

# Journal of Civil Defense

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## Report From Las Vegas

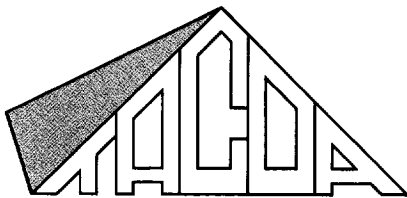
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TRADEMARK — THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION

# The American Civil Defense Association

# Journal of Civil Defense

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Emergency Government and Concerned Citizenry

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In order to meet rising production costs without increasing the *Journal of Civil Defense* subscription fee the "Journal" will henceforward be published on a quarterly basis starting with this issue. It will observe the following schedule:

Month of publication	Period covered (quarter)
January	January-February-March
April	April-May-June
July	July-August-September
October	October-November-December

The above schedule starts with this October 1991 issue.

The *TACDA Alert* newsletter will increase its annual publication schedule from six to eight issues, appearing at the beginning of the following months:

February	August
March	September
May	November
June	December

The new *TACDA Alert* publication schedule takes effect immediately.  
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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*.

# CHARLES C THOMAS • PUBLISHER

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The emergency manager must integrate and implement emergency management policies, plans and programs, confronting sociopolitical pressures, conflicting and interdependent programs and unproven management strategies. Disasters and emergencies can stem from many causes and vary dramatically in effects, but how local officials can respond to them should not differ. It is usually local government—not state and national—that first responds to disasters and emergency incidents. This book increases their capacity to plan and act efficiently.

- Unsinger, Peter C. & Harry W. More—**THE INTERNATIONAL LEGAL AND ILLEGAL TRAFFICKING OF ARMS.** '89, 170 pp. (7 x 10), 8 il., 5 tables, \$36.25.

Edited by **Peter C. Unsinger**, *San Jose State University, California*, and **Harry W. More**, *August Vollmer University, Santa Ana, California*. (With 7 Contributors) **CONTENTS:** The Overview of the International Sale of Arms and Its Global Politics; The Reasons Why: Examination of Three Countries in the Business; The Shopping List: What's Available; The Lawful Trafficking in Arms; The Illegal Sales of U.S. Arms Abroad: Still Another Leak in Security?; Illegal Trafficking of Arms By Small Time Operators. Appendix.

- Talley, Joseph E. and Lisa D. Hinz—**PERFORMANCE PREDICTION OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL: A Study in Race and Gender Differences and MMPI Subscales.** '90, 116 pp. (7 x 10), 11 tables, about \$26.75.

- Foxman, Joel—**A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO EMERGENCY AND PROTECTIVE CRISIS INTERVENTION.** '90, 320 pp. (7 x 10), \$54.75.

- France, Kenneth—**CRISIS INTERVENTION, Second Edition.** '90, 276 pp. (7 x 10), 3 il., \$47.25.

- Higgins, Clay E.—**APPLIED SECURITY MANAGEMENT.** '90, 282 pp. (7 x 10), 4 il., 2 tables, \$43.75.

- Trautman, Neal E.—**A STUDY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT: A Comprehensive Study of the World's Greatest, Yet Most Difficult Profession.** '90, 210 pp. (7 x 10), 10 il., \$29.75.

- Mullins, Wayman C.—**TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES: An Analysis of Issues, Organizations, Tactics and Responses.** '88, 246 pp. (6<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> x 9<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>), 33 il., 19 tables, \$48.25.

- Rosenthal, Uriel, Michael T. Charles, & Paul T. Hart—**COPING WITH CRISES: The Management of Disasters, Riots and Terrorism.** '89, 498 pp. (7 x 10), 22 il., \$76.75.

The impact of man-made or natural disasters is compounded by the fact that policy makers have most often not prepared for them. Our planet has become "a world at risk." This volume expands our knowledge in crisis management, focusing on high-profile events which have occurred in recent history, thus presenting learning opportunities to review how to cope with crises.

- Peck, Dennis L.—**PSYCHOSOCIAL EFFECTS OF HAZARDOUS TOXIC WASTE DISPOSAL ON COMMUNITIES.** '89, 340 pp. (7 x 10), 8 il., \$58.25.

This volume demonstrates that problems related to hazardous toxic waste disposal affect real people and that the effects of improper disposal practices have long-term consequences. Our nation faces the consequences of scientific and technological progress, both positive and negative. Professionals must deal with the psychosocial effects that the mere presence of toxic substances may have on communities. Fifteen experts herein address contemporary issues and offer a sense of direction of future public policies.

- Charles, Michael T.—**POLICING THE STREETS.** '86, 282 pp. (7 x 10), \$38.25, paper.

By **Michael T. Charles**, *Indiana University—Purdue University, Fort Wayne, Indiana*. **CONTENTS:** The Organizational Context; Becoming a Police Officer; Enforcing the Law; Force: The Police Dilemma; Coping; Summary and Recommendations. Appendix.

- Higgins, Clay E.—**UTILITY SECURITY OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT: For Gas, Water, Electric and Nuclear Utilities.** '89, 462 pp. (7 x 10), 13 il., \$76.75.

- Launer, Harold M. & Joseph E. Palenski—**CRIME AND THE NEW IMMIGRANTS.** '89, 140 pp. (7 x 10), 3 tables, \$32.75.

- Fay, John J.—**THE POLICE DICTIONARY AND ENCYCLOPEDIA.** '88, 378 pp. (7 x 10), \$32.75.

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- Womack, Morris M. & Hayden H. Finley—**COMMUNICATION—A UNIQUE SIGNIFICANCE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT.** '86, 232 pp. (7 x 10), \$37.00.

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## CHANGING PRIORITIES

On September 5th, the Soviet parliament effectively dissolved the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics — the USSR — the Evil Empire. What has replaced it is a group of sovereign republics, as many as eight of which are likely to ally themselves with the largest republic, Russia. The remainder, including the three Baltic states, are likely to try to go it alone. Some remnant of the central government will remain to provide for defense, foreign affairs, and interstate matters for the nine or so allied republics. No one in Washington is willing to predict how this collapse of the Soviet Union will actually come out in the end. But one thing is certain, the threat of all-out conflict between the USSR and the United States seems to have ended.

This is not to say that all those thousands of nuclear warheads on Soviet ICBMs, mobile launchers, and submarines have vanished into thin air. They are still there. But the Soviet Rocket Forces and the Soviet Navy, in many ways the elite of the Soviet armed forces, did not support the abortive coup staged by the Army and the KGB. While President Gorbachev was under house arrest in the Crimea, President Bush seemed almost blasé about who was in control of the only weapons in the world that could put in question the survival of the United States. And almost no one else, least of all the Pentagon, appeared to be worried that an accidental holocaust might occur. So much for one of the few remaining scenarios for the onset of World War III.

What is happening in Washington is the beginning of a major shift in defense priorities away from the Cold War and the containment of communism. The most dramatic evidence of this shift was the July endorsement by the Senate Armed Services Committee of a five-year deployment plan for a ballistic missile defense system. This action took everyone by surprise, including the White House. The committee acted in the belief that small third-party attacks with nuclear-tipped ballistic missiles were the key threat of the future, not the overwhelming weight of the Soviet arsenal. On July 31st, the full Senate approved the plan by beating back an amendment by Senator Albert Gore (D-TN) to delete the deployment, 60-39. Said Senator Gore, "Just as we are about to sign a historic arms control agreement in Moscow, here in Washington we are moving to kick the legs out from under what is perhaps the most important agreement we've ever signed: the ABM treaty." How typical of the arms controllers to argue that the ABM treaty that ratified the policy of Mutual Assured Destruction was

more important than the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty signed in Moscow on the same day! But Senator William Cohen (R-ME) had the appropriate response: "We have no way to protect you against an incoming missile . . . other than to say 'call 911 and we will get some ambulances on the way to help you.'"

The START treaty was signed by Bush and Gorbachev on the last day of July, shortly before the attempted coup. Each superpower is limited to no more than 6,000 warheads on 1,600 delivery vehicles. Within the overall limit, there can be no more than 4,900 warheads on ICBMs, of which no more than 1,100 can be on land mobile missiles. The agreed ceiling will require a 46 percent cut in current Soviet levels and about 35 percent on the U.S. side. This is the first agreement that actually calls for a reduction in deployed offensive nuclear weapons.

The clinker is that the reduction is to occur over a seven-year period. Even the signatories recognized that this slow-motion demobilization was not congruent with the rapid pace of events. Neither the Soviet military nor the Pentagon is eager to rush into things, but events are likely to be beyond their control. As Gorbachev remarked, "We are imparting . . . a momentum which is so powerful that it will be hard to stop." The communist hardliners tried to stop it a few weeks later and failed utterly.

What does all this mean for civil defenders? In the short term, remember that the Soviet nuclear threat remains awesome while the Union is dissolving into chaos, the reductions may take seven years, and the ballistic missile defense may take as long. In the long term, think of small attacks in which most of the country is unscathed, think of little or no warning, think about downwind fallout, and think seriously of mass casualty care. □



*Criticisms of mixing serious civil defense planning with lighter pleasures took a grumbling back seat at the 14th annual seminar of The American Civil Defense Association September 23-26 in Las Vegas, Nevada.*

*The lobby and rambling multi-floor casino paved with roulette wheels, slot machines and other gaming devices seemed to give the message that while putting one's money at risk was the business of the individual, putting the country at risk by being cavalier about its defenses is a matter of wholesale life and death and should be an ongoing study for the most serious kind of planning, funding, development and deployment.*

*No kidding. Absolutely none at all.*

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## **Report From Las Vegas:**

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# **A Civil Defense Message**

TACDA's Las Vegas adventure was all that participants had hoped for — and a good deal more.

