Deputy Director, Technology Applications, Strategic Defense Initiative Organization, will summarize the amazing spin-offs which have resulted from SDI research.

Session Three: Major General J. Milnor Roberts, AUS (Ret.), Executive Director of the International Coalition for the Strategic Defense Initiative, will emphasize the urgent need to increase public demand for fast-track deployment of the space-based element of SDI.

Clip and return to High Frontier, 2800 Shirlington Road, Suite 405A, Arlington, VA 22206. Phone: 703/671-4111

- ☐ Yes, I will attend the High Frontier Seminar.
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cy physician for O'Hare International Airport for 17 years. He was co-founder of DDP.

Walton McCarthy — Author of *The Shelterist* and *Principles of Protection*. President and chief engineer of Subtech Inc., a research and development company that manufactures structural fiberglass shelters.

Monte McDearis — Mr. McDearis leads a Civil Defense Explorer Troop, active in promoting civil defense projects in Florida. At 17, he is the first member of the "coming generation" to take part in TACDA.

Annamaria Nucci — New York Psychiatrist, member of Soccorso Amico ("Friendly Help"), Italian emergency rescue organization. Writer and lecturer, in Europe and America, on new rescue techniques.

Marilyn Quayle — As the wife of Vice President Quayle, Mrs. Quayle has chosen to be active in the disaster recovery field where her activities are well known. Her seminar appearance is subject to confirmation.

Giuseppe Satriano — Dr. Satriano is president of Soccorso Amico ("Friendly Help") in Salerno, Italy. A leading rescue organization, Soccorso Amico

pioneers new rescue techniques and procedures.

Rowland H. Worrell — Colonel Worrell is Director of the Brilliant Pebbles Task Force for the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization at the Pentagon. In Viet Nam he flew 268 combat missions.

Shelter analyst Edwin N. York and shelter builders Marcel M. Barbier, Paul Gauthier and Walton McCarthy will join Dr. Conrad Chester in conducting the shelter workshop on the morning of September 26th (Thursday).

Following this workshop, and after a coffee break, Nancy Greene will hold her intelligence workshop.

TACDA's seminar again beckons to patriots aware of the requirement today for a workable approach to peace through the only proven path: preparedness.

The fact that this approach embraces many other advantages (mainly a high-level natural and technological disaster mitigation factor, real economy, and even health benefits) makes these measures — civil defense and SDI — the highest moral requirements.

Vice President Dan Quayle expressed the idea succinctly when he said:

Defenses against missiles are our best hope to head off instability likely to produce wars.

White House support for TACDA seminars in the past ten years will, it is anticipated, be forthcoming again this year.

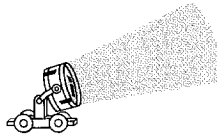
TACDA invites all those curious about the relationship between levels of preparedness and war and peace to attend and contribute to its 1991 Las Vegas seminar.

You'll be glad you did.

TACDA will be glad you did. ☐

DDP SEMINAR PRIOR TO TACDA SEMINAR:

Doctors for Disaster Preparedness (DDP) will hold its seminar on September 21st and September 22nd (Saturday and Sunday) at the same hotel as the TACDA Seminar — the Imperial Palace in Las Vegas. Feature: "Environmental Disaster: Fact or Fantasy?" Registration: \$85. Contact: DDP, 2509 N. Campbell Box 272, Tucson, AZ 85719. (Tel: 602/325-2680.)



WILEY IN RUSSIA: A MONTH OF ADVENTURE

It could be pretty difficult to live as a Russian for a month — but with the cooperation of the Russians it wasn't impossible.

"As a matter of fact," says veteran war correspondent Charles Wiley, "it was a fantastic adventure."

The worst news . . . men still have the ability to launch a massive nuclear attack . . .

Wiley and Alice Bell stayed in a Leningrad apartment in April and May while he lectured at a Leningrad university. They hobnobbed on a daily (and nightly) basis with neighbors — many of them Communist Party acti-

vists — and faculty, students and what-have-you.

"The present Soviet government is very unpopular," says Wiley. "The good news is that there's widespread admiration for Americans and our economic/political system.

"The bad news is that the hardliners might still put a yoke back on the necks of the people — for a while.

"The worst news is that desperate men still have the ability to launch a massive nuclear attack on the United States."

Wiley will give an in-depth review of his experiences — including classroom discussions, interviews on trams and street corners and barroom banter — at the TACDA Seminar in Las Vegas on September 24th. His presentation: *Less Danger in a Changing World? Or More??*

VICTORY PARADES — COULD THEY BE DECEPTIVE?

Washington and New York City extravaganzas in June to celebrate the exhilarating and total victory in the short Persian Gulf War warm the cockles of every American patriot's heart. The American flag is back in style. The wailing of peaceniks decrying the military and national security were well drowned out.

America was proud. It was good to see — very good.

In the background, however, there was some worrying about signs that the international scene was not all that serene. Saddam Hussein was still there and not really licking anyone's boots. The Middle East was nervous still. And the "Cold War" — although many were celebrating its end — was not dead by any means in spite of sycophantic gestures round and about. The fact that the Soviet Union appeared to be on the verge of disintegrating — well, on the face of it there was some comfort, but deeper inspection erased any comfort in the situation. Soviet diplomats even pointed to possible loss of control over some ICBM launch sites. And the Soviet knockout nuclear punch diminished not a bit. 10,000 ICBMs are still on their launch pads. Third World nations are still fighting for NBC war-fighting capabilities.

EXPERIENCE WEIGHED AGAINST EDUCATION IN NCCEM SURVEY

Phase III of NCCEM's professional standards development effort is on track, with analysis of the survey of emergency management professionals, the first meeting to develop the testing instrument, and creation of materials to publicize and gain acceptance for the plan.

NCCEM: National Coordinating Council on Emergency Management

"In essence, the emergency management profession in the U.S. is characterized by a diverse group of people," explained James Sample, professional statistician for the project. "Educational achievement is balanced by field-related experience. Neither education levels or experience seems to dominate when positions are considered. Salaries are low

Experience vs. Education

at the low end of the spectrum but comparable to other fields at the middle and upper salary levels. These findings probably reflect the diversity of funding organizations, geographic areas of responsibilities and many other diverse factors that impact on the perceived importance of 'emer-

gency management' at the local/regional level."

For information contact NCCEM, 7297 Lee Highway, Unit N, Falls Church, VA 22042 (Phone: 703-533-7672).



SELF-VOIDING IDENTIFICATION BADGES NOW ON MARKET

The problem of conference passes, temporary ID cards, disaster area entrance badges and other special temporary check-point control identifications being reused without authorization has been effectively solved. TEMTEC, Inc. (a New York State based company) now offers badges that automatically "self-expire" after specified time periods of use. Time Dependent IDs guarantee expiration after one day, one week, or one month to prevent reuse.

This automatic badge control system eliminates the main ID security problem of locating lost and unreturned credentials so that they cannot be reused at a future time.

For further information contact: TEMTEC, Inc., P.O. Box 659, Spring Valley, N.Y. 10977-0659, or phone (800) 628-0022. Free samples available. (Also see TEMTEC, Inc. ad on page 31.)

The 1939 Mercedes Benz Hitler used in the 1940 Berlin Victory Parade is part of the far-famed auto collection at the Imperial Palace (site of the 1991 TACDA Seminar). Over 200 other historic cars on display. A show not to miss!

Congress is still campaigning for Pork Barrel projects that up the public debt. Welfare and free lunches take top priority (they produce votes).

Congress, at least, should not be mesmerized by victory parades. Maybe it would be well to recall the Hitler "Victory Parade" in Berlin on July 6, 1940. The euphoria is similar at least.

Victory parades need to be accompanied by victory guarantees — a national security program that means business.



IN THE OFFING: A NUCLEAR CUBA?

Among the unfriendly Third World nations reported to be developing nuclear capabilities is Cuba, a bare 90 miles south of the Florida Keys. *The American Sentinel* says:

Normally vocal anti-nuclear activists are silent about Cuba's crash program to activate four obsolete Soviet-designed nuclear reactors by the end of 1992. These reactors were taken out of service by Moscow over a decade ago for safety reasons.

And again from the same source:

After sending nuclear material and advanced MIG-29 Fulcrum fighters last year, the Soviets have shipped SS-20 missiles to Cuba this year. The nuclear-capable SS-20 has a range of 3,000 miles and is described by the Defense Department Soviet Threat Assessment Group as "containing three highly accurate warheads . . ."

Last May 24th the *Washington Inquirer* quoted an Evans and Novak column in the *Washington Post* which reported the presence of one or more Soviet SS-20 missiles in Cuba.

On June 4th the *Christian Science Monitor* in an item titled "Cuba Goes Nuclear" reported:

. . . Cuba's nuclear cooperation agreements with Iran and North Korea, which are developing nuclear weapons, and India, a declared nuclear-weapons state, raises questions about Castro's nuclear goals. . . .

The Wall Street Journal on June 4th raised the question of the "bomb potential" in Cuba's program and said:

Cuba is stepping up its nuclear program, provoking a debate among U.S. officials about where it could lead.

Under the program, run by Fidel Castro's son, the island nation is installing twin 440,000-kilowatt Soviet nuclear power reactors and has in storage a 10,000-kiloton Soviet research reactor that uses highly enriched uranium fuel.

IN OUR FUTURE — THE "FLYING CAR"?

Paul Moller of Davis, California has been working on the "flying car" idea for the past 25 years. And in 1991 the first test model is scheduled to make its first flight.

The four-motor flight vehicle will be easier to pilot than driving a car. Computers will control flight destinations. Just punch in instructions and off you go.

NCCEM TO HOLD 1991 CONFERENCE IN KANSAS CITY

The National Coordinating Council on Emergency Management (NCCEM) heads for Kansas City for its annual conference this year. Dates are November 9-13 and the Westin Hotel will be the conference site.

Among the features at the Kansas City NCCEM Conference are the following:

- Emergency Management State of Affairs Briefing (presented by Wallace Stickney, Director of FEMA)
- Lessons Learned — Case Study: The 1991 Kansas Tornadoes (presented by Randall C. Duncan, Cowley County, Kansas Civil Defense Coordinator)
- Lessons Learned — Case Study: The 1991 Louisiana Floods (presented by Charles A. Mazziotti, Caddo-Bossier, Louisiana Emergency Preparedness Director)

Vertical take-offs and speeds up to 355 miles per hour are two of the features. Cost: \$800,000 for the first models, then down to around \$200,000 by the year 2000. Eventually \$30,000 in 1991 dollars.

Called the "M400" the car-plane will be safer than a car but will require special training and a pilot's license for the driver.

A hundred people have already made down payments on the M400.

What has the M400 got to do with civil defense? Well, maybe a lot. Remember that the solution to put the President and his entourage out of harm's way in the event of incoming missiles is to put him in the air high above any nuclear holocaust on the ground. Air Force One is in fact his designated shelter.

With good planning and a bit of uncommon agility the owner of an M400 could also put his family safely high in the air well within the 30 minutes it takes an ICBM to travel its route. Not that we would have any overnight traffic problems with congested air space. Mass production of the M400 isn't here yet. But with the first vehicles coming on line within a few years, the use of the car-plane to rise above targeted areas is something to think about. It would work.

- Update Briefing on Professional Standards/Certification for Emergency Management (presented by Mary Webster, NCCEM Project Consultant)
- In-Depth Educational Workshop Sessions Focusing on the Federal Disaster Response Plan

These three special workshops are conducted by selected federal government representatives. An awards luncheon on November 11th and a Presidential Banquet on November 12th help to round out a full program of mission-oriented events and presentations.

For a full agenda and other pertinent conference information contact:

NCCEM Headquarters
7297 Lee Highway (Unit N)
Falls Church, VA 22042
Tel: (703) 533-7672

*

(Also, see NCCEM ad, page 4)

FINLAND HOLDS INTERNATIONAL DISASTER COMMUNICATIONS MEET

The Annenberg Washington Program reports on a disaster communications and management conference held in Tampere, Finland May 20-22. According to its conference declaration a major part of the aims of the conference was to

facilitate the widespread and rapid use of terrestrial and satellite communications facilities to predict, monitor and respond to major disasters throughout the world.

Among the countries attending the conference were:

United States
USSR
United Kingdom
Switzerland
Sweden
Japan
Italy
Germany
France
Finland

For further information contact Kellie Austin at (202) 393-7100 — FAX (202) 638-2745.

Walton McCarthy is the president and chief engineer of Subterranean Technologies Inc. and has been designing and manufacturing shelters for over 13 years. He is a degreed mechanical engineer from Montana State University and is a graduate of the underground storage tank program at the University of Wisconsin. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), the American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM), the American Society of Quality Control (ASQC) and The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA). He is author of *PRINCIPLES OF PROTECTION*, U.S. Handbook of NBC Weapon Fundamentals and Shelter Engineering Design Standards. This handbook is distributed by TACDA and is commonly referred to as *P.O.P.* in the shelter industry.

The High-Tech ES10 Shelter

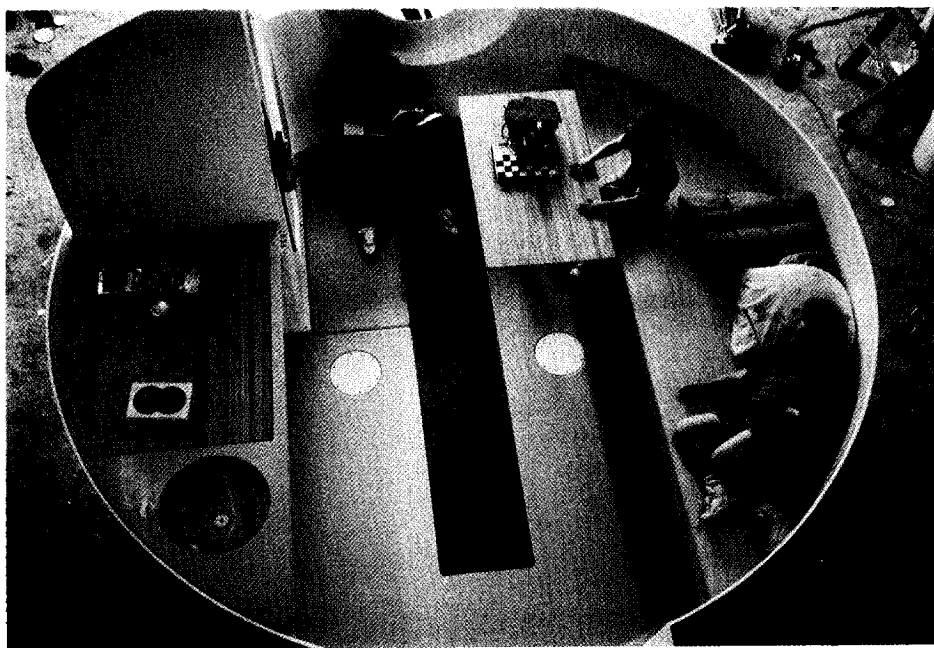
— A Subtech Staff Report

SUBTECH (Subterranean Technologies) is dedicated to the protection of people during disasters such as tornadoes, hurricanes, forest fires, power failures, nuclear power plant accidents, nuclear/chemical terrorism, and full-scale, protracted nuclear, chemical and biological war. An exhaustive effort has been made by SUBTECH to think of every conceivable incident that shelterists could possibly face in the ES10 shelter. The

ES10 is a totally self-contained 20-100 psi disaster shelter designed to protect 10 persons for long terms and 20 people for short-term tornado protection.

The ES10 shelter was designed and developed by Walton W. McCarthy. A 30-year warranty demonstrates the company's confidence in its product. The shelter is made of structural fiberglass manufactured to the underground storage tank stan-

dards of Underwriters Laboratory, American Society of Testing and Materials, and *Principles of Protection*. The command station is made of structural steel which is cathodically protected against corrosion and specifically designed for 500+ mph winds. The inside of the shelter is smooth, curved, and white to allow the fluorescent light to provide comfortable reading anywhere inside the



Cutaway of ES10 shelter showing floor plan and three occupants.

The shelter is made of structural fiberglass . . . to the . . . standards of Underwriters Laboratory . . .

shelter. The ES10 has its own air filtration system, water tank, septic system and compact eating area, sleeping area, exercise area, and storage area. All of these facilities function without outside electricity.

The shelter is entered like a submarine through the command station. All that can be seen from the ground surface is the top of the command station which is 30 inches in diameter and 2 inches above the ground. It is specifically designed to resist a number of assaults from people trying to break into the shelter. The air manifolds, septic tank and radiation filter are located in the command station

ES10 DISASTER SHELTER

U.S. Patent 4,660,334, 4,887,440, Others Pending

COMPLETELY SELF CONTAINED

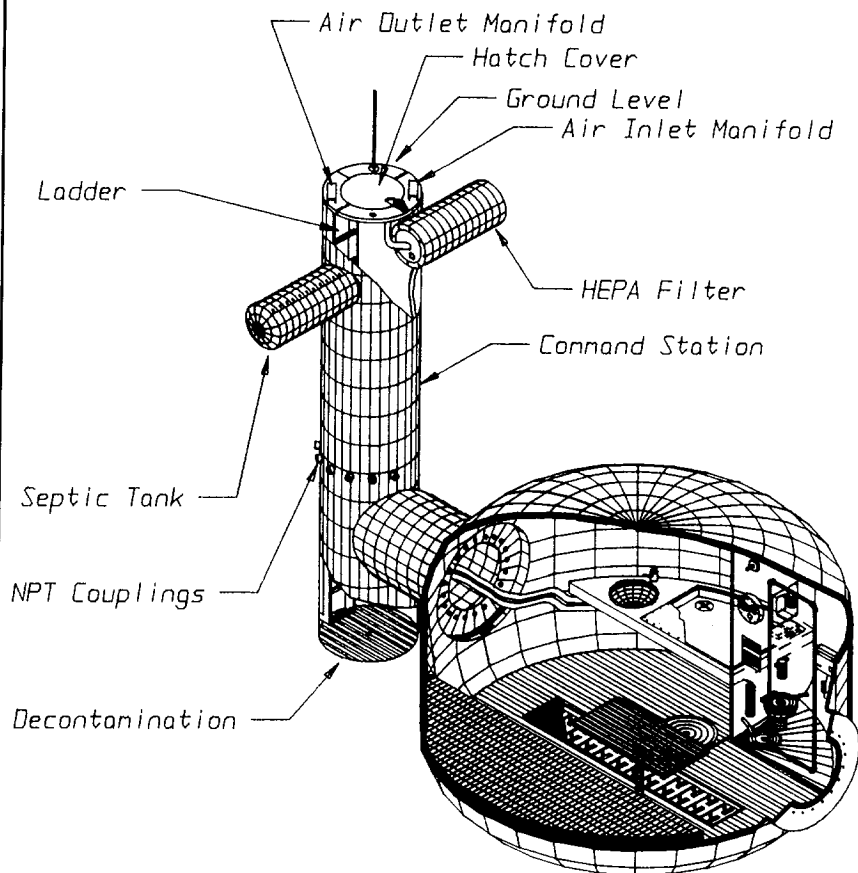
- Air Filtration System
- Toilet, Shower, and Septic System
- Battery Operated
- Decontamination
- Communications System
- Lighting
- Shelter to Shelter Connections

PROTECTION FROM

- Tornadoes, Hurricanes
- Nuclear Weapons
- Chemical Weapons
- Nuclear Power Plant Accidents
- Nuclear/Chemical Terrorism
- Power Plant Failures

SUBTECH INC.

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1381 Blakes Hill Road, Northwood, NH 03261
603-942-7527



ES10 design — entrance from ground level at upper left.

away from shelterists — yet they can be serviced without exiting the shelter.

The air is purified through a three-stage filtration system. The first filter, in the command station, removes dust and airborne contaminants, in-

cluding radioactive fallout and biological warfare agents. The optional second and third air filters, located under the counter, remove radioactive iodine gas and chemical warfare agents.

The ES10 is sold completely equipped and assembled, except for the command station, which requires twenty ½-inch diameter stainless steel machine bolts that connect it to the shelter. A complete review of the shelter system is found in the 65-page ES10 Owner's Manual.

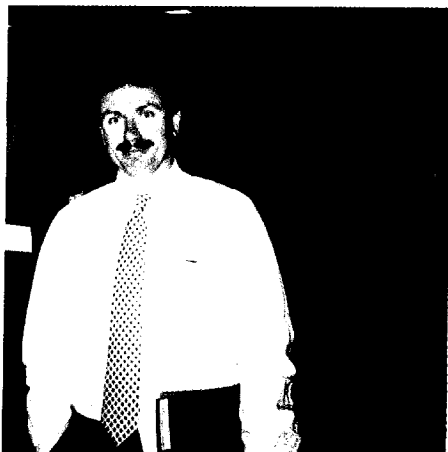
SHELTER CONSTRUCTION

The ES10 is an elongated spheroid to prevent catastrophic failures at excessive overpressures. Fiberglass was chosen as the optimum material because of its extremely high resiliency and corrosion resistance plus its ability to be shaped into an elongated spheroid. Fiberglass forms a

complete vapor barrier which provides a dry atmosphere when placed below ground (proven to be sound in the underground storage tank industries). In addition, one of the greatest characteristics of fiberglass is its ability to "hang together" if overstressed.

This air blower system . . . maintains constant shelter air temperature levels, humidity levels, carbon dioxide levels, oxygen levels . . .

The ES10 was designed for DESERT STORM through the use of CAD (computer aided drafting), CAE (computer-aided engineering) and FEAM (3-dimensional finite element analysis and modeling). In the ES10 under



Walton McCarthy, Subtech president.

heavy, direct effects from two 1-MT optimum-height air burst nuclear weapons, a shelterist has at least the same probability of survival as a person living and working in peace-time conditions.

SHELTER FACILITIES

The ES10 contains 834+ cubic feet with headroom from 72 inches to 84 inches. There is ample light for reading supplied by a fluorescent light and a continuously filtered air supply from two small 12-volt blowers operating 24 hours/day on twelve deep-cycle, 12-volt D.C. batteries. These batteries enable the air supply system to function for 30 to 45 days before recharging is necessary. The batteries can be maintained by an optional small photovoltaic panel (solar panel). Batteries can be recharged using the optional 50-foot booster cables connecting the shelter batteries to any vehicle for recharging. This air blower

Fiberglass was chosen . . . because of its extremely high resiliency and corrosion resistance . . .