As a matter of fact, the "Civil Defense Summit," as the annual seminar has come to be known, laid the groundwork for a renewed effort to bring to all Americans protective measures against possible aggressor attack that only a few now enjoy across the United States.

Leading off the TACDA program on the afternoon of Monday, September 23rd, was U.S. Representative Richard Stallings (D-ID) with his Keynote Address. Providing an analysis of TACDA's "Statement of Purpose," Congressman Stallings' challenging talk reflected the emphasis on realistic preparedness voiced by speakers on the following two days.

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### **The future could be a tremendously risky time**

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Stringent space requirements here prohibit the analyses that should be made, but full presentations are available in tapes that can be ordered (see ad next page).

#### **HIGH FRONTIER SEMINAR SPOTLIGHTS SDI FEATURES AND SPINOFFS**

High Frontier's annual morning seminar which took place in Las Vegas on September 23rd comprised of three main sessions.

Opening the seminar was Air Force Reserve Major Scott Loffman who outlined the growing NBC missile threat from the Third World.

Nicholas Montanarelli, Deputy Director of Technology Applications at the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization dealt with spinoff bonanzas produced by SDI research and what they could eventually mean to industry in the coming years.

The executive director of the International Coalition for the Strategic Defense Initiative, Major General Milnor Roberts cited the need for active public support for SDI in order to bring about needed political action.





Stallings



Clarke



Wiley

The following morning, Tuesday, TACDA president Dr. Max Klinghoffer reported on the "State of TACDA." The pursuit of the civil defense mission needs increased support to permit staff expansion. A campaign to achieve this must be launched.

Next, for the first time in seminar history, a serious-minded teenager presented the concerns of a segment of American youth for the country's future. Monte McDearis, leader of the

Bradford County Civil Defense Explorer Troop (Florida) outlined the shelter surveying and building activities of his troop and its dedication to giving their county an appreciation of defense requirements, what they mean, and what their absence may mean.

Veteran America's Future writer, columnist and commentator, Philip Clarke, spoke on the possibilities of modern terrorism — nuclear, biological and chemical, and the armies of unfriendly groups and nations that could wreak havoc with their fast-growing capabilities. Without measures to contain them the future could be a tremendous risky time. Known defenses must be developed.

Shelter builders were represented by Walton McCarthy, president of Subtech, Inc. which markets a fiber-

## EXHIBITS GET PRIME ACCENT

Controversy erupted over TACDA seminar exhibit policy in at least one case where medical expertise was in question.

Shelter and emergency food and water exhibits helped to round out displays.

High Frontier's exhibit displayed a full-size model of a "Brilliant Pebble" with explanation of its concept and its intended use to defend against missile attack.

Other exhibits in this year's spacious hall appeared to get a good play. Receptions and coffee breaks and luncheon buffet tables in the exhibit area helped to draw more people to it.

## The American Civil Defense Association SEMINAR AUDIO CASSETTE TAPES

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glass shelter. McCarthy explained current trends and opportunities for shelter builders and how the market could expand.

Long-time intelligence analyst Nancy Greene, editor of *HUMINT*, explained that there was potential deception in what looked like the easing of international tensions. This was no time to relax attention on multifaceted defense measures.

Charles Bogart of Kentucky Emergency Management reported on the experience of Israel's HAGA (Civil Defense) and its successful stand against Iraq's Scud missiles in the Persian Gulf War. It was a sign that more *could* be done, *must* be done.

Accuracy in Media's Charles Wiley — veteran war correspondent in 11 wars and recent guest lecturer at Leningrad University, explained the drastic changes in attitudes of Russians and what this means to eased tensions in the world. Homeland defenses, however, are still needed — especially for controlling and discouraging adventurist militarists elsewhere.

Banquet speaker Wallace E. Stickney, Director of FEMA, spoke on new concepts of disaster management at the federal level and what they meant to FEMA and the realignment of priorities. This meant a wider view of disaster across the board and attention by emergency managers throughout the country to a broad approach to disasters of all kinds.

To begin Wednesday's seminar session, Dr. Conrad V. Chester of Oak Ridge National Laboratory covered the subject of biological warfare developments and outlined the greatly increased threat and methods of delivery and spread of biological agents. Special attention was given to anthrax. The potential for use will



Hawotte



Chester



Teller

increase further during the 1990s and beyond.

Dr. John R. Christiansen and Dr. Reed H. Blake outlined civil defense developments in Europe based on 1991 coverage. Their report included the use of their *Journal of Civil Defense* articles by European civil defense publications. The *Journal* is standard civil defense reading for many European CD officials.

A dramatic coverage of Brilliant Pebbles and the new GPALS concept was given by Lt. Colonel Tom Walsh of Livermore National Laboratory. Colonel Walsh had on display a life-size model of a "brilliant pebble." He gave a graphic explanation of just how brilliant pebbles destroyed missiles far from their targets.

Coverage of the developing plague of AIDS was presented by AIDS researcher Michael Hawotte who traced the course of the baffling disease and indicated what its growth might be in the next decade. Attempts at finding treatment for it are now ongoing but so far not productive to the point where a cure is at hand.

### **Both active defense and passive defense must be undertaken seriously**

Luncheon speaker Dr. Edward Teller said that a "new world" was emerging from the failure of communism and that it "makes sense" to enter into new talks. He pointed out, however, that the dangers are really greater than ever before. Both active defense (SDI) and passive defense (civil defense) must be undertaken seriously. In emergency situations we must continue to depend on allies.

Survivalist James C. Jones described with slides his annual survival exercise in Missouri, and how realism was stressed. His international organization, Live Free, is composed of volunteers. The current aim of Live Free is to become more influential in the near future.

The final presentation was a description of the mission of Italy's Soccorso Amico by its president, Dr. Giuseppe Satriano and its New York representative Dr. Annamaria Nucci. Dr. Satriano (a licensed parachutist, pilot and rescue diver) and Dr. Nucci (New York Psychiatrist and former concert pianist) covered their con-

centrated efforts to bring Soccorso Amico more into play in large-scale disaster work — even though it is now deeply involved in rescue efforts. It is planning a conference in 1992 in Salerno and invited TACDA seminar participants to consider attending.

An unexpected and exciting contribution to the seminar by Dr. Satriano came in the form of talent manager Teddy Reno's twin Italian vocalists, Matteo and Luciano Schiavone, who had recently won an Italian talent discovery show for "unknowns." They delighted a captivated TACDA audience with renditions of popular Italian songs as a finale to the September 24th banquet. For the last song Teddy Reno joined them to sing the nostalgic Frank Sinatra song "My Way."

Standing ovations greeted the singers at the end of each song.

Drs. Satriano and Nucci deserve the heartfelt thanks of the TACDA Seminar for having brought these talented vocalists 5,000 miles from Salerno, Italy to appear before the TACDA audience. They will be long-remembered — and heard again by TACDA members and others who attend the Soccorso Amico 1992 conference.

Shelter and intelligence workshops — by Dr. Conrad V. Chester and Nancy Greene — followed on Thursday morning. □

### **TACDA AWARDS GIVEN AT SEMINAR**

The American Preparedness Award for 1991 was awarded to two individuals for their outstanding contribution: the honorable Donald J. Mitchell and Henry C. Huntley, M.D.

During the annual TACDA meeting, Executive V.P. Walter Murphey was awarded a plaque, in recognition of his years of dedicated service to civil defense. The inscription on the plaque was taken from an old Irish folk song, honoring the Fenian Men. The Fenian Men were the early Irish freedom fighters of the third century. They have been exalted in song and poetry for generations. The inscription on the plaque is taken from two lines of the song:

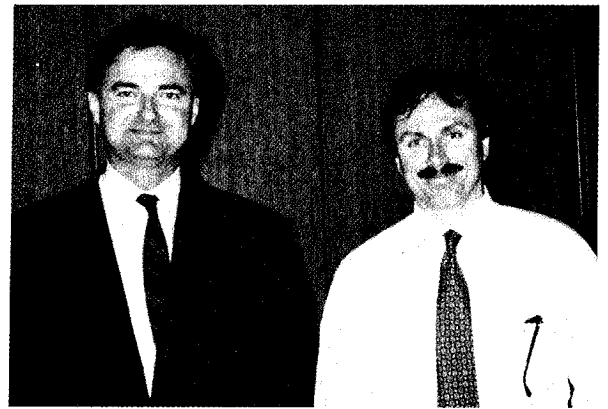
"The bold Fenian Man:  
We'll maybe have great men  
But we'll never have better"



# Seminar Photos by Diane LaCroix and Janice Tyliczka



*Manuela Castrignano, Nicolina Marmo, Annamaria Nucci,  
Jane Leatherwood, Giuseppe Satriano*



*Eric Frady, Walton McCarthy*



*Monte McDearis, Dr. Edward Teller,  
Theresa McDearis*



*Philip Clarke, Wallace E. Stickney*



*Matteo & Luciano Schiavone,  
Teddy Reno, "My Way"*



*Jim Jones, Jim Newman*



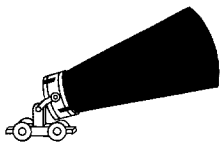
*Herb Hart, Frank Holt*



*Amy Price,  
Ernie Montijo,  
Alice Bell*



*Walter Murphey, Max Klinghoffer*



## DALLAS NEWSPAPER FEATURES "BEYOND THE BOMB" SERIES

In a four-part series, staff writers Ed Timms and Doug Swanson of *The Dallas Morning News* furnished readers with a candid review of just where nuclear weaponry and defenses against it stand. In the July exposé, while Timms focused mainly on strategy, weapons development, nuclear testing and the like, Swanson brought in personalities in the population protection field. One passage read:

"The likelihood of global war between the United States and the Soviet Union is considerably diminished," Mr. Stickney [Wallace E. Stickney, FEMA Director] told a congressional subcommittee last year. "That threat should no longer be the overriding basis for the civil defense program."