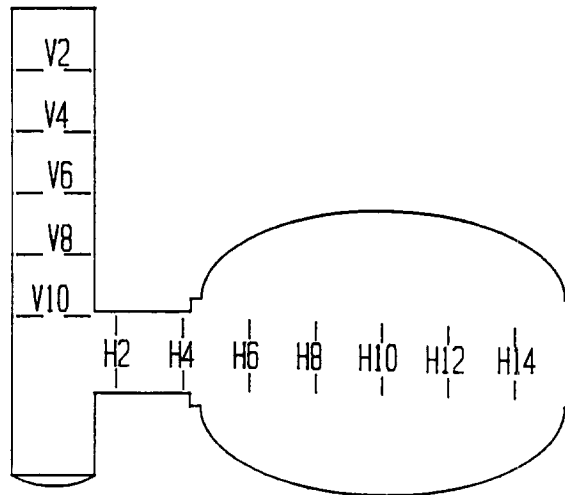
system supplies 10-20 times the breathing volume of air and maintains constant shelter air temperature levels, humidity levels, carbon dioxide levels, oxygen levels and allows the shelter to be used in extremely warm climates where manual air blowers may result in shelters overheating. Standard amenities include two 40,000-hour air blowers, a connector port for multiple shelter connections, a manual pump toilet which transfers the sewage up to the shelter septic tank, a shower, a sink with hand-operated pump/filter attached to an internal 600-gallon water tank, a gray-water tank, a daylight port directing natural light into the shelter, a 12-volt water pump, a 10,000-hour fluorescent light, storage areas, and a table. The optional NBC package includes a radiation survey meter, a chemical warfare detection kit, a fire extinguisher, a first aid kit, a radio with Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP) fuse protection, a hygrometer/temperature gauge, 6 150-hour candles, eye wash station, and other items. □

(The ES10 shelter will be on display at the TACDA Seminar in September.)

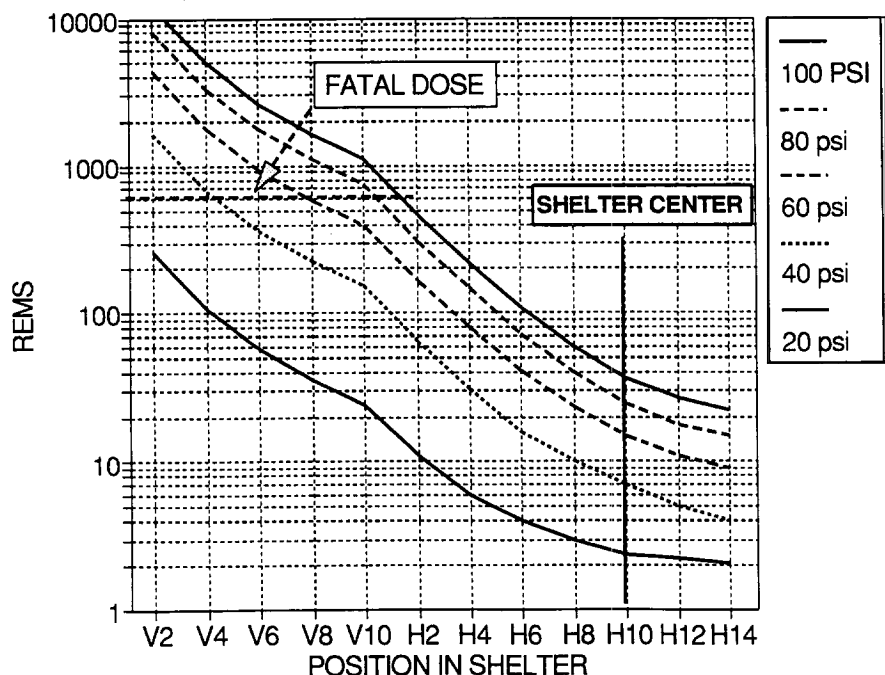
INSTALLATION

The customer contracts the excavation of a hole that is 18 feet wide, 18 feet long, and 15.5 feet deep (186 cubic yards). A Caterpillar model 211 or its equivalent can be used to excavate and lift the shelter off the truck and into the hole. The shelter is then leveled in the hole at the proper height. It is then backfilled and compacted

with sand (50 yards). When the backfill height reaches the shelter septic tank, 1 cubic yard of crushed rock for the 25 ft² leaching field is placed around the septic tank. Backfilling continues to the original ground level. Unlike concrete shelters, the ES10 has no foundation and can be re-excavated and moved.



TOTAL REMS IN ES10



Total REMS in shelter (TRS)

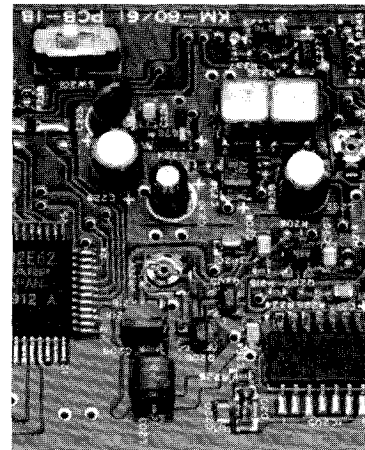
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and techniques in the international security market at the...

5TH SPECIALIST INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

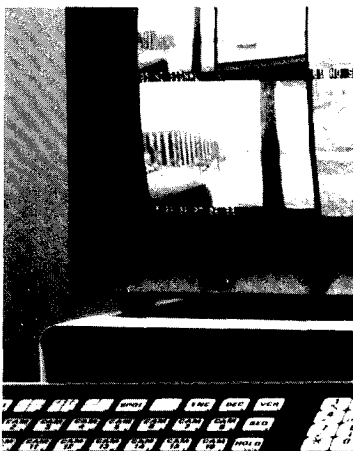
6 - 8 NOVEMBER 1991

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ALARMES PROTECTION SECURITE



INDUSTRIAL AND PHYSICAL
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THEFT - INTRUSION - FIRE



For further information, send off to:
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22-24, rue du Président Wilson - 92532 Levallois-Perret cedex.
Telephone: 47.56.50.00
Fax: 47.56.90.49

Mr/Mrs/Miss _____

Address: _____

Tel.: _____

- ☐ Exhibitor documentation
- ☐ Visitor documentation



**WITH THE
PATRONAGE
OF EXPOPROTECTION
EXPOSECURITE**

In various disasters the time occupants must spend in a shelter will vary. This time may be only a few hours in a tornado, and it may be weeks or months in the event of nuclear terrorism or an act of total war. Because of these variations, it was decided to list a medical supply inventory which would probably exceed the time of shelter stay and would provide for continuing emergency care in the post-shelter period. It should be remembered that conditions will not be normal immediately following a disaster. The personal physician may not be available; pharmacies may be destroyed or looted; transportation and communication may be paralyzed. Hence the reason for suggesting "more than enough" supplies; and for recommending that each individual who may require shelter protection bring with him, if possible, a substantial supply of the medications he may need. This may require consultation with a physician in order to be able to purchase a larger-than-usual quantity of prescription items. At the same time, "shelf life" must be taken into consideration in order that the prescriptions do not become stale, and, in a few instances, dangerous.

It is not possible to accurately predict the number of people who will need shelter. But it would be a plus, where it can be done, to include in the shelter census a physician, a nurse, or a paramedic.

When it is possible to leave the shelter for various periods of time the emergency bag will allow for up to 30 seriously injured victims to be cared for.

Portable Emergency Medical Kit to Supplement the Inventory of Emergency Medical Supplies for Shelters

— Henry C. Huntley, M.D.
— Max Klinghoffer, M.D.
— Elizabeth A. Weiler, R.N.

Whatever the type of disaster which required shelter, there will be a time when one or more of the occupants may leave the shelter. This may be after a short stay, or, in the event of ionizing radiation in the environment, there may be a period of time in which it will be unsafe for anyone to leave the shelter. Later, it may be possible for a few individuals to leave the security of the shelter for short

periods of time. And outside the shelter, there will be those who did not have adequate protection, and there will be those who are injured. The portable emergency medical kit is used for this situation. Paramedics and EMTs have found it useful to utilize a compartmented fishing tackle box for this purpose, and in most cases that is an excellent device. However, when climbing over wreck-

age or debris, or in snow or mud, the bag with handles and back-pack straps is helpful.

Inventory of emergency medical bag:

Heavy canvas bag, with heavy-duty metal zipper closure, and with flap to protect the zipper. This bag must have sturdy carrying handles, and should also have straps which convert it to a back-pack.

- 4 large field dressings, sterile
- 12 abdominal pads, sterile
- 200 4"x4" surgical sponges, sterile, in packs of ten each.
- 4 "Esmarch" type tourniquets
- 3 adult airways, disposable
- 3 children's airways, disposable
- 4 large bulb syringes ("Asepto" type, not glass)
- 8 catheters #12 (to be used with above syringes for manual suction)
- 6 bandage scissors
- 6 6" elastic bandages (such as "ACE")
- 6 4" elastic bandages
- 6 2" elastic bandages (keep in mind the danger of the narrow elastic bandage acting as a tourniquet)
- 60 alcohol prep sponges (individual, in foil)
- 12 rolls 3" roller gauze
- 12 rolls 3" form fitting gauze
- 1 large roll adhesive tape (various widths)



The Emergency Medical Kit

- 8 long life D cells (to be stored in sealed plastic bags; no cells to be stored in flashlights)

Addendum: If kit is to be used by medically trained personnel, the following should be added:

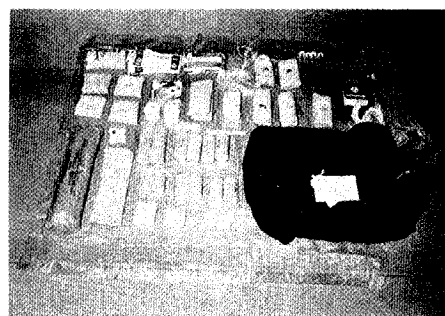
- 12 disposable hypodermic syringes with 27 gauge needles, 3/4" long
- 6 bags, 1000 cc each, 5% glucose in lactated Ringer's solution
- 12 administration sets for intravenous fluids
- 6 tourniquets (each 20" Penrose tubing)



As a Backpack

physician and/or a pharmacist. An arrangement may be established (as was done at O'Hare Airport) to transfer these items, well before the shelf life date of expiration, to a medical facility which will be able to use them before expiration date. Financial arrangements in such a trade may vary from one institution to another. This method requires "flagging" of such items in order that they are not stored past the shelf life. It has been shown that most pharmaceuticals are still usable long after the expiration date; but this is not true of all medications, and a notable exception is the antibiotic family of the "mycin" class. Although many such pharmaceuticals could be used safely well beyond the shelf life date, in today's climate, there might be a certain legal risk in doing so.

The emergency bag will also provide care for a larger number of victims not so seriously injured. □



Display of Contents

- 100 1" dressings ("Band Aid" type)
- 50 identification tags (METTAG)
- 6 grease pencils or Paper Mate pens (store with METTAG)
- 1 clipboard (5"x7")
- 2 vinyl sheets, transparent, each 6'x6'
- 4 large spike nails (for securing vinyl sheets)
- 1 resuscitation bag
- 2 cervical collars, adult, with Velcro closure
- 2 cervical collars, child's, with Velcro closure
- 1 set pneumatic splints (half arm, full arm, half leg, full leg)
- 12 basswood splints
- 12 rolls sheet wadding, 4"
- 4 combination adult and child's resuscitubes
- 4 doorstops, wedge shaped, preferably rubber (instead of door stops, bite sticks may be used)
- 2 flashlights, using 2 D cells each

- 12 ampules Caffein-Sodium Benzoate, .5 Gram

NOTE: the vinyl sheets, 6'x6' are for the purpose of cleanliness. It is not possible, in the field, to maintain a sterile environment. One sheet should be placed on the ground (or other surface) and anchored at each corner with spikes. The second sheet may be used to cover the supplies on the bottom sheet, and to protect against dust or precipitation. It is useful also to have the top sheet anchored by two of the spikes.

In this era of an uncontrolled epidemic of AIDS, we should also include 60 pairs of disposable plastic gloves, large, in order to protect the rescuer and to avoid spreading the virus from one victim to another.

With regard to the "shelf life" of certain medications, it would be well to discuss this in advance with a

ERRATA

There are a few errors in the article "Emergency Medical Supplies for Shelters" which appeared on pages 24 to 26 of the June 1991 issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense*:

Page 26, column 1, line 37: "Softkins" should be "Sofkins"

Page 26, column 2, line 13: Add after "Demerol, 50 mg./cc" etc—

"Lidocaine, HC1 1% plain, 50cc vials. 6 vials
Alcohol prep sponges, individual, in foil . . 500 "pkgs."

Page 26, column 2, line 14: "Morphine and Demoral and controlled drugs" should read: "Morphine and Demerol are controlled drugs."

Page 26, column 2, 3 lines from bottom of page: "shelt" should be "shelf."

John Bex, who writes extensively for patriotic publications, is a serious student of Chinese history — and a leading proponent of a strong homeland defense for the United States. Here he demonstrates the far-reaching civil defense value of The Great Wall of China and shows that when defenses are strengthened and maintained they serve to discourage aggressor attack and provide peace. When neglect sets in and they deteriorate they provide paths for attack and invasion.

John Bex checks out a part
of The Great Wall. →



The Great Wall of China

— Col. John E. Bex, USAF (Ret.)

To me, the Great Wall of China is a more stupendous achievement than any of the classical "Seven Wonders of the World." It has been estimated that the labor expended in building the Great Wall would have been sufficient to build 30 Egyptian pyramids. The Wall extends for 3,700 miles from a point north of Peking not far from the Pacific Ocean to a point west and south where the Himalayan mountains can be seen.

The Wall consists of many different walls or portions constructed by various emperors over a period of about two thousand years. The most recent work of building or rebuilding was done during the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) a few hundred years ago. It is this most recently rebuilt portion which attracts most visitors near Peking. Other more distant portions of the Wall have fallen into decay and are now only low mounds of earth or no longer visible. Stone, brick and earth were all used in different portions of the Wall.

The Wall represents in concrete and enduring form the centuries-long struggle of the Chinese against the Barbarians. No wall (or defense) is

any good, of course, unless it is properly manned and defended in an active way. During many periods of Chinese history, the Great Wall did serve its purpose quite well.

However, the Chinese have very mixed feelings about the Great Wall because of the massive brutality various emperors have exercised in building it. It is said that every kilometer of the Wall contains bodies of those killed in the course of its construction.

The Wall's construction is most closely associated with Emperor Qin Shi Huang who came to throne in 246 B.C. Qin is a good candidate for first prize for brutal, murderous tyrants. His Chinese biographer, Ssuma-Ch'ien, gave this description of him, writing during the second century B.C.:

"He had a snub nose, eyes like slits and a bulging chest. He had a voice of a wolf and the heart of a tiger; he was crafty, mean and depraved."

During his lifetime he ordered more than 1,400,000 people to be decapitated or put to death with one kind of

torture or another.

Instead of being respected as the father of his country, his name has been cursed by the Chinese for 2,000 years. When Qin died in 210 B.C. at the age of 49, his magnificent palaces were looted and destroyed. The dynasty he bragged would last for 10,000 generations was overthrown three years after his death. The parallel with Hitler and his 1,000-year Reich comes immediately to mind. Qin was a sort of military genius, like Genghis Khan in this respect, and also a great builder.

During the nineteenth century, Europeans visited different sections of the Great Wall and realized its full extent. With the Wall were many kinds of forts and barracks. There are over 25,000 towers 40 feet high still standing. These were built at intervals of about 700 feet as an integral part of the Wall, exactly two bowshots of the Chinese bow of the time. The Chinese soldiers used powerful crossbows with steel tipped arrows that could pierce the metal armor of their opponents.

The section of the Wall near Peking is 20 feet high and made of granite

blocks and surmounted by a 5-foot high ironplated parapet. It has a paved road wide enough for five horses to gallop abreast. But, horses and chariots could not run very far — only the distance between two towers, since the towers block the way and have entrances large enough only for a man. The Wall was built for the use of foot soldiers.

The labor of building the mountainous sections must have been enormous since it reaches points nearly two miles high and the huge stone blocks would have to be hauled up to those heights mainly by human hands. In the desert the builders used layers of sand, pebbles and twigs covered with adobe bricks. During the many centuries that passed, much of this construction has crumbled into shapeless mounds.

Emperor Qin incorporated walls that were built earlier by other regimes into his own construction work. The wall sections parallel and symbolize quite well the first great unification of the Chinese people.

It is estimated that Qin conscripted a million laborers using women as well as men in his construction work on the Great Wall. "Conscript" is probably too weak a word since the laborers were treated more like slaves. Housed in vermin-infested camps, working naked in the summer, clad only with skins and rags in the winter, they died by the tens of thousands from exposure, disease, exhaustion and hunger. And their bodies were thrown into the foundations. The Wall has been called "the longest cemetery on earth." Even today, songs lamenting the fate of these victims are sung in China.

A complete plan of the Wall seems to have been made by French missionaries in the 18th century. It was drawn on silk and was said to cover the entire Wall, but it has never been found. In the 17th century, Geil, the American explorer, estimated that he covered about 2,400 miles when he went around it. This estimate was later confirmed by Frenchman Georges-Marie Haardt when he followed up all the loops and spurs which amount to about half the length. The shortest route he found to be about 1,110 miles. An encyclopedia gives the length as 1,600 miles. But there are many more mounds of earth braced with bamboo bundles which are not taken into account. Since Marco Polo didn't mention the Wall, although he spent more than 10 years in China,

Europeans had long doubted its very existence.

We are told that under Qin the Wall was definitely a prison since all the jails of the empire were emptied and their occupants sent to be added to the mass of peasant laborers. Still needing manpower, reluctant civil servants, including dishonest tax collectors constituting an array of clerks, were added.

At the time he built the Wall, Qin also built thirty-four fortified towns to act as command headquarters, supply posts and base workshops. All around the Wall and the towns, the land was cleared, sown and harvested to feed the workers, but this supply was not reliable and adequate. Therefore, supplies were requisitioned throughout the whole Empire. Endless food convoys moved across this vast expanse of land, and many of them were lost.

The Wall covers three areas of different geological types:

(1) The desert, in the West, from Kiayuikan in the Chinese port of Kanen, between the Tibetan frontier and the Gobi desert as far as Ningsia where Ghengis Khan crossed the Yellow River.

As far as Liangchow, in an area of low hills (between 3,000-6,000 feet), the rampart, which consists of unsteady embankments, is in a bad state. For long distances few traces remain at all.

But from Liangchow to Chungwei, the Wall includes a triple line of defense at the place where five rivers, all tributaries of the Yellow River, meet. Their valleys are danger spots from the point of view of invasion. Near Sining Fu, in the Ho Tao Valley, a spur runs ninety-three miles to the south, parallel to the Tibetan frontier. It is in this reinforced section that the Wall climbs to 6,000 feet near the famous Koko Nor Lake, which is perched at a height of 9,600 feet and is said to have "water soft as silk."

(2) The mud region that lies within the large bend of the Yellow River, across the Ordon steppes which consists of 40,000 square miles of dunes and quicksand. It was here that the pressure from Mongolia became strongest and finally caused a breach in the Wall in the twelfth century, leaving the way into China open to Ghengis Khan. There was fierce fighting here on both sides of the Wall and the nomadic tribes who still live there say that with the whistling of the wind across the dunes at night

they can hear the cries of the dying Chinese soldiers pleading for mercy and cursing their Mongolian attackers.

(3) The mountains to the East. After following the Yellow River, the Wall goes towards Peking, providing for the defense of that city by a loop of some 250 miles. It is here that the Wall is in the best state of preservation, for it lies near the capitol of the Empire which ever since the modern era has been destroyed, resited and rebuilt. After Peking it twists along the Yellow Sea as far as Shanhaikwan over a fairly high mountain range. Not far away at Chinwangtao, according to the American explorer Geil, there stands a small temple erected to the memory of Princess Yen. Her husband Prince Yen was defeated by Emperor Qin and forced to work on the Wall. He died and when the Princess found his body by the rampart she was heartbroken and flung herself into the sea. "This woman" runs an inscription in the temple, "will be honored for all time, but the Emperor Qin will be detested forever."

In spite of the vast period of time over which the Wall was constructed by different regimes and different geological regions that it traversed, there is a high degree of uniformity about the way it was built. Most of it consists of two walls built on foundations 6 to 12 feet in height and 4 feet 6 inches in thickness. The walls themselves measure 4 feet 6 inches at the base and 18 inches at the top, rising to a height of 21 to 24 feet above ground level, including the parapets, which are 4 feet 6 inches high. The two facings are built of bricks cemented together with mortar.

The bricks were frequently made on the spot, but the big blocks of stone were dragged there by men or in



President George Bush has a word with John Bex.

steep places by goats which were specially trained and harnessed together for that purpose.

The spaces between the outer brick facings, which were about fifteen feet wide, were filled with clay which was sometimes brought from a great distance, especially in the mountainous districts, by vast numbers of coolies who carried two baskets suspended from a bamboo rod, a method which is still used today. The clay was pushed down either by men's feet or by heavy tree trunks which were used as long rollers or else turned on the end and used as piledrivers. The clay was then covered by a causeway of bricks of roughly hewn stones.

At the base of the parapets, there were loopholes set at an angle which made it possible to shoot arrows almost vertically downwards, reducing wastage and preventing attackers from scaling the Wall.

When Earl Montgomery went to China as Ambassador for George III, his first sight of the Wall, in 1793, filled him with astonishment and led him to utter grave reflections. He wrote:

"Whenever a race of people who are civilized enough to cultivate the land, have as neighbors another race who are still merely hunters, possessing as it were the characteristics of highly developed animals, the first race builds fortifications and the second race destroys them. . . . But the fate of war-like nations today cannot be governed by barriers of this sort. The power of armies triumphs over every kind of obstacle. No fortifications are impregnable. But they can slow down the enemy's progress."

In these few sentences, the noble English lord sums up the entire history of the Great Wall through twenty-two centuries.

After he defeated the Huns, Emperor Qin realized that he had on his hands hundreds of thousands of soldiers, mainly from distant provinces, some of them mercenaries, some soldiers of fortune, and that it would have been dangerous to let them remain idle. What is more, if the vast communities he had subdued were now moved closer to the Wall, from north to south and from east to west, he would avoid the possible recurrence of Chinese feudalism, for he was determined to stamp this menace out, and the mass transfer of population would prevent its renewal.