It may have been what Congress wanted to hear, but not the civil defense Tories. "Congress wants that money spent on more social programs," complained Max Klinghoffer, president of The American Civil Defense Association, a group that pushes for stronger nuclear preparedness. "But what good will those programs do for people if they all disappear in a nuclear holocaust?"

Paul Gauthier of Lafayette, La. seconds that. "I don't think the average person agrees with our government that everything is OK," he said. "You can't control the triggers on the other side of the world." . . .

Swanson then described critically what Dallas citizens could expect in the way of shelter if it were needed. Owners of shelter space observed that what they had for emergency housing was inadequate — even worse. And he further observed:

Such conditions provoke complaints among staunch civil defense advocates. "We think some attention should be paid to people who are missile fodder," said Mr. Murphey of the *Journal of Civil Defense*.

In the fourth and last installment of the "Beyond the Bomb" series Swanson zeroed in on the nuclear scientists who worked on nuclear weapons research in the early 1940s, especially on Dr. Edward Teller. Notes Swanson:

If the Soviet threat has dwindled, there are still other enemies. Dr. Teller, longtime hero to the right and bane of the left, offered matter-of-fact conjecture on actions others have

called unthinkable. . . .

"War is obviously a terrible thing," he said, a crooked finger piercing the air. "It is also true that you cannot avoid it, nor can you diminish its horrible effects without considering all the possibilities that go with war." . . .

Although he has yet to be dubbed the father of Star Wars, popular lore has it that Dr. Teller personally convinced President Ronald Reagan of SDI's feasibility and necessity. "I wish it were true," Dr. Teller said. "I think the person that persuaded Ronald Reagan was Ronald Reagan." . . .

## MODEST INCREASES IN METTAG PRICES FOR JANUARY 1, 1992

After six years of "holding the line" on prices, METTAG is finally forced to adjust its prices slightly upward.

METTAG orders postmarked prior to midnight December 31, 1991 or phoned or FAXed in before that time will be billed at the present rate. Orders after that time will be billed at the new rate.

### SPECIAL NOTE: METTAG PROMINENT AT SCENE OF NEW YORK SUBWAY CRASH

TV, newspaper and magazine pictures of the August 28 New York subway accident show clearly the general use of METTAGs in tagging casualties. As METTAG users know, this type of METTAG use organizes and accelerates evacuation of casualties so that lifesaving treatment is given early enough to do the most good. This is another demonstration of METTAG's invaluable qualities. (METTAG, P.O. Box 910, Starke, FL 32091 — Phone: 904-964-5397; FAX: 904-964-9641.)

## ONE ACRE GIFT OF LAND — REQUIREMENT: SHELTER!

The North Transylvania Volunteer Fire Department in North Carolina has a serious problem: It has no fire station. David Lobdell, shelter consultant and researcher, had an idea: Give the firefighters an acre of land on one condition, that they include in their fire structure a 529 square-foot fallout shelter with a protection factor of over 100.

In outlining his offer to assembled firemen, Lobdell had this to say:

. . . In time of war a fireman can do his duty best if he knows that his wife and children are safe from harm. If there is

shelter in the Fire Department for them the fireman can rest assured that they are safe while he does his duty. . . .

Did I hear someone think "It will never happen?" Well, I hope not. But should we bet our children's lives on hope when we could, with just a little effort, protect them from those who hate America?

What if Hussein had nuclear weapons? What if Gorbachev is assassinated and replaced . . . ? If the Soviet Union disintegrates one of the fragments will be a fundamentalist Islamic state with thermonuclear weapons. Did you know that the Islamic religion does not consider it murder for a follower to kill Christians? . . .

After a few minutes of discussion the assembled firemen voted to accept the Lobdell offer.

Morgan Tanner writes an article called "Whatever Happened to the American Survival Movement" in *Practical Survival*. Perhaps the answer is that, like civil defense, it gradually gave way to the "Pie in the Sky" liberal lockstep.

Anyway, he notes:

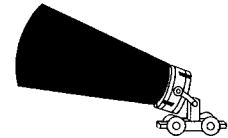
On May 31, during a farewell briefing to the press, CIA Director William Webster told reporters that authorities in the Soviet Union are becoming less confident about keeping their nuclear weapons out of "unfriendly hands." . . .

So you might not be home free from the threat of nuclear attack — or accidental bombing. Assessing the risk level, White House security has arranged for the safety of the First Family. The question is, would you be as likely to survive as Millie, the first dog?

Only 1% of Americans are interested in shelter, according to Walter Murphey of the 30-year-old American Civil Defense Association (ACD). The ACD has tried, without much success, to encourage meaningful programs to decrease the number of civilian casualties in a full-scale attack from 150 million to under 1 million.

"Like survivalism, civil defense has a bad name, too," he says. "War disaster is admittedly overwhelming, especially since we seem to ignore it."

Murphey quotes Winston Churchill reflecting on the years before WWII: "The weakness of the virtuous combined with the malice of the wicked."



The ACD believes Congress has been "derelict" in ensuring safety of its citizens.

"You have to be prepared for the worst and hope for the best," Murphey adds.

### SAFER DRIVING OR FLYING? THAT ALL DEPENDS

Overall statistics show that driving is 13 times more dangerous than flying. The *University of California at Berkeley Wellness Letter*, however, has this to say:

Driving is more dangerous than flying, right? Perhaps not, if you're a "low-risk driver." A typical low-risk driver is a sober 40-year-old, wearing seat belts and driving a heavy car on a rural interstate. Low-risk drivers are *1,000 times less likely to die* in a car crash than high-risk drivers.

Something to ponder. Especially for the high-risk "cowboy."

### L. R. "BOB" BEARNES HONORED FOR VOLUNTEER SERVICE

In recognition of his outstanding volunteer services to "government and people of Johnson County, Kansas" L. R. "Bob" Bearnes on July 15, 1991 was awarded the National Association of Counties honor scroll. Bearnes' award is among those presented to President George Bush citing "service to mankind" by dedicated citizens.

Bearnes contributes his volunteer service to Johnson County's Emergency Management Office.

Bearnes, with FEMA before his retirement, is also president of Civil Defense Systems, Inc. (CDS). CDS is a not-for-profit organization whose goal is to utilize prison labor in defense preparedness projects such as working to provide and outfit shelter areas, training emergency medical teams, manufacturing radiation detection devices, the warehousing of supplies and other projects designed to help establish a national preparedness posture of meaningful proportions.

Assisting Bearnes is CDS Vice President Jerry Houston, an inmate in an Alabama prison who has generated surprising interest in working on CDS projects among prison populations.

CDS is currently campaigning to raise operational funds through grants and donations. Its address:

Civil Defense Systems, Inc.  
P.O. Box 12394  
Shawnee Mission, KS 66212-2394

### ISRAEL ON FULL CIVIL DEFENSE ALERT DURING GULF WAR

Switzerland's civil defense magazine *Zivilschutz* reports that during the Gulf War every Israeli citizen carried gas mask, decontamination powder and anti-poison syringes. In every house and in every apartment there was a special sealed-off area against toxic gases. Everyday life everywhere in response to the danger took the necessary precautions.

While facing this danger around-the-clock, Israelis also tried to lead as normal a life as possible. Stores and restaurants were open. Buses ran and post offices continued to function. Streets were filled with vehicles. At sunset, however, the streets emptied and people went home to start the night-long wait for the wail of sirens. Initially there were some special problems, especially with the elderly. But this leveled off. Even school children entered into the spirit of the emergency.

One of the lessons learned was that everyone must have at his disposal a protected shelter no more than ten minutes away. Confirmed in the Gulf emergency were many points stressed by Swiss civil defense.

### BARTER — A WAY OF LIFE?

With an economy in tatters, as it is in some places in the world and will be in others, money has little meaning. You can't eat it, or drink it, or wear it, or plant it, or use it for fuel or anything else. When this happens barter is the answer. You trade with others for what they need and get what you need.

Recently Michael Ironwolf wrote an article for the Live Free publication *Directions*. The article stimulated a good bit of interest. One paragraph reads:

Throughout man's recorded history, the first and primary means of commerce has been BARTER. A person would exchange goods or services for another good or service that he wanted. A free enterprise system

depending upon barter, although at times cumbersome, cannot be controlled by any government, so of course it is "discouraged" by those in charge. In a survival situation, living apart from a government-controlled currency system, you will need to learn barter skills. In addition, your future survival will be made much easier if you start NOW to store items that will be useful in barter transactions.

Anyone wishing to obtain a copy may do so by sending \$1 and a *legal-size* self-addressed stamped envelope to:

Michael Ironwolf  
Research Reports  
P.O. Box 42003-214  
Phoenix, AZ 85080

### MCCAIN SIZES UP THIRD WORLD

The measure of Third World development of weapons of mass destruction has been taken by Arizona Senator John McCain, who gives the following information in a recent report:

- At least fourteen developing countries now have offensive chemical weapons.
- Seven developing countries have biological warfare capabilities.
- Twenty-one countries now have tactical ballistic missiles. Eighteen developing nations are likely to possess long range tactical ballistic missiles by the year 2000, and up to fifteen countries may be able to manufacture them.
- Nine developing countries seem likely to acquire imagery satellites by 2000.
- Forty-seven developing countries have modern main battle tanks.
- Fifty-eight countries have modern jet fighter aircraft.
- 103 countries have cruise missiles.
- Seventy-one countries have anti-ship cruise missiles, and 46 countries have naval mines.
- Over 30 developing countries have submarines.