He divided the mass of men, victors and vanquished, into two groups who were now merged in the cause of national security: The workers would work while the defenders would

occupy the Wall and maintain it while it was being built.

There were three different defensive systems: (1) Watchtowers which allowed the enemies' movements to be observed from far away. The distance between these watchtowers varies from 100 to 500 yards; and they are set closest together at vulnerable spots, placed so that the enemy could be caught between two lines of archery fire. The smallest of these towers accommodated about ten men who divided their time, day and night, between rapid scrutiny of the surrounding area and the supervision of the peasants who came and went as they cultivated the land on both sides of the Wall. These small forts were about forty feet square and forty feet high, standing on top of the Wall and overhanging its edge. (2) Garrison-towers which were much larger, some of them reaching a length of over 60 feet. They were usually built over the entrances to the Wall, and narrow gates opened inward and outward, leaving room for a horse and its rider to pass through. They also served as arsenals, and along with additional arms, they housed fuel stores, food and medicines calculated to last for a period of four moons. Their garrisons varied from 100 to 200 men and usually commanded an isolated camp or group of villages. (3) Light cavalry which was augmented by foot squadrons constituted the last defense system of the Wall. Day and night the cavalry went around the ramparts giving orders for assembly or dispersal according to the tactical needs of the moment. The watchmen posted along the battlements gave the alarm signal by means of gongs, trumpets, damp straw smoke or banners of different colors. At night blazing logs sprinkled with metal oxide to make the flames burn different colors were used as signals.

When the alarm was given, the soldiers — who were peasants at the same time, because they cultivated the surrounding fields and regarded the harvest as their pay — left their fields, put on helmets and armor, took their posts, filled quivers and tightened bows, rushed up ramps or ladders leading to the ramparts and riddled the enemy with projectiles fired through the battlements. In the fifteenth century Yung Lu, the third Emperor (1403-1424) of the Ming Dynasty, provided the first artillery on the towers and the raiders were re-

pulsed with cannon balls. The cannons were made of iron or brass and installed at the loopholes on the ramparts. They were mounted on tripods or stands with wheels.

The Great Wall and its approaches were subject to continual inspections by the emperors themselves or by their envoys. Some writers state that at various stages between 600 and 1000 A.D., the Wall was defended by three million men — a remarkable defense which has hardly been equalled in modern times. It allowed soldiers to be positioned all along the fighting line.

The Great Wall, though broken through in times of China's weakness and disunity, was generally speaking a great defense and served several different functions. The major functions can be summarized in three points:

First, to prevent harassing and wrecking in order to maintain the stability of the state and the security of the people. This was the main task of the Great Wall.

Secondly, to open up wasteland and grow food grains and protect the cultivated land to boost production in the frontier regions.

Finally, a third function of the Wall was to protect communications and the safe passage of tradesmen. During the reign of Qin the northern regions were connected with the capital, Sianyang, by wide roads, and the 12 prefectures (set up by Qin) along the Great Wall were also linked by wide roads. There was a constant flow of traffic and trade. The Great Wall was an important guarantee for the safety of these roads.

From 1211 to 1213 came the tidal wave of the famous Genghis Khan invasion. For two years he was held back by the Wall. The Mongols who were united and given great impetus by Khan did succeed in breaking through the Wall at a time when it was poorly defended and conquered the whole of China, just as they came close to conquering Europe as well.

Khan finally broke through triumphantly at Ningsia, came through the Yang Kao Pass, and captured Peking, where he installed the dynasty of his successors, who were then continued by the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644).

The Manchus also succeeded in breaking through the Wall in 1644 and conquered China. The Manchu Dynasty lasted until 1912. The upkeep of the Wall has never been abandoned entirely. □

From the Halls of Congress...

A

CLEAR

VOICE

On Monday, May 3, 1971, Congressman John G. Schmitz (35th District, California) addressed the House of Representatives on the subject of civil defense. As a basis for his remarks he used Joanne Gailar's article "Is the Soviet Civil Defense Program Really Better Than Ours?" which appeared in the March-April 1971 issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense* [then *Survive*].

Said Congressman Schmitz in part:

Mr. Speaker, recent confirmation of the continuing Soviet effort to attain an unsurpassed military capability on the nuclear level has been brought to our attention by the Secretary of Defense and Senator Henry Jackson. While they have dealt in the main with the most recent developments in Soviet deployment of strategic offensive and defensive weapons, the Soviets now have an inter-continental ballistic missile force practically 50 percent larger than ours in numbers of delivery vehicles and many times larger than ours in terms of total megatonnage or destructive power, there has been no real official notice taken of an equally determined drive being undertaken by the Soviets to improve their civil defense capabilities.

Civil defense is of real importance to a power like the Soviet Union whose force in being and under construction make sense only when viewed in light of the intention to acquire a first-strike capability against the United States. This is because a first-strike capability consists in being able to lower the enemy's retaliatory capability below a certain threshold of acceptable damage through the use of counterforce weaponry and ballistic missile defense — BMD. . . .

Civil defense procedures limit damage. A well organized civil defense program, especially easy to organize in a totalitarian society such as the Soviet Union, can substantially lower the level of damage to the population resulting from a nuclear exchange. . . .

While serious analysts of nuclear strategy have long ago seen through the spurious thinking behind the assured destruction strategy advocated by former Secretary of Defense McNamara — that is, constructing one's military forces in such a manner so that retaliation is limited to striking only enemy civilians and industry while hoping against hope that the enemy would not develop an efficient means of effectively limiting this damage to himself through a combination of offensive and defensive systems — the United States has still not taken measures designed to alter our force posture in a manner suitable to implementing a sounder strategy. On the other hand, the Soviets are going all out to lower the level of damage we are able to inflict.

In a letter to the *Journal of Civil Defense* (*Survive*), May 5, 1971, Congressman Schmitz wrote:

Your efforts toward making the American people aware of some of the essential factors on which their survival depends are greatly appreciated by those of us in the Congress who are attempting to reverse the currently existing trends in the area of national defense which are leading toward final national disaster.

The problem involved in raising public interest toward defense matters, as I am sure you are aware, is that the threat is not immediately perceptible. . . .

Correct conception has been distorted to the point where it is very difficult to make many of our leading figures understand that the probability of nuclear war is directly related to the probability of the Soviet Union being able to achieve a favorable decision using this method of struggle.

However, it is absolutely necessary that prevailing trends be reversed and if enough of us keep at it the possibility exists that we may be able to prevent the final Pearl Harbor. □

REVIEWS

DISASTER ASSISTANCE: *Federal, State and Local Responses to Natural Disasters Need Improvement*, by United States General Accounting Office (Document #GAO/RCED-91-43). Available from GAO, Box 6015, Gaithersburg, MD 20877. March 1991. 71 pages.

— Reviewed by Col. John E. Bex, USAF (Ret.)

It is clear that nature cares nothing at all for administrative convenience, since the two greatest disasters in recent United States history occurred almost simultaneously on opposite sides of the continent: Hurricane Hugo in September 1989 on the east coast and the Loma Prieta earthquake in October on the west coast.

How did the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) respond to this double challenge?

Pretty well, according to this very thorough assessment by the GAO — all things considered. It reports:

State officials in the five States said that FEMA promptly satisfied nearly all State requests for essential items, such as food, water, and generators. In fact, 80 percent of the 121 local emergency management officials GAO surveyed said that no requested assistance for essential items was delayed long enough to hinder their ability to respond effectively. In addition, 98 percent said their emergency shelters were opened within 1 day of the disaster.

The report finds, indeed, that there is room for improvement in a number of areas. But it would be remarkable — and an example of unintelligent behavior — if FEMA had learned nothing from this massive, complex experience. FEMA is already engaged in implementing many of the suggested improvements.

In the stressful days of these disasters, there appeared in the press some criticisms of FEMA's role, but most of this criticism was uninformed, having been made in relative ignorance of the limitations under which FEMA must work. FEMA has never had the resources, funds, or authority to operate as an ideal, comprehensive disaster response system, but must work mainly through the States and regional and local authorities. In making their assessment, the authors of this report seem to understand these constraints very well and ex-

hibit, in fact, an unusual depth of understanding of how the government actually works and is required to work under existing laws.

The authors make one recommendation which goes to the heart of the matter:

The Congress may wish to consider providing FEMA with authority to perform as a first response agency, where such assistance is warranted, and should consider authorizing FEMA to institute approaches that provide permanent, rather than temporary, housing to disaster victims.

So-called temporary housing too often amounts to practically no housing at all.

Another perceptive comment which points in the right direction, about something with which FEMA is currently struggling, is:

In addition, some FEMA and State and local emergency management officials believe FEMA's training courses are overly focused on civil defense preparedness. Although some of civil defense training is applicable to natural disasters, not all phases of disaster emergency management are adequately covered.

After nearly a half century of moving almost entirely in one direction, fundamental reorientation is not a simple matter.

The authors also took the trouble to inform themselves about the situation in the Virgin Islands, the area where the response to the disaster was poorest. They note:

According to a FEMA regional authority, the former Virgin Islanders' emergency management director did not want FEMA involved in his managerial decisions and therefore did not send representatives to FEMA-sponsored training. . . .

When States and/or local governments do not comply with agreed-upon objectives, correct problems uncovered in exercises, or participate in training, FEMA has no practical means of requiring that they do so.

An example of improvements needed is reprogramming the computer systems so as to avoid making duplicate payments based on duplicate registrations, as was sometimes done. A really superior computer programmer might have foreseen and provided for this eventuality by developing a complex system of checks and counterchecks in the program. However, generally speaking, gov-

ernment agencies do not pay for and do not get this higher level of quality in their computer programming.

One is reminded of the computer saying, based on long experience: "Why is there always enough time to do it over, but never time to do it right?"

THE CONSERVATIVE CONSTITUTION, by Russell Kirk. Published by Regnery Gateway, 1130 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. 241 pages. Price: \$22.95.

(The following is copied from a book review in America's Future's newsletter *A Monthly Review Of News, Books, and Public Affairs*.)

In recent years we have adopted a legal standard which involves a "broad" interpretation of what the written word of the U.S. Constitution really means. It is, we have been told, a "living" constitution precisely because, in the hands of the Supreme Court, it can mean exactly what today's majority of nine wants it to mean. The Framers of the Constitution, and the ideas and concepts they intended to advance through the document they wrote, have been placed in the background. "Original intent," for many contemporary jurists, is a quaint notion, and hardly the way to proceed. Implicit in this approach to the law, of course, is that it makes our system precisely one of *men* and not *law*, quite the opposite of what the Framers sought to achieve.

The fact is that the U.S. Constitution is the most conservative of all written constitutions and has upheld order, justice and freedom for more than two centuries. . . .

In a thoughtful new book, *The Conservative Constitution*, Russell Kirk, one of our most respected scholars and the only man of letters to receive the Presidential Citizens Medal for Distinguished Service to the United States, examines the Constitution's sources, its conservative purpose, the struggles over its interpretation, and the prospects for its endurance during the 21st century. . . .

For most of the past 200 years, Kirk writes, ". . . the Constitution has succeeded as a restraint upon arbitrary power, rash innovation and what Tocqueville called 'the tyranny of the majority' . . ."

THE PIG BOOK — 1991, published by Citizens Against Government Waste, 1301 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20026. Attn.: Dept. B. Price: \$1.