In answer to this — and to continuing building threats from elsewhere — our gallant liberals are now decreasing our armed forces, closing military bases, reducing armaments, campaigning to scrap SDI, and putting population protection measures (civil defense) farther and farther into the midnight murk. What next?

As Henry Huntley's footnote at the end of this report indicates (an excerpt of it also appears in the blowup on page 14), the shadow of modern arms research, development, deployment and use in wars — the Gulf War for certain — casts more than one dark shadow over the United States. There is, it cannot be responsibly denied, the capability of showering nuclear warheads on the length and breadth of the U.S.A., of inflicting over 160 million fatalities. In spite of the euphoria over the "end of the cold war" this capability has been increasing. Add to this the current development of long-range missiles and nuclear-chemical-biological warheads by Third World countries and terrorist vowing vengeance on "Satan America." Dr. Huntley's caution to Congress is "dead serious." Congress needs to act.

# Gulf War Lessons

Briefing: Center For Strategic & International Studies (CSIS)  
Washington, D.C. — June 11, 1991

— Henry C. Huntley, M.D.

**T**his report is Phase I of a two-year project to pull together with the media, government and academia information that will be of use in future military strategy and planning and political considerations for "early warning" signs, and possible impacts of future wars.

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Several dozens of papers were presented at the CSIS briefing along with information from units involved in "Desert Storm." Major conclusions from this report are:

1. This was a unique war in many ways.
2. It illustrated U.S. dependence on Allies in any regional conflict.
3. There has been a revolution in the planning and execution of warfare.
4. The war was not won by technology alone but by training at all levels.
5. There is a need to think beyond the conclusion of fighting.
6. Deterrence must be looked at more thoroughly — and also the need for examination of *early warning signals*.
7. The need to reexamine new strategy based on contingencies rather than being directed wholly at the Communist threat is apparent.

## A UNIQUE WAR

The enemy, the terrain and the cooperation of most of the other countries in the Middle East and Europe were distinctive in the Gulf War. There is some question, therefore, as to whether any long-term lessons can be applied to any future wars. This war was fought thousands of miles from the United States —

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### The nature of the war played into allied hands

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utilizing the huge, modern military installations of Saudi Arabia. If those bases had not existed or had been seized early on by Iraq the buildup of UN forces would have taken far longer, and the war would have been much more difficult. It is apparent that the Iraqis made a major mistake in permitting the Allies to assemble, acclimatize and innovate in Saudi

Arabia for five months without interference. The nature of the war played into allied hands, being fought by conventional forces in an open desert. Many things could have gone wrong such as opposition by the Soviets, early attacks by Iraqi forces, or failure of some of our more sophisticated weapons systems. The major lessons that can be applied to future wars are the facts that precision munitions and the importance of training were clearly validated.

## U.S. MILITARY DEPENDENCE

The U.S. will find it extremely difficult to perform any major contingency operation without political and logistical support from its allies. The changing situation in Europe does not necessarily mean that the U.S. return all troops and abrogate all security commitments. There is no more justification today for isolationism than in 1917 or 1939. All countries are economically interdependent, and irrespective of a minimal immediate

impact the outcome of an aggressor seizing half of the world's oil supply would in the long run be disastrous. The same would be true of North Korea seizing or destroying critical high technology items on which the U.S. now depends for medical or war technology. The national interests of the U.S. are not defined by borders, and a strong military role is needed to ensure peace and stability for our economic and political interests.

To illustrate the importance of our allies in the Gulf War, we were largely dependent upon coalition logistical support. The movement of the 7th Corps out of Germany required 465 trains, 312 barges and 119 convoys of ships by four NATO nations. This was beyond U.S. assets at the time. There is little prospect that the U.S. will be any less dependent on allies in any future war.

### THE REVOLUTION IN WARFARE

High technology in weapons, command and control, and intelligence have revolutionized warfare. This necessitates changes in structure, acquisition policy and military doctrine and tactics. It is visualized that the army of the future will be smaller, faster-moving units whose mission will be to destroy enemy forces rather than seizing territory. This concept was confirmed by the use of air power in the Gulf War campaign. The destruction of enemy forces and fortifications on the ground made the task of our maneuverable ground forces far less difficult. The use of air-launched precision weapons was the modus operandi, and heavy reliance in the future on such weapons may well be warranted. Attack management control through AWACS and surveillance attack radar aircraft proved to be effective. With further improvement in communications capabilities the U.S. should have a decisive edge in the future. The major shortcoming present in this system proved to be bomb damage assessment. This was partly due to bad weather over the area and partly to ineffective communications, with delays in the presentation of data to field commanders. We can visualize in the future fleets of unmanned vehicles above a battlefield 24 hours a day designating targets for smart munitions. Stealth technologies also had a devastating effect early in the war. The one success of the Iraqis was in the ability to launch SCUD missiles. There must be a concerted

effort in the United Nations to limit the spread of these weapons.

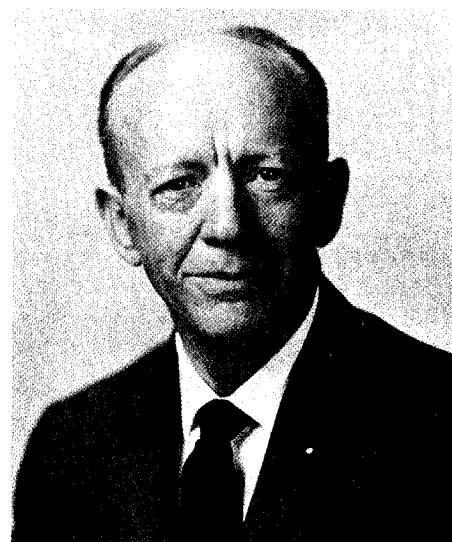
For the future we must be able to package and deploy major units in far less than five months. This involves adequate sea and air transport — now lacking. The next most glaring shortcoming is the inadequacy of mine-sweeping abilities. It was also noted that carrier-based aircraft in this war were less effective than ground-based aircraft due to ineffective ordinance and inadequate communications with those managing the air campaign.

### TECHNOLOGY PLUS TRAINING

A well-trained *professional* military is essential if high technology is to be effective. The various components of a battle-strike system must be able to communicate and to work together. This war demonstrated that a well-trained volunteer force is competent. The comprehensive program of improving morale, training and discipline embarked on in the 1980s proved to be effective. This training is costly, and it must compete with other military needs, but it is a necessary investment. Although conducted by armies, any war is a political phenomenon, fought for political objectives and settled by political considerations. Without the worldwide consensus the Gulf War would have been much more difficult. If Moscow had supported Iraq it could have sent supplies, arms and ammunition. Without UN support public opinion in the U.S. might not have solidified for war, and without the Arab states bases we would not have been able to mount a close-in attack. The conclusion, therefore, that high technology alone will allow the U.S. and its allies to dominate the battlefield is not justified. There must be equal emphasis on and investment in training and in working together with international coalitions.

### FUTURE CONTINGENCIES

Although it has been apparent for some time that the Soviet threat has diminished, defense planning — until the start of the Gulf War — has been incorrectly directed toward Moscow. To bring U.S. military planning and structure into line with a regional strategies concept several areas are in need of reform. Fortunately the Goldwater-Nichols Defense Reorganization Act of 1986 allowed for more civilian authority through the Secretary of Defense and the Joint



*Dr. Henry C. Huntley's long career in public health includes service with the U.S. Army from 1942 to 1945 and twenty years (1953-1973) with the United States Public Health Service where in 1966 he became Director of the Emergency Health Program. After his USPHS career, Dr. Huntley served as Director of the Florida Emergency Health Program (1973-1976). He is ex-president of the American Association of Public Health Physicians, and his awards include the Pfizer Meritorious Service Award, the USPHS Meritorious Service Award and the American Medical Association's Certificate of Appreciation. Dr. Huntley now leads an active retirement in the Washington D.C. area.*

Chiefs of Staff. This has resulted in the services working more closely together in melding forces and developing joint strategy. One element that needs review is, first of all, Intelligence. The Gulf War pointed up shortcomings in this area with respect to emerging world powers, with possibly too great a focus on the Soviets. There should be changes in structure, focus and priorities. This may require changes in cultural and language competencies. The various branches of military intelligence must learn better means of communication with each other.

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### Reserve and National Guard units . . . performed well

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Reserve and National Guard units, both combat and support, performed well, but within the Army there was controversy with respect to "roundout brigades." These units were not recalled until November 1990, and because of necessary pre-deployment training none saw action in the

Gulf. The Guard could have played a larger role in the war, but until November the Secretary of Defense did not have the authority to call Guard units up for more than six months, which would not have permitted training and deployment. A great deal of thought needs to be given to the mission and training of Guard units for future wars. The ability to deploy rapidly large units was masked by the fact that 300,000 troops were present in Europe.

Alone the U.S. simply does not have transport for large numbers around the world. The solution for the future must be either more sealift ships and C-17 transports or increased prepositioning of equipment and supplies in strategic locations. The rate of modernization is dependent upon political considerations. The Defense-Industrial Base was revealed to have certain shortcomings. For example, it was found that computers and other electronic components had to come from Japan where no sense of urgency existed, and that some precision-guided weapons supplies were almost exhausted by the war's end. For instance, not enough atropine was produced to supply the average need of two doses per soldier. (Atropine is one of the standard antidotes for nerve gas poisoning.)

#### **DETERRENCE AND WARNING TIME**

Deterrence is always an uncertain business. There is always a question as to whether an adequate signal is sent and whether a regional aggressor will believe it. There are still some who feel that in the case of Iraq this administration did not respond early enough or adequately with respect to deterrence. (Intelligence or the lack thereof seems to be the crucial factor in a lack of suitable warning.) Deterrence may fail because the leaders of a nation may not be certain that public opinion will allow for a follow-up of a warning to a potential aggressor. Other factors in the failure of deterrence might be the lack of military capability or the fear of antagonizing other nations. The aggressor nation may feel very strongly about the necessity for invasion, or that it will lose face if it does not follow through. Deterrence is not a lost cause, however. Since 1945 not a single nation with a strong U.S. political commitment and the presence of a U.S. force has been attacked. Threats after the invasion failed to dislodge Hussein perhaps because he did not believe

that the U.S. Congress would support an attack. It is not always possible for a country to issue clear deterrent threats, but certainly their use as a part of diplomacy cannot be overlooked. Finally, it can be said that this war reinforced the necessity for a reassessment of the focus of our intelligence, and that more attention must be given to those nations capable of the manufacture of weapons of mass destruction.

#### **THE NEED TO KNOW MORE**

The Gulf War was the first real application of the U.S. strategy of regional contingencies in contrast to the focus on containment of Soviet expansion. We must begin to think of the possibility of the two contingencies arising at the same time. We can no longer bask in the luxury of neo-isolationist stance, but we must be aware and ready to respond where the interests of our allies or ourselves

4. Tactical ballistic missiles will continue to pose a political and military threat to both U.S. bases and other interests, and we must continue the development of antimissile systems.

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### **The U.S. had to depend upon its allies**

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5. The Navy must improve the ability of carrier-based aircraft to effectively attack land targets.

6. The inability of effectively dealing with mines in this war points out the need for improvement in mine counter-measure forces.

7. We must maintain our amphibious assault capabilities. If an adjoining host country is not available such forces are indispensable.

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### **In the foreseeable future there may be single or multiple attacks on this country through missiles of mass destruction.**

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may be threatened. Implementing this U.S. contingency strategy, we must first consider a definitive political statement of U.S. interests and objectives around the globe — and an indication of U.S. willingness to exert influence and establish priorities among the regions. Unfortunately, the down-sizing of U.S. forces by 25% is taking place without these considerations.

#### **DEFENSE INVESTMENT FOR THE FUTURE**

An analysis of the lessons of the Gulf War leads to the following implications for the future:

1. Place greater emphasis on the quality of military personnel. Military personnel policies will be the greatest determinant of future military capability.

2. Logistics wins wars. As pointed out in this war, the U.S. had to depend to a great extent upon its allies in deployment of forces and supplies, and we must assume the same will be true for the future. It is highly desirable to improve our strategic mobility and to maintain existing logistical arrangements with our allies.

3. With our present political, logistical and economic dependencies it is wise to continue emphasis on international coalitions.

8. Command, control and communication systems are indispensable for future wars, and the lack thereof created problems in the Gulf War.

9. The role of National Guard and reserve units must be reexamined. The Army might include contingency forces units built around single weapons systems or single operational functions.

10. Space communications and visual intelligence were invaluable and will probably be of greater importance in the future.

All of these recommendations emphasize the need for a balanced investment strategy. Concentration on a few weapons systems or functions may result in a military ill-suited for future contingencies. In this period of budget frugality Congress and the Pentagon must not lose sight of well-trained manpower, logistics, communications and our allies, in addition to sophisticated weapons systems. □

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*(As a footnote let me add that Congress must not lose sight of the fact that in the foreseeable future there may be single or multiple attacks on this country through missiles of mass destruction with a consequent impact on the morale of the public to continue a war.)*



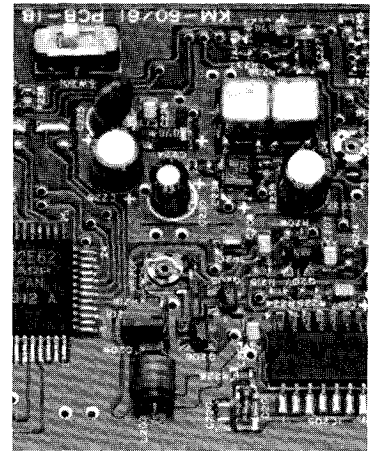
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# 20 YEARS AGO IN THE **JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE (SURVIVE)** (OCTOBER 1971)

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## To Provide For The Common Defense\*

*by*  
*Senator*  
*Henry M.*  
*Jackson*

The late Senator Henry M. Jackson (State of Washington) levels with fellow Americans on the U.S. defense predicament — which he points out as precarious (in 1971). It is, of course, much moreso today in 1991.

Defense preparedness — including SDI and civil defense — now needs desperately the kind of understanding and analysis that Senator Jackson so clearly gave it 20 years ago.

I am very glad to share with you my thoughts about the safety of our country and the future of individual liberty.

In the current discussion of our national priorities there is a tendency to draw a sharp distinction between defense, on the one hand, and domestic needs on the other. I reject this view. The term “domestic” when applied to our priorities is misleading, for nothing could be more “domestic” than the survival of our people or the freedom of this nation to choose its way of life free from outside interference.

The issue of our priorities is not an either/or proposition. We must not only maintain peace by deterring nuclear war, but we must promote a just and healthy society as well. Success in one of these goals will not help us survive failure in the other.

Unfortunately, the defense budget has become a scapegoat. From the belief that we have been doing *too little* to solve our problems at home — a view that I share with many in this country — it is all too easy to pass to a belief that we are being asked to do *too much* for our national defense. This confusion has become increasingly common on the floor of the Senate where an attack on the defense budget is sometimes mistaken for support of expanded programs for health or education or welfare or housing. The fact is that the recent cuts in the defense budget have not fed the hungry or housed the aged. Those tasks can be accomplished only by sound and effective programs that provide food and shelter — and not by deleting funds for national defense from the federal budget.

I am convinced that most Americans understand that our national priorities are not an either/or matter. They know that the burden on our resources that arises from a powerfully armed Soviet Union should not serve as an excuse for a failure to carry through important programs at home. And they also know that the magnitude of those homefront programs cannot justify an inadequate defense.

Those politicians who downgrade national security and denigrate national defense are mistaken. Too many of them fail to recognize what is really going on in the world — and some of them seem to care less. Some well-meaning people tell me: Senator, you mustn't talk about these things. People are weary of conflict. They are tired of international tension. They don't want to hear about it.

*My answer is that it is not my duty to tell people what they want to hear. My duty is to tell people the truth.*

The truth is that the United States of America is no longer in the position of overwhelming military superiority of just a few years ago. The truth is that while our energies have been absorbed in Southeast Asia the Soviet Union has been building a huge nuclear attack capability. They are moving into a position to threaten that most vital of all areas of our strength — the strength to deter a preemptive attack against us.

What is the real meaning of this Soviet build-up?

---

\*Excerpts from an address to the Los Angeles World Affairs Council



*Outspoken Henry M. Jackson  
is a United States Senator  
from the State of Washington.  
Currently he is emerging  
as a strong 1972  
presidential candidate.*

Are the Russians planning to hit us in a sneak attack? I think not. Why should they start a nuclear war in which they, too, would be hurt if they can back us down without it?

What the Soviets are designing is a nuclear straightjacket, in which our hands are tied while they are free to twist arms elsewhere in the world. That, as I see it, is the meaning of the determined Soviet effort to amass so vast a strategic and conventional weaponry.

Today with the strategic balance tilting in its favor and with its growing naval forces, a more confident Soviet Union can be expected to accept a more extensive and dangerous range of risks in advancing its great power interests. We can look for the Soviets to seek targets of opportunity in many areas of the world, using their new strength to assure them needed military options. Thus new elements of intimidation and blackmail will be introduced into international relations, enhancing the dangers in crisis encounters.

The motto of the Kremlin is now doubtless: "No more Cubas; no more Indonesias." In days to come, we, and not *they*, will be expected to back down and accept diplomatic defeat.

The Administration claims that an "era of confrontation" has given way to an "era of negotiation."

I see scant evidence to support such a cheery view of our relations with Moscow. The massive Soviet weapons build-up does not suggest to me that with greater strength they will be more wary of confrontations.

It does suggest to me that they will be better equipped to pursue the tactics they have employed ever since World War II — confrontation and negotiation together as partners in advancing their interests. Indeed, to the Kremlin, confrontation tactics are "bargaining" as much as formal talk can be, and the Soviets are experts at deeds and displays to influence the outcome of a negotiation.

Robert Conquest, the respected British analyst of Soviet leadership, gave this important advice at our most recent hearing:\*

"... I think that all of us when we relax fall into illusion about Russia, about the Russian leadership. An effort of imagination as well as of the intellect is needed to keep in mind the peculiarity of this ruling group of a dogmatic nature, their devotion to the idea of their own rule as the only legitimate one, the fact that they in effect regard all non-Communist states and a good many heretical Communist states as simply not having any real right to exist. . .

"We have to consider not only how a quite 'rational' opponent might behave in a given situation, but the probable conduct of this actual group."

A final word:

To counter the dangerous shift in the strategic balance we must frankly face the unpleasant facts, and help the American people to do the same. This is a responsibility of political leadership; it is also a responsibility of the communications media.

The fearless and honest search for truth is what we need to meet the tests that lie ahead.