— Reviewed by Bob Baffin.

This 8-page booklet (manuscript form) gives facts on wasteful spending of government money. It lists 40 examples, among which are:

\$1.3 million to assist in job retention for agricultural workers at the privately-owned Hamakua sugar cane mills in Hawaii, courtesy of Sen. Daniel Inouye (D-HI) Public Law 101-507, 104 Stat 1357

\$995,000 for a private performing arts center in North Miami Beach, Florida, from Rep. William Lehman (D-FL) Public Law 101-507, 104 Stat 1357

\$500,000 to restore the home of Lawrence Welk in Strasburg, North Dakota, population 553, which was not requested by the Welk family and was put in by Sen. Quentin Burdick (D-ND)

Citizens Against Government Waste also distributes a 1984 paperback titled *Burning Money* by leading government spending critic J. Peter Grace. The book is full of examples of waste, and sharp criticism of it, that relate poignantly to the situation today. (Not currently sold.)

Grace takes the title of his first chapter "A Billion Here, a Billion There . . ." from a statement by former Senator Everett Dirksen. Grace says:

Congress believes and the media report that a few billion dollars here and there won't matter. But as the late Senator Everett Dirksen said, "A billion here, a billion there, pretty soon we're talking about real money." No one in the leadership ranks of our government knows what "real money" is, and no one seems to care.

In his book Grace also cites the case — given quite a bit of publicity — of the \$7 hammer that the U.S. Navy paid \$436 for by the time all the administrative costs were added up.

The last chapter in Grace's book is titled "What We Can Do." And he says:

We need to administer shock treatment to our elected representatives and let them know that their continued fiscal irresponsibility can no longer be tolerated.

Maybe that would release monies to defend the country.

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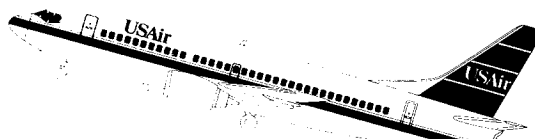
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LETTERS

Slickville, PA

Dear Dr. Ridgway,

I received my June copy of the *Journal of Civil Defense* today and quickly devoured your article, "Keep CD Civilian." Before I read your commentary, I had been inclined towards the proposal to place civil defense under the Pentagon. As I read the article, I was reminded of my own firsthand experience of the "cons" of military programs and structures.

As an Army lieutenant and captain in the Chemical Corps, I fought a daily battle against my superiors and the bureaucracy in order to carry out my assigned duties: preparing American troops for nuclear, biological, and chemical warfare.

"Equal opportunity/affirmative action" sensitivity training had greater priority than NBC defense training, which was given a great deal of lip service rather than active support by Army leadership. . . .

I believe now that civil defense would be given the same sort of minimal emphasis by the Pentagon that NBC defense is presently afforded. However, I would welcome the shifting of military resources into FEMA.

I really like the idea that you present on using excess military bases for civilian relocation or mass casualty care. Another possible use of these bases would be for civilian civil defense training.

Currently, the Department of the Army (in conjunction with the National Rifle Association) conducts a civilian marksmanship program. Why not civil defense training, perhaps similar to *Live Free's* survival training courses, conducted by civilian (and active and reserve) personnel? . . .

The greatest obstacle to instituting such a program, however, would be political. The political and intellectual "leadership" of this country would probably oppose entrusting the American masses with the skills and knowledge of self-survival and security. The concepts of self-reliance and public virtue are anathema to proponents of the welfare state. . . .

Very truly yours,
Anthony E. Bezich

Pensacola, FL

To whom it may concern:

I am very interested in becoming a member of The American Civil Defense Association. I feel that civil defense is a much neglected component of strategic deterrence and a prudent form of insurance for all emergencies, man-made and natural. The Navy has taught us the theory behind modern nuclear weapons, as well as the tactics involved in offensive and defensive use, including shipboard radiological defense and decontamination. I was shocked to find out how misinformed and unprotected the American public is. . . . I would like to get involved in revitalizing civil defense. . . .

Sincerely,
/s/ Van L. Emery
Ensign

From *The Wall Street Journal*:

Georgetown, Maine

In the aftermath of the electrical short circuit at the Maine Yankee Atomic Plant in Wiscasset (news article, May 1), a group of Georgetown citizens living close downwind of the plant was organized to make an onsite examination of the damage. This group included well-informed, retired electrical engineers, one of whom has much professional experience with turbo-generators and has been active in the investigation of seven hydrogen fires.

They were amazed that the small tear in the transformer casing caused by the shock of an electrical short circuit had been described by the media and misguided politicians as having "burst open by an explosion." There was no evidence of an explosion.

The conclusion was that the power-plant people had handled the short circuit and resulting hydrogen fire precisely in accordance with the best-established practice for combating a hydrogen flame.

The onsite examination, in which I participated, reinforced my belief in the ability, honesty and professional knowledge of the Yankee power-plant personnel.

Samuel P. Crosby,
Em. Mgt. Dir.

Chicago

Editor, *Journal of Civil Defense*:

Reading your journal, one is led to believe that the U.S., unlike some other countries, ignores civil defense shelter and other war preparations.

This is simply not so. For instance, the world's No. 1 blast shelter is near Colorado Springs. It is the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD). It is buried in the heart of Cheyenne Mountain where an excavated 4½ acres contain eleven steel buildings mounted on huge steel springs and hydraulic shock absorbers. Double 30-ton steel doors protect the entrance, which is a narrow 1,400-foot tunnel. It will house an American-Canadian military group of 900 specialists who will monitor the progress of nuclear war on the outside.

And are you forgetting the coast-to-coast network of underground AT&T cables — with their 40 or 50 buried control centers with shock-mounted equipment, etc.?

And what about the President himself? When a satellite detects a nuclear launch, he and his entourage are quickly helicoptered to Andrews Air Force Base where Air Force One takes them aloft out of harm's way.

There are many more examples. You need to recognize them.

Sincerely,
Adolph Trek

Note: All true and commendable. Leadership takes care of many vital services in event of nuclear attack. And citizens alert to the danger have in many cases provided for protection. This represents about 1% of population. Better 1% than none. We worry about families and friends of the 900 NORAD people in and around Colorado Springs — about 200,000 of them. And 250 million (less the 1%) across the nation. And the "haves" being envied by the "have-nots."

What goes through a technician's mind inside the NORAD when he realizes that his wife and children are exposed to the death threat he is being protected from?

And what pride would the President take in the teamwork it takes to fly him to safety while his compatriots become bomb debris below? After it's over, those who survive by accident or private shelter may have a word or two to say about preparedness for all.

Even the lowly Scud and its nemesis the Patriot have made many in Middle East countries now think about shelter — building shelter. In the U.S. too. But quietly.

Protection for a selected few makes little sense — especially in a Democracy. — Ed.

STATE DEPARTMENT BRIEFING: SOVIET-AMERICAN RELATIONS

— Henry C. Huntley, M.D.

The purpose of the June 11th State Department conference was to brief non-governmental organizations and to gain feedback.

Curtis Kamman, Deputy Assistant Secretary for European and Canadian Affairs, spoke on the new era in U.S.-Soviet relations. He said:

Our relationships are largely dependent on past and present changes in Soviet policy and the openness, or lack thereof, in their society.

There have been recent reversals in the secrecy long present in the attitude towards the West. Despite the swings in policy the U.S. and the USSR have worked closely on arms control as well as on the defection of the Eastern European countries that had been a part of the Soviet orbit. One of the major problems of the USSR is the appearance of the various ethnic groups seeking independence. This has produced a backlash in the trend toward openness and economic reforms. At the present time there is largely agreement between the Soviet Union and the U.S. on the need for voluntary cooperation, and we have hopes for fuller progress.

The present points of conflict are:

1. Soviet military hardware already in the Persian Gulf area and continued shipments.
2. The Angolan civil war which now appears to be winding down.
3. The civil war in Cambodia (in this area the Soviets have agreed to work with the National Security Council to settle disagreements).
4. A wide range of smaller issues such as arms to Afghanistan.
5. Small differences with respect to Middle East problems.
6. Arms control. Have agreed to reduce arms and troops in Central Europe. There is disagreement on counting troops, but a solution is near.
7. START Treaty: The basic issues are resolved. Some technical problems remain. A summit meeting depends on their resolution.
8. Economic relations: The Soviets are seeking both technical help and money. It appears that significant aid will largely depend on future progress toward democratization. The Soviets have liberalized travel and immigration laws and in turn are seeking most-favored nation status in trade with the U.S.

Eugene McAllister, Assistant Secretary for Economic and Business Affairs, stated that the economic changes now occurring may be more significant than the political changes in the USSR as well as much of the rest of the world. It is hoped that these changes will result in political changes and removal of trade barriers — and will thereby help meet the basic needs of the people of all countries.

NATIONAL FIRE ACADEMY ANNOUNCES 1991/1992 COURSES

On-Campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center in Emmitsburg, Maryland are outlined in detail in a new National Fire Academy 1991-92 *Catalog of On-Campus Courses*. These courses are aimed at students involved in fire protection and control activities.

Courses are divided into two semesters. First semester: September 30, 1991 to March 31, 1992, and the second semester: April 1, 1992 to October 2, 1992.

For further information and copy of catalog contact: Federal Emergency Mgmt. Agency, P.O. Box 70274, Washington, D.C. 20024-0274.

KITTY KELLEY'S NANCY REAGAN BIOGRAPHY: "TRASHY"

Reed Irvine, Chairman of Accuracy in Media and Joseph C. Goulden, AIM's Director of Media Analysis critique the controversial biography of Nancy Reagan by Kitty Kelley in the July issue of *New Dimensions*. "Many of the book's specific claims," they point out, "have been shot down like so many Scud missiles."

A *Time/CNN* poll excerpt shows that 82% of those contacted rated the biography as "trashy."

But maybe, point out Irvine and Goulden, Kitty Kelley "can well afford a little mud on her reputation after being so well paid — she pocketed a cool \$3.5 million. . . ."

KARL LUNDGREN COMES UP WITH TACDA CODICIL FORM

Informed of the TACDA need for financial support and recent operational economies, Karl Lundgren, a member of TACDA since its founding in 1962, has through legal council presented TACDA with a codicil form that will apply to wills in any state in the country. Lundgren holds a BSJ in Public Relations and an M.Ed. in Education.

The codicil, in effect, leaves a specified amount or percentage of the testator's estate to "The American Civil Defense Association, an incorporated, non-profit organization, Starke, FL." The language of the bequest is as follows:

NOW THEREFORE:

1. I give to The American Civil Defense Association the sum of \$_____ in U.S. dollars or _____ per cent of my gross estate as defined by the regulations of the United States Internal Revenue Service, whichever is greater, valued as of the date of my death.

2. I hereby modify, amend and extend my said will in accordance with the provisions of this Codicil, and, as herein modified, I do hereby confirm and republish my said will.

"I believe," said Lundgren, "that a number of us are serious about continuing a relentless campaign to promote an effective defense of our country — something we do not now have."

"Many of us have already lived well beyond our life expectancy, and I think it is especially appropriate for those in this category who can appreciate our homeland defense problems, to give this kind of backing to an organization we have faith in. It's an expression of the courage of our convictions, an investment."

Lundgren himself is an example of special physical courage. A victim of polio, and severely crippled, Lundgren lives today in retirement at his more-than-modest trailer in a remote wooded section of Windsor, Florida.