*When men fear the truth, or fail to face it, the dangers increase and the opportunities for doing anything about them disappear.*

I believe the American people, if they have the facts, are able to distinguish nonsense at a hundred paces. They do not expect to be coddled and comforted; indeed they wisely suspect anyone in public life who tries it. They welcome candor, and they can take it. ■

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\*Senator Jackson here refers to the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on National Security of which he is chairman.

Worries for today: the current "fluid" situation in the Soviet Union, its widespread nuclear armament, the determination of the Kazakh Republic to keep its ICBMs positioned within its boundaries, the Mid-East cauldron, the heavy nuclear armament of China, the intense effort of Third World Countries to accelerate development and deployment of NBC weapons and the long-range missilery to carry them to targets, the arming of Cuba, the "Death to America" cries, and — most of all — the indifference of a majority of Congress and the Washington bureaucracy in facing America's defense dilemma with a credible plan carried to completion. Comments relating to these matters appear below under "Speaking Out."



Vice President Dan Quayle

# Speaking Out . . .

On December 7th this year we Americans will observe the 50th anniversary of the Japanese "surprise" attack on Pearl Harbor. While calling it the "Day of Infamy" rallied the country miraculously in 1941 to fight back and eventually gain victory, it should also be pointed out that the attack really ought not to have been a "surprise." It might help us not to be duped again. As reported in the December 1990 issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense*:

1. Japanese air power was ridiculed in the September 1941 issue of *Aviation*.

2. The 1941 Army-Navy football game program showed a picture of the Battleship Arizona, and the caption read: "Despite the claims of air enthusiasts no battleship has yet been sunk by bombs." (The Arizona was one of the battleships sunk at Pearl Harbor.)

3. In late November Japan's aircraft carriers disappeared from their home ports, and the Japanese Fleet call letters had been changed twice in a month.

4. On November 27th the following message was sent from Washington to military commanders in Hawaii and the Philippines:

THIS DISPATCH IS TO BE CONSIDERED A WAR WARNING. NEGOTIATIONS WITH JAPAN . . . HAVE CEASED. AN AGGRESSIVE MOVE BY JAPAN IS EXPECTED WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS.

5. A final Tokyo message to the Japanese Ambassador to the U.S. — decoded by the Americans — indicated that special plans involved Hawaii on the morning of December 7th.

6. At 3:42 AM on December 7th a foreign submarine was sighted in restricted Hawaiian waters, tracked and sunk — and reported. It was called a "wild story."

7. Radar on Hawaii's north tip detected planes to the north at 6:10 AM on December 7th. Then at 6:45 AM. Then at 7:02 AM (a big flight). Again at 7:15 AM, and at 7:26 AM, and at 7:39 AM as they disappeared behind the Oahu hills. Reports were made to headquarters. The officer in charge took no action. "Don't worry about it. It's nothing," he said.

Pearl Harbor was a surprise something like a brass band marching down Main Street is a surprise. Perhaps we can be forgiven for sweeping all this under the rug. But can we be forgiven for repeating the same mistakes again? Today we are refusing again to face known dangers and take known protective measures. The difference is that this time, instead of a fleet being destroyed, a whole country will be destroyed. Not 3,000 killed, but 150 million! The warnings are obvious. A defense is for the asking. We choose to ignore "Death to America" warnings and so on. The price for being nice people this time will be oblivion. Is that what we want?

\*

Vice President Dan Quayle, much-maligned it seems because he doesn't have the usual Washington wrinkles, wheeze, limp and bald noggin that go with most people of his stature, is the guy who pushed through the Senate (when he was a senator) the legislation to upgrade the Patriot missile to a defensive mode. There was much opposition from those who hold such things to be

naughty. Fortunately, Quayle and his supporters prevailed, and we all know the rest. The Patriot's improved image saved the day in the Gulf War.

Looking at what is happening in the Soviet Union, Quayle says: "You can't say for certain how this all will work out." And "My concern is, are they actually going to implement the reforms we've heard about?"

And, considering the military pros and cons, Quayle observes: "It's dangerous. They still have nuclear weapons. It could be dangerous if they fell into the wrong hands . . . They have nuclear weapons . . . pointed at the United States."

Quayle accented the fact that he is against diverting \$1 billion or more from the military budget to give aid to the Soviets. That money should be retained for needed defense spending, he said.

\*

Soviet political figures also are concerned about things getting out of control again, even a second "coup."

"I see such a danger," says former Soviet foreign minister Edouard Shevardnadze — who resigned last December warning of a right-wing takeover. "If we fail to improve, at least as a minimum, the living conditions, then we have to face this reality. It's quite possible another attempt at a coup will be made. We cannot be complacent." And to avoid famine he said that the USSR needs "astronomical amounts of money."

The mayor of Moscow, Gavrill Popov, added his comments: "The reactionary forces will always be a threat to us as long as they still maintain their position in the old structure

that is still somewhat with us. As long as property is still in the hands of the state it will always be a threat and continues to be so."

Physicist-writer Yuri Orlov, who served time for his anti-communist activities, predicted the coup in a 1990 book. Now he says from his home in exile — Ithaca, N.Y. — "We're still living out a revolution, and demagogues will use this as the basis for insurrection. They are underground, just waiting.

Some years ago retired USAF Colonel John E. Bex began a piece in the *Journal of Civil Defense* as follows:

Since everyone loves freedom, it is something of a mystery why throughout the long span of human history, all peoples have not been free instead of so few. It must be — at least in part —

because they have sometimes valued other things more. Burke said, "Depend upon it, that the lovers of freedom will be free." All too often in the demanding choice of freedom versus comfort, ease and seductive temptations, it is the latter that have won out.

It is part of the deepest essence of freedom that it can never really be presented as a gift to anyone. It must be won and earned — and continually rewon. Each generation must wage its own struggle for freedom against all the current enemies of freedom — large and small, new and old, open and disguised. This struggle is neither easy nor simple, but there is no other way.

James Madison warned us:

"Since the general civilization of mankind, I believe that there are more instances of the abridgement of the freedom of the people by gradual and

silent encroachments than by violence and sudden usurpation."

The enemies of freedom do not wear labels describing them as such, but generally profess to love freedom more than anyone else. . . .

\*

## No effective system of civil defense

And another retired Air Force colonel from Phoenix, Arizona writes:

Currently, no effective system of civil defense exists in this country. The concern evidenced by our people in the first few years following the use of the "A-Bombs" against Hiroshima and Nagasaki which motivated many people to construct their own personal air raid shelters has faded with the passage of years during which no nuclear-armed conflicts have occurred. Today, few Americans even know of the existence and location of the nearest air raid shelter. This is in contrast to the situation in the Soviet Union which maintains an extensive program of civil defense.

— from *Civil Defense — A Neglected Civil Defense Option*, by Colonel Robert F. Clarke.

\*

Howard Phillips in his *Issues and Strategy Bulletin* prints a table titled "Soviet vs. U.S. Weapons Production 1988-1990." It shows the following figures indicating Soviet production over American production:

ICBMs.....	415 to 23
Bombers .....	225 to 23
Submarines.....	29 to 14
SLBMs .....	215 to 103
SRBMs .....	1,950 to 0
Major Warships .....	29 to 14
Tanks .....	6,500 to 2,190
Armoured Vehicles ..	15,950 to 2,325

Another item in the bulletin is titled "Colin Powell Admits Soviets Can Destroy U.S. Within 30 Minutes." And it reads:

Eleanor Randolph reports from Moscow in *The Washington Post* . . . that "Gen. Colin Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, today said the size of the Soviet military remains 'much bigger than we think is justified,' and that plans to convert weapons plants into factories for consumer goods were 'not moving as rapidly' as the United States had expected: '... by some estimates, fewer than a half-dozen factories are being completely converted to civilian purposes.'"

\*

Are we ready for World War III? No. But if we were it wouldn't happen. □



Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941.

No real American wants to see the United States sink from its position as a leading world power. But if we fail to remedy our inattention to building a credible homeland defense for our people, and if we fail to make a comeback with nuclear power, we are indeed in serious danger of becoming a has-been in such a ranking.

# Nuclear Power: Is It Really N E E D E D ? ?

— A Journal Staff Study

Americans, they say, are gullible because they are nice people and want to believe reports that are frightening or disarming. And this is why propaganda has such a field day in America. One idea is that civil defense is a big joke. Tell them that shelter, which can cost a good bit of fun money, is a swindle, and they'll believe it without asking why. This is the basis of a national unpreparedness that our potential enemies smile at.

Pulling the wool over our eyes extends to the nuclear power bugaboo. "Radiation" is a word that makes us cringe, gives us a lot of cockeyed values. It may shock a lot of people to realize that everyone is radioactive from birth to death. Edward Teller tells the story of the scientist who informed some friends that each one of them was radioactive, maybe just as much as a nuclear power plant if you sat smack up against it. And, he observed, you get a dose of radiation sleeping with your mate that maybe was more than that you would get from cuddling up to a nuclear power plant. Later he checked the figures, and had to apologize. You actually get more radiation from the nuclear power plant than from your mate. But, he warned, don't ever sleep with two people or you will get more radiation from them for sure than from leaning up against the nuclear power plant.

The U.S. Council for Nuclear Awareness is a private group that tries to level with Americans on the radiation question and to show that the radiation emanating from a nuclear power plant is nothing to worry about. Recently it published some statistics that show that certain pollutants from coal, oil and gas power plants are not to be ignored. It compared them with

nuclear plants in the following chart taken from its figures:

What does it mean for our future?  
What can we do to regain our

## EMISSIONS PER YEAR FROM A 1,000 MAGAWATT GENERATION PLANT (IN THOUSANDS OF TONS)

	Sulphur Oxide	Nitrogen Oxide	Carbon Dioxide
Coal Plant	70,000	25,000	1,000,000
Natural Gas Plant	0	15,000	1,000,000
Oil Plant	30,000	13,000	1,400,000
Nuclear Plant	0	0	0

That's not all. Oil spills, for instance, have become common. And dependence on oil could boomerang, as it has, because we depend primarily on imports that for any number of reasons can be cut off by oil-producing countries not all that friendly. In this way oil is a weapon that can be used against us with remarkable effectiveness. And coal? Coal miners are not the healthiest people in the world.

The U.S. Council for Nuclear Awareness published the table to the right, which shows that the United States, which first put nuclear energy on the marketplace forty-odd years ago now, through the amazing superstitious attitudes of its people lags far behind and jeopardizes the health of those who condemn it.

Solar power, hydropower, wind power and tide power are clean but stringently limited in production. Nuclear power is really the world's solution for industrial nations who want to free themselves from the bondage of pollution and dependence on unreliable imports.

Perhaps it is time for the United States, the world's first nuclear power, to ask itself a few questions.

Why, for instance, has it slipped to 14th place in nuclear power production among industrial countries?

leadership in nuclear power production? And should we succeed, what would that mean for our future? □

## NUCLEAR SHARE OF ELECTRICITY AROUND THE WORLD

France .....	70%
Belgium .....	66%
South Korea .....	53%
Taiwan .....	49%
Sweden .....	45%
Finland .....	38%
Switzerland .....	38%
Japan .....	31%
W. Germany .....	31%
Spain .....	31%
Bulgaria .....	31%
Czechoslovakia .....	26%
Hungary .....	21%
United States .....	20%

Leading industrial nations rely on nuclear power to increase their energy independence and economic growth. But in the U.S., political, regulatory and financial uncertainties are preventing utilities from planning any new base-load nuclear electric plants. SOURCE: International Atomic Energy Agency.



# LETTERS

## BRITISH CIVIL DEFENSE DOWN THE DRAIN ? ? ?

(In the United Kingdom long-time homeland defense proponent Bruce Sibley reacts again to official indifference to British preparedness needs. Following is his recent letter to the *London Times*.)

Lincolnshire  
United Kingdom

To: The Editor, the *Times* Newspaper

The dismemberment of the ROC and Civil Defence.

\*

As a scientist and writer, I have spent the better part of my life campaigning for a comprehensive British civil defence programme — based on the Swedish-Swiss programme.

In all of that time, I have encountered a long succession of British politicians and bureaucrats who do not comprehend the vital importance of this life-saving scheme. And now their political chicanery has destroyed the Royal Observer Corps — an organization of inestimable value to the British people, whether in time of war or some future Chernobyl-type event.

ROC — Royal Observer Corps  
MoD — Ministry of Defence  
ACDEPO — Association of Civil  
Defence and Emergency  
Planning Officers  
RUSI — Royal United Services  
Institute  
SAC — Strategic Air Command

Meanwhile, the MoD continues to advise parliament that the multi-billion Trident programme remains a worthwhile expense. But those who study these matters, perceive that nuclear warfare technology is undergoing considerable fundamental change. Such changes will have far-reaching military and strategic repercussions, quite regardless of the collapse of the Soviet Empire. Thus, Trident is already politically and strategically bankrupt, and its technical obsolescence will soon follow!

Surely, this is where the peace dividend should be sought and not from the dismemberment of conventional forces, the ROC and our all-too

meagre civil defence. If anything could lose Tory votes, this latest piece of crass action will succeed most admirably.

Yours Sincerely,  
C. Bruce Sibley, RAF (ret.)  
ACDEPO, exRUSI

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### By 1999 it is probable that various forms of SDI technology will be ready for deployment

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P.S. . . . . Leaving aside the obvious repercussions caused by the collapse of the Soviet Empire, the philosophy behind the Strategic Defence Initiative, or Star Wars as it is more commonly nicknamed, has already modified the thinking behind strategic nuclear warfare. And by 1999, it is probable that various forms of SDI technology will be ready for deployment. Furthermore, the performance of the Patriot system in the Gulf War reinforces my long-held belief in the emergence of a new family of highly effective ABM territorial defences. As was discussed with General Graham (of High Frontier fame), during our London meeting back in 1981.

A mix of stratospheric ABM and exospheric SDI will render ICBM missile highly vulnerable and downgrade its efficiency as a weapon of mutually assured destruction. Meanwhile, the advent of the Stealth Bomber with its small radar cross-section and new air-launched missile delivery systems, has substantiated my judgement that the manned bomber to the future makes better sense of political and military command & control. IBCM automated 'launch

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### Nuclear warfare technology is undergoing considerable fundamental change

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on warning systems' carry the risk of electronic glitches and computer error, which may alarm us into action and cause a nuclear war by miscalculation! But a Stealth AirForce provides more time to check radar returns, to use the diplomatic hotline, and to assess the nature of the threat *before* launching a counter-attack. And then, as now, there will be a SAC system which enables 'recall to base' when errors are revealed, or when bluffs are called and diplomacy wins the peace.

## "NASTY AND UNAMERICAN" ?

Cambridge, MA

Dear TACDA,

I was very unhappy with some of the statements made on your Invitation Insert "Protection for the President — Not for the People." As a physician I am very involved with the issues of the plight of the poor and hungry, especially women and children, right here in America and in our own city. (I help with emergency food distribution for the Boston chapter of the American Red Cross right here in Cambridge, where at least two other food pantries exist.)

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### The poor and the hungry . . . right here in America

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To say Congress has snubbed an Airforce One for every block in favor of "Pork" and Welfare benefits of the poor is downright nasty and un-American. I asked for physician information only not this junk.

Pamela Randolph, M.D.

\*

Dedication to the plight of the poor is in our opinion most commendable. We hope it is correct to assume that encouragement to this group of poor to become self-sufficient is ongoing.

(We gather from medical reports — and from observation — that the problem of overnourishment is perhaps more serious than the problem of undernourishment.)

Other remarks in the postcard are somewhat less clear. "An Airforce One for every block," for instance, is nothing that we recommend. As a matter of fact in the subject "invitation insert" we called extending such a sophisticated measure "impractical" and "impossible." But we did recommend some form of protection — and the kinds are well known — for others, and this would include the "poor and hungry" for certain.

That's not all, but that's probably enough. — Ed.

# REVIEWS

*TO BREAK A TYRANT'S CHAIN*, by Duncan Long. Published by Alpha Publications of Ohio, P.O. Box 308, Sharon Center, Ohio 44274-0308. Paperback. 145 pages. 1991. Price: \$12.

— Reviewed by Bob Baffin.

As usual, Duncan Long, who has written 24 non-fiction books and eight novels, doesn't mince words. After a full-scale enemy attack upon the United States, possible because of our reluctance to face facts, survivors had better be super-survivalists or else. The name of the game would be "dirty tricks" and very smart ones at that. No ifs, ands or buts.

A bankrupt Soviet Union spends \$14.40 per person on protection for the Soviet citizen while the prosperous U.S.A. spends less than 60 cents. That's a ratio of 24 to 1.

So says Mr. Long. He also says the facts are "chilling." A paragraph in his first chapter sets the tune of the book. Long says:

Given their strong CD and military positions, it's even conceivable that the Soviets could win a nuclear war by simply threatening the U.S. with an attack; the U.S. might be forced to surrender due to our poor, nearly non-existent defenses. (A joke is currently making the rounds in some areas of our government. It goes like this: "How could you tell if the USSR secretly took over the U.S. Government? Answer, we would be selling wheat to the Soviets at below market prices, the U.S. would ignore Russian anti-missile systems and stall its SDI program, and there would be a concerted effort to disarm the American public. . . . Hey, do you suppose? . . .?" Hopefully this is ONLY a joke. But it isn't hard to see what is in the offing if present trends continue.)

Heavens to Betsy!

The art of the survivalist vis-a-vis an occupied country isn't easy. If one is serious about successfully opposing — and hopefully sending home with their tails between their legs — occupation forces he needs to know a lot of things that polite society frowns upon. Like sabotage, attack, drugs, propaganda, neo-guerrilla tactics, the gamut of assault weapons and booby traps. Much more: night fighting, camouflage, deceit — all the tricks of the survivalist-guerrilla trade.

Excellent and numerous illustrations give Long's book a visual

dimension. That's a tremendous help.

"Freedom," he says "doesn't just happen. . . . It must be earned and preserved."

"But," he concludes, "remember that writing, calling, and hounding your elected representatives to do the right thing will be, after all, much easier than taking to the hills to battle enemy troops . . ."

We think so too. Remember, "The pen is mightier than the sword." But we've got to use it. The pen, that is.

Long's book: recommended reading.

*EMERGENCY RESPONSE DIRECTORY FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS ACCIDENTS*, published by Odin Press, P.O. Box 536, New York, NY 10021. Paperback. 295 pages. 1991. Price: \$36.

— Reviewed by Rop Benneli.

When the chips are down in an emergency situation and immediate action is required to contend with it, it is essential that we know where to seek reliable help.

This is where the *Emergency Response Directory* steps in with invaluable assistance. It is divided into 26 "sections" which give phone numbers dealing with various categories of emergencies. Section 1, for instance, gives the standard "hot lines" for reporting incidents and obtaining advice on how to deal with them. Heading the list are numbers for the National Response Center and CHEMTREC.