Assisting Lundgren is Betty Nice, a member of the TACDA Board of Directors and herself a retiree.

Copies of the TACDA codicil form may be obtained from TACDA, P.O. Box 1057, Starke, FL 32091 (or phone 904-964-5397 — FAX: 904-964-9641).

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54 articles on shelter of various types appearing in the last 23 years of *Journal of Civil Defense* are now available in a compact loose-leaf binder for those interested in researching shelter possibilities. Prepared in response to new interest in protective shelter. \$29.50 from *Journal of Civil Defense*, P.O. Box 910, Starke, Florida 32091 (Tel: 904/964-5397 — FAX: 904/964-9641).

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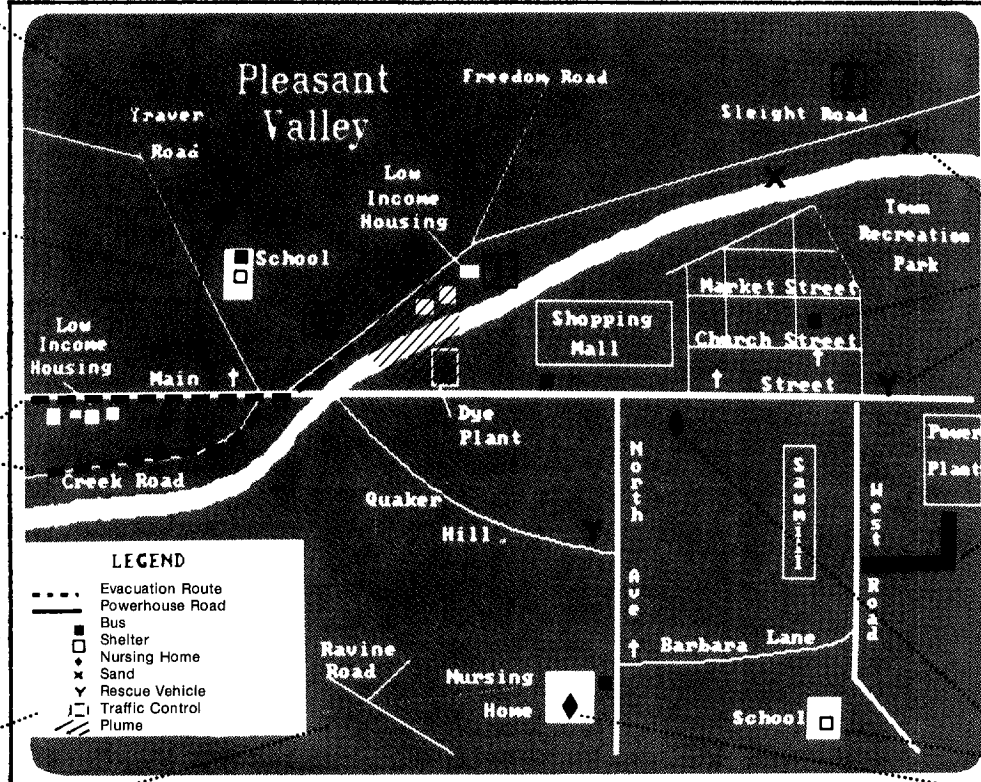
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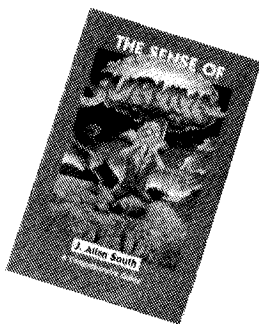
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TOO GOOD TO FILE

PRESS RELEASE:

INTERNATIONAL FREEDOM FOUNDATION APPOINTS RICHARD SINCERE AS DIRECTOR OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS

[Sincere has been prominently involved in TACDA affairs for the past 10 years as Vice President, has written for the *Journal of Civil Defense* and has been an active participant in TACDA seminars. He has been a member of the planning team for the 1991 TACDA Seminar in Las Vegas and will again be an active participant.]

(Washington, June 12, 1991) — The International Freedom Foundation [IFF] announced today the appointment of Richard Sincere as Director of African Affairs. He will be responsible for all aspects of IFF's research and publications program related to sub-Saharan Africa, working closely with Senior Policy Analyst Margaret Calhoun in Washington and with IFF's Johannesburg office. He will be editor of *Sub-Saharan Monitor*, a bimonthly newsletter on events and trends in Africa and will contribute to IFF's other publications. Last month he testified on behalf of IFF before the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Africa on the topic of U.S. development assistance.

Richard E. Sincere, Jr., 32, of Arlington, Virginia, comes to IFF with extensive experience in African politics and economics and U.S. policy toward Africa. He was previously a staff member at the Ethics and Public Policy Center and the Center for Strategic and International Studies. As a freelance writer and editor, his clients have included the American Enterprise Institute, Capital Research Center, Heritage Foundation, and U.S. Institute of Peace. He is the author of two books, *The Politics of Sentiment: Churches and Foreign Investment in South Africa* (1984) and *Sowing the Seeds of Free Enterprise: The Politics of U.S. Economic Aid in Africa* (published by IFF in 1990), and co-editor (with Zbigniew Brzezinski) of *Promise or Peril: The Strategic Defense Initiative* (1986).

Sincere's wide-ranging interests in both domestic and foreign policy issues have led him to publish articles in literally dozens of newspapers, professional journals, and maga-

zines. . . .

Sincere has been a guest lecturer at numerous colleges and universities here and abroad. . . . He has appeared on CNN's "Crossfire," WHMM-TV's "Evening Exchange," WTTG-TV's "Panorama," South African Broadcasting Corporation, Wisconsin Public Radio Network, RKO Radio Network, Christian Broadcasting Network, and numerous TV and radio programs throughout the United States.

Sincere received a B.S.F.S. (Bachelor of Science in Foreign Service) degree from Georgetown University in 1981 and an M.Sc. (Master of Science) degree in international relations from the London School of Economics and Political Science in 1987. He is a member of the board and vice president of The American Civil Defense Association, a member of the board of Peaceful Progress in South Africa, and state chairman of the Libertarian Party of Virginia.

The International Freedom Foundation is a non-profit, educational foundation which works to expand free markets and individual rights throughout the world. It is headquartered in Washington, D.C., and has offices in London, Hamburg, Brussels, and Johannesburg.

■

CUBAN AIDS CONTROL

HIV infection rates in many Caribbean nations are among the highest in the world (*Science*, 19 April, p. 372). Not so in Cuba, where the virus is virtually unknown. This commendable state of affairs stems in part from a measure that would be anathema in most of the rest of the world: quarantine of everyone who tests positive for HIV.

According to the latest figures provided by Cuban health officials to the Pan American Health Organization, Cuba's population of 11 million includes only 73 AIDS cases, giving an overall infection rate of less than .001% in most of the adult population. . . .

For now, Cuba's experience has shown that there are effective, albeit draconian, public health measures for controlling HIV.

— *Science*, 10 May 1991

HISTORY AND LESSONS UNLEARNED

Historians concede that in the decades between the armistice in 1918 and the onset of World War II, the defeated Germans, not the victorious Allies, learned the lessons of the battlefield best. . . .

Is America about to make a blunder as historic as that of the triumphant World War I Allies? So it would seem.

Sunday's papers [June 16th] reported that GOP Sens. John Warner of Virginia, William Cohen of Maine and Richard Lugar of Indiana are about to join Democrats to cut the heart out of America's future defense by voting to eliminate all funding for any space defense against missile attack.

America-hating regimes will possess . . . missiles with ranges of thousands of miles

What a folly. For the first "space war" is not in our future; it is in our past.

U.S. satellites were crucial to victory in the gulf war. Space-based sensors located enemy forces; space-based communications allowed U.S. commanders to monitor the battlefield, space-based navigation guided Stealth fighters, cruise missiles and troops to their targets. . . .

In the new century, America-hating regimes will possess not only Scuds with a range of several hundred miles and warheads of hundreds of pounds, but missiles with ranges of thousands of miles and warheads with the explosive power of thousands of tons of TNT.

Yet the United States has the capacity to put in space, by 1996, 1,000 smart weapons called Brilliant Pebbles, which could destroy over enemy territory any missile attack aimed at us or our allies, as we slept. Each Brilliant Pebble can be bought for \$1 million. For the cost of two B-2 bombers, we could deploy enough to thwart any but an all-out Soviet missile attack. Why build expensive weapons to incinerate our enemies when America's goal should be to defend and preserve our own country? . . .

— Pat Buchanan, Tribune Media Services, June 21, 1991

THIRD WORLD REPORTS: NUCLEAR WEAPONS ON WAY

According to a report in the *Wall Street Journal*, U.S. officials believe that China is in the process of selling Pakistan a new missile capable of carrying nuclear warheads. The missile, called the M-11, is believed to have a range of about 180 miles and the capability of carrying a heavy payload. . . .

*

Algeria is developing a nuclear weapons program with the help of the Chinese Government, reported the *Washington Times*. A secret CIA report disclosed recently that a nuclear reactor is being built at a site along Algeria's Mediterranean coast. The report indicated that the nuclear program is designed for more than the production of electrical power and will be used to build weapons. Even more alarming to officials are reports that China is also supplying nuclear weapons technology and military advice on how to match nuclear weapons to various aerial and missile delivery systems. . . .

*

Kim Il Sung, the neo-Stalinist dictator of North Korea, may be only a few years away from building his own nuclear arms, say reports in the *Wall Street Journal*. Despite official denials from North Korea that it seeks nuclear arms, the first of the nuclear facilities North Korea will need to produce nuclear weapons has been operating for three years. . . .

*

Iraq has informed the United Nations that a substantial arsenal of chemical and ballistic weapons survived the Persian Gulf War, although it denies having nuclear arms, nuclear-weapons-grade materials, or biological weapons.

. . . The United States quickly said the inventory was faulty. U.S. officials said Iraq had left out important parts of its arsenal and that these omissions, combined with its refusal to divulge the locations and amounts of its nuclear materials, violated the terms of the United Nations cease-fire agreement. The U.S. charges that Iraq is attempting to keep its nuclear materials a secret. . . .

*

Afghan government troops fired at least three Scud missiles into the

rebel controlled city of Asadabad, killing more than 300 people and injuring at least 500 in the worst missile attack in that country's civil war. The *Washington Times* reported that the Soviet-made missiles hit a crowded market place in the center of the city. . . .

— *Newswatch* (High Frontier, June 1991)

■

RISE OF ISLAM?

. . . Especially troubling for many in the West will be the rise of Islam. Moslem populations in the Soviet Union are growing twice as fast as the rest of the population. As our experience with Iraq . . . and Saddam's invasion of Kuwait . . . demonstrate, these people have a much different idea of government and individual rights, than we have. Many Islamic fundamentalists, for example, regard the West as weak and decadent. "Great Satan" was how Khomeini referred to America. And he spoke for millions of other Moslems. They view terrorism as a legitimate way to wage war against the infidel (you and me). They've been at it for nearly a thousand years . . . and have become quite good at it. . . .

Already, Soviet Islamic peoples are making common cause with their brethren in Iran, Afghanistan and other Moslem nations. THIS COULD BE THE BEGINNING OF THE BIGGEST THREAT TO WORLD PEACE IN THE NEXT TWO DECADES.