The introduction says the following (in part):

The objective of this directory is to provide a listing of federal, regional, and local resources which local authorities can contact to obtain assistance. . . .

Section 6, for instance, deals with "Radioactive Spills." Covered in other sections are Pesticide Spills, Major Chemical Manufacturers, Poison Control Centers, Toxic Emergency Numbers, Respirators and Safety Equipment Suppliers, Local Tank Carriers, State Police/Highway Patrol, National Guard/Adjutant Generals, State Disaster Response and the Red Cross.

Government offices, law enforcement headquarters, industrial plants, schools, hospitals, airports and other places where emergency conditions may require action should seriously consider having this directory on hand.

*TERRORISM: FUTURE TRENDS*, edited by Yonah Alexander, Yuval Me'eman and Ely Tavin. Chapters by eleven leading Israeli authorities and one American (Paul Leventhal, president of the Nuclear Control Institute in Washington, DC). Published by the editors of *Global Affairs*, 1155 15th St., N.W., Wash. D.C. 20005. Paperback, 107 pages. 1991. Price: \$8.95.

— Reviewed by Kevin Kilpatrick.

A compact, analytical collection of the views of twelve approaches to the threatening problem of growing international terrorism, *Terrorism: Future Trends* sheds much light on the make-up of its organizations, its recent history and where it is headed.

Main message: Terrorism must not be tolerated — not at all — by nations, groups and individuals. All means must be taken to oppose it, literally to fight it and destroy it.

In his chapter "Terrorism: An Overview" Benjamin Netanyahu, former Israeli ambassador to the United Nations, observes:

Whatever the demands, including the taking of hostages, it is necessary to say no. A few years ago, governments were saying yes; they were making deals with the terrorists and with their patrons and sponsors. Israel has had a big role, I think, in setting the example for the other democracies: Israel says no and means it. That is not enough, but it is a necessary beginning.

As an example of the rewards of taking a totally tough position against terrorist activities Netanyahu points to the decision of Israel's El Al Airline to eliminate highjackings of its planes. It simply planned and implemented tight on-board security. Would-be highjackers of El Al planes began getting killed in their highjacking attempts. Word got around. Highjacking stopped. Today highjackers steer clear of El Al. The problem has been solved. El Al is known worldwide as the airline that has no highjackers, and never will.

This same lesson, as presented by this book, applies to all types of terrorist activities. The world as a whole should not be intimidated, should not be afraid to face up to terrorist activities and to oppose them across the board with actions that will make terrorism unprofitable and rewarded only by death.

A language terrorists understand.

*SILENT COUP*, by Len Colodny and Robert Gettlin. Published by St. Martin's Press. 1991. 507 pages. Price: \$24.95.

— Reviewed by Bob Baffin.

Watergate again. Will it ever end? Maybe not. Writers Len Colodny and Robert Gettlin go into great detail to show that there was a palace conspiracy to "get" President Richard Nixon, and that finally — as we all now know — he was forced to be the first United States President to resign from his office.

The book is controversial. Those who have dealt in Watergate before are analyzed. It reports on Washington intrigue at length. It's a study of how in-fighting can upset the process of governing. It tries to hang those who allegedly dealt in creating and profiting by scandal.

For those interested in rehashing Watergate and the Nixon resignation the book contributes a great deal of information which is itself questioned by those it accuses of rigging a "silent coup" to bring about a serious government crisis.

Maybe it has this lesson: bureaucrats and their buddies, if they are determined and organized, can succeed in a well-planned effort to "make trouble" for a president and, in this case, to unseat him.

In any case, Watergate was a scandal that rocked the nation. And maybe it deserves more analysis. Maybe it should be further studied to find out how things can go wrong in a sea of bureaucratic balderdash. Maybe it is a lesson that shows how and why Washington is not more effective in producing the teamwork that is necessary to carry on the real responsibilities of government.

*Silent Coup* is another book on the shame that still surrounds the tragedy of Watergate. The old saw "it doesn't have much to say — just a lot" according to its critics would seem to fit.

There is also the serious claim that the book reveals information not heretofore reported on.

Somehow it reminds this reviewer of the conspiracy within government to block serious efforts to protect the U.S. and its citizens with credible SDI and credible civil defense. Another case of shame.

*STRESS MANAGEMENT*, prepared by the International Association of Fire Chiefs Foundation, 101 East Holly Ave. (Suite 10B), Sterling, VA 22170. 1991. 174 pages, 8½"x11" format.

— Reviewed by Kevin Kilpatrick.

In a letter to the stress management "program facilitator" in the front of *Stress Management*, U.S. Fire Administrator Olin L. Greene says:

Because fire service professionals work in a pressured environment, it is imperative that we educate firefighters on how to manage stress. By its definition, "stress management" is learning what stress is, what effects it has on our lives and how to control it effectively.

This is a remarkable book that addresses the widespread problem of stress in a down-to-earth and positive manner. Ignored, the problems of stress can have telling effects on both the individual and the team or organization he is a part of. Recognized and given corrective therapy, stress can be conquered. This book tells how in a positive and logical manner.

Written by fire chiefs for firemen, *Stress Management* can be applied to any and all emergency-oriented organizations — and should be.

As the book clearly points out, attention to stress management pays big dividends by creating an environment where the emergency mission can be accomplished in proper stride.

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*JANE'S DEFENCE & MILITARY AEROSPACE CATALOG* published by Jane's Information Group, Dept. DSM, 1340 Braddock Place #300, Alexandria, VA 22314-1651. 703-683-3700. FAX: 703-836-1593. Complimentary.

— Staff Review.

For the defense professional and the very serious-minded. The world-renowned *Jane's Fighting Ships*, 94th edition sells for \$210. *Jane's Strategic Weapon Systems* has a price tag of \$335. Twenty-one other manuals measuring military power sell for similar prices.

Jane's 1991 "trade books" go for \$17.50 to \$99. Jane's magazines (including *Jane's Defence Weekly*) have yearly subscription prices of \$85 to \$175 (call 800-321-5358 for

free copy — from northern Virginia call 703-683-3700 ext. 252).

*YOUR GUIDE TO DISASTER PREPAREDNESS* — 1991. 96 pages. Free from FEMA. *FEDERAL AID IN DISASTERS* — 1990, 32 pages. Also free from FEMA.

— Staff Review.

The first of the above pamphlets reports on residential preparations recommended for contending with natural disasters and technological accidents — and national emergencies. It includes a number of check-lists.

*Federal Aid in Disasters* provides information on assistance available from the Federal government, the mechanics of requesting a presidential disaster declaration, and as well what aid is available without one.

Another pamphlet, *Principal Threats Facing Communities and Local Emergency Management Coordinators: A Report to the United States Senate Committee on Appropriations*, also free, describes the gamut of threats to the people of America. As a report to a Senate Committee it of course aims to be adequate. An index is composed of maps showing the principal risks in every state.

These pamphlets may be obtained (free as indicated above) from:

Federal Emergency Management Agency  
Publications Department  
P.O. Box 70274  
Washington, D.C. 20024  
(Phone: 202-646-3483)

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*THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK* (128th edition), edited by Brian Hunter. Published by St. Martin's Press, 175 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010. 1991. 1724 pages. \$75.

— Staff Review.

*The New York Times* has this to say about *The Statesman's Year-Book*:

All you need to know about the population of various states and countries, officials, exports, constitutions, governments, diplomatic representatives, religion, finance and basic histories.

# REVIEWS (Cont.)

Actually, the book gives much more. It is a valuable asset for many businesses, political organizations, libraries, publications and the like. Individuals who want the latest descriptive information on the world's countries and what makes them tick also profit by having the year-book as a handy reference.

It also gives the reader a summary of what transpired in the United Nations during the past year, outlines of defense forces. Information on each state in the United States is provided.

*The Wall Street Journal* adds:  
An indispensable reference work.

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**TERRORISM AND DEMOCRACY**, by Stansfield Turner. Published by Houghton Mifflin, 1991, 274 pages. Price: \$22.95.

— Reviewed by Stephen G. Sharro.

Saddam Hussein's threat to make the streets of America "run red with blood" was one of the more notable Iraqi failures during the Persian Gulf War. We know now that for the U.S. averting this terrorist activity was not the result of effective U.S. counterterror measures but rather of political efforts on the part of some coalition partners and other Arab governments who found the U.S.-led efforts, in this case, to be less inimical to their interests than Iraq's aggression. So, like so many other results of this unusual war, U.S. success in avoiding terrorism at home is not a good indicator of what will happen next time.

Terrorism will continue to flourish as nations and groups, incapable of affecting the U.S. politically or militarily, turn, out of frustration, to terrorism which they see as the great equalizer. As the threat of a strategic nuclear attack cycles down, the relative risk to the U.S. homeland from terrorism is increasing. In addition to all sorts of U.S. domestic issues that are emotional enough to incite terrorism, global problems such as poverty, food shortages, competition for water, religious fanaticism and hypernationalism are unlikely to be resolved easily or quickly. For Americans, these problems in remote parts of the world will inevitably manifest themselves in the form of terrorism at

home.

Because the threat of terrorism is inescapable and because it is such a difficult phenomenon to confront, when someone like Stansfield Turner proffers advice on the topic people tend to listen. Whatever you may think of Stansfield Turner, he is smart. And he has been in the middle of the U.S. national security business for many years. He completed a distinguished military career as a four-star admiral and served as Director of the Central Intelligence Agency from 1977 to 1981. His first book, *Secrecy and Democracy*, provided a personal and frank account of his years with the CIA and his views of espionage U.S. style.

As CIA Director, Admiral Turner was a member of the inner