. . . This new Pan-Islamic Federation might have little respect for Western Institutions, but it would almost certainly have nuclear weapons — the legacy of the Russians.

— June 1991 issue of *Strategic Investment*

■

NUCLEAR TIME BOMBS?

Terrorist ABU NIDAL has reportedly left Baghdad embarked on a new and deadly mission: secure compact atomic time-bombs for use against Western capitals. Nidal hopes to have the weapons produced in Libya. Potential targets for such a weapon (easily smuggled through Mexico) are endless, but would include high-density population areas, air bases, and even Washington, D.C. — where

it could be left in a parked car near the White House during rush hour.

— *The American Sentinel*, June 17, 1991

■

BEFUDDLED BOLSHEVIKS

In the workplace, the privileged position of the party has been under sustained assault by the non-Communist political forces set loose under perestroika. Campaigns are underway to limit the activity of the ubiquitous Communist cells, or alternatively, to allow non-Communist parties to play a commensurate role. Ordinary members are stunned by the reversal of their party's fortunes; anti-Communist agitation has taken a visible toll. Nearly a third of those queried experience "psychological discomfort" because colleagues in their work places "are ill-disposed toward Communists and 'pressure' them."

In the ideological realm, six years of ever-shifting pronouncements from the Kremlin leave Communists not knowing what to think or say or do. Many party members are baffled by the task of reconciling "a Communist perspective" with those party documents that call for a variety of forms of ownership, "especially of land." This is causing confusion and it would help a great deal, says *Pravda* in commenting on the opinion poll, if this problem were addressed by the "scholars and ideologists of the CPSU." Some explanatory literature is already available but, unfortunately, "many party organizations have not begun studying the materials of the congress and the rulings of the recent CPSU Central Committee plenums as they should." The questions that many letter writers send us, complains *Pravda*, were already answered at the last party congress. A significant majority of Communists have the sense that they have been abandoned by the party center, left without directions and instructions from the top. Eighty three percent expressed a desire for "party discipline" to be reinforced. According to *Pravda*, the poll shows that what would help members most is a "clear political line" and "reference points" from the Central Committee. . . .

— Gabriel Schoenfeld in *CSIS Report on the USSR & Eastern Europe* (June 1991)

UPCOMING

- Aug 12-16 **OCCUPATIONAL & ENVIRONMENTAL RADIATION PROTECTION**, Boston, MA. Addresses basic practices for working with radiation. Topics: atomic structure & radioactivity, ionizing radiation, monitoring and more. Reg. fee: \$975. Contact: Office of Cont. Ed., Mary McPeak, Harvard School of Public Health, 677 Huntington Ave., Boston, MA 02115 (617/432-3515) (FAX: 617/432-1969).
- Aug 19-23 **MANAGING HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENTS**, Mobile, AL. Center for Emergency Response Training, Univ. of So. Alabama. Reg. fee: \$695. Contact: CERT, USA Brookley Ctr., 245A Club Manor Dr., Mobile, AL 36615 (205/431-6527) (FAX: 205/431-6525).
- Aug 26-30 **IN-PLACE FILTER TESTING WORKSHOP**, Boston, MA. In-depth understanding of air filtration theory, aerosol technology, air-flow measurements and in-place testing of particulate (HEPA) filters, more. Reg. fee: \$1,100. Contact: Mary McPeak, Office of Cont. Ed., Harvard School of Public Health, 677 Huntington Ave., Boston, MA 02115 (617/432-3515) (FAX: 617/432-1969).
- Aug 26-30 **RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PLANNING**, EMI, Emmitsburg, MD. Course focuses on nuclear power plant off-site emergency preparedness. Addresses federal regulatory policies, and more. Contact: See box below.
- Sep 4-6 **RISK ASSESSMENT IN OCCUPATIONAL & ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH**, Boston, MA. Learn epidemiology of environmental & occupational hazards, data development from toxicological studies, more. Reg. fee: \$750. Contact: Mary McPeak, Office of Cont. Ed., Harvard School of Public Health, 677 Huntington Ave., Boston, MA 02115 (617/432-3515) (FAX: 617/432-1969).
- Sep 6-8 **GREATER NEW YORK EMS CONFERENCE & EXPO**, Sharing knowledge to provide the highest standard of care. Concord Resort Hotel, Kiamesha Lake, NY. Contact: Glenn Gilberg, 97 Village Dr., Jericho, NY 11753 (516/822-2040) (FAX: 516/932-3206).
- Sep 8-12 **EMERGENCY PLANNING '91**, An International Conference, Lancaster, United Kingdom. Parallel sessions, exhibition and post-conference workshops. Contact: Emergency '91, Conference Office, Bowland College, Lancaster University, LA1 4YT, United Kingdom (0524-65201 ext 2180) FAX (0524-843695).
- Sep 9-13 **HAZARD ASSESSMENT & RESPONSE MGMT.**, Mobile, AL. Ctr. for Emer. Response Training, Univ. of So. Alabama. Reg. fee: \$695. Contact: CERT, USA Brookley Ctr., 245A Club Manor Dr., Mobile, AL 36615 (205/431-6527) (FAX: 205/431-6525).
- Sep 16-27 **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.
- Sep 19-22 **PHIL-ASIA DEFENSE 1991**, Metro Manila, Philippines. International defense and military equipment, armed forces communications and electronics & technology exhibition. Contact: Industrial Asia Deve. Centre (USA), 1435 G Huntington Ave., S. San Francisco, CA 94080 (415/589-1141) (FAX: 415/583-3041).
- Sep 20-22 **16TH ANNUAL WASHINGTON STATE EMS CONFERENCE**, Yakima Convention Center, Yakima, Washington. Contact: Hugh Funk, EMS & Trauma Systems, Education & Training Section, 1300 SE Quince St., ET-40, Olympia, WA 98504 (206/586-0255).
- Sep 21-22 **9TH ANNUAL DOCTORS FOR DISASTER PREPAREDNESS MEETING**, Imperial Palace Hotel, Las Vegas, NV. Symposium — Environmental Disaster: Fact or Fantasy?, more. Reg. fee: \$85 before Aug. 1st, \$95 after. Contact: DDP, 2509 N. Campbell Box 272, Tucson, AZ 85719.
- Sep 21-25 **118TH IAFC FIRE SAFETY & EMERGENCY SERVICES CONFERENCE & EXPO**, Metro Toronto Convention Centre, Toronto, Ontario, CANADA. Sponsored by International Assn. of Fire Chiefs (IAFC). Contact: IAFC Headquarters, 1329 18th St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20036 (202/833-3420) (FAX: 202/452-0684).
- Sep 23-26 **THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION (TACDA) 14th Annual Seminar — Las Vegas, NV. All-star Cast. See pages 6-9 for full story and information.**
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- Oct 2-5 **8TH ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS ASSN. CONFERENCE**, Hazardous Materials Management: Coming of Age. Kansas City, KS. Contact: Katharine Bloesch, 640 E. Wilmington Ave., Salt Lake City, UT 84106 (801/466-3500) (FAX: 801/466-9616).
- Oct 3-6 **THE EMS MANAGEMENT ACADEMY**, People, Environments, The Future. Allis Plaza Hotel, Kansas City, MO. Contact: Fitch & Associates, Inc., 303 Marshall Rd., Box 170, Platte City, MO 64079-0170 (816/431-2600).
- Oct 6-10 **NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL CONGRESS & EXPOSITION**, New Orleans Convention Center, New Orleans, LA. Contact: Natl. Safety Council, 444 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, IL 60611-3991 (312/527-4800 Ext. 8205).
- Oct 7-11 **HAZARD ASSESSMENT & RESPONSE MANAGEMENT**, Mobile, AL. Ctr. for Emer. Response Training, Univ. of So. Alabama. Reg. fee: \$695. Contact: CERT, USA Brookley Ctr., 245A Club Manor Dr., Mobile, AL 36615 (205/431-6527) (FAX: 205/431-6525).

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.

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"USEFUL PATRIOTS"

The failure of the United States to protect its people against modern weaponry now targeted upon it is not due to public *disapproval* of known methods of putting that protection in place (civil defense and SDI).

Polls over the years prove the point: Dr. Jiri Nehnevajsa of the University of Pittsburgh has presented solid evidence for years with his polls showing that the people want a preparedness posture that will guarantee peace. Gallup polls have shown the same strong trend.

Recently Grant Peterson, FEMA Associate Director for State and Local Programs and Support, underlined this fact. His letter stated in part:

The public wants information on civil defense, and I believe we must respond with pertinent, useful materials.

His letter enclosed a copy of FEMA's *Emergency Preparedness Publications*, which lists 53 booklets on emergency preparedness, ten of which deal directly with civil defense. It also encloses a most interesting one-page printed report on "What Do Americans Think About Civil Defense?" (L-175). Two of the eight percentages cited are:

76% of Americans believe that the United States needs a civil defense program to protect people in case of attack and peacetime disaster.

83% of Americans believe protective program options (fallout shelters, blast shelters, relocation/evacuation) would enhance the possibility of survival in a nuclear conflict and are therefore worthwhile.

So the public does indeed *approve* of civil defense measures. Unfortunately, this doesn't mean that it is ready to *implement* them. That's something quite different. Examples abound. The public agrees that it is wise to build a house that will not blow down, or burn down, or crumble in an earthquake, or submerge in a flood. But does the public do it? No. Even when danger is imminent faith in the "good fairy" prevails. The Scud-destroyed Marine barracks in Saudi Arabia is an example. It was simply too much trouble to opt for safety. Pearl Harbor was another case of apathy in the face of danger — repeated warnings were ignored. It didn't have to happen. And recovery from every natural disaster finds us repeating the same mistakes that boosted death-damage tolls. It's as though we felt obliged to continue human sacrifices to the gods of the elements.

Much more could be said. Seat belts, for instance, long were widely recognized as a necessary safety measure, but it was not until *government* accepted its responsibility and made them mandatory that they came into general use. If the preparedness that has led to 175 years of peace in Switzerland had been left to the people to implement it never would have happened. Same in Sweden, Israel, Denmark, the USSR, Finland, the People's Republic of China and so on. It is only when *government* requires safety measures that they become realities.

FEMA Director Wallace E. Stickney said in his February interview with the *Journal of Civil Defense*:

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.

That's saying a lot. And if it means taking those steps that will bring this capability about, it also means biting the bullet and beating the drums for *congressional* action. The well-orchestrated propaganda effort that has been and is being waged to ridicule protective measures that would save us must finally be discounted. We must recognize Lenin's "useful idiots" (prominent but gullible Westerners who hawk the defeatist line imported from behind the Iron Curtain) for what they are: tools of our adversaries.

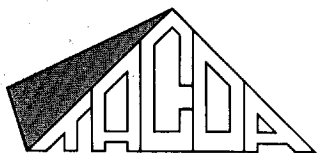
What we need today, what we must have, are spokesmen dedicated to the proposition that the 83% of Americans who profess to believe in preparedness become the 83% of Americans — a good part of them at least — who demand preparedness action, who conspire with Congress to see that a hard-core preparedness campaign is finally given the priority it deserves.

We could call them "useful patriots."

"Useful patriots" will require that government leadership emphasize to the hilt the protection of the people just as leadership has already put emphasis on protection of the President and key government and military personnel.

That would be a true democratic approach, the approach that would guarantee America's survival.

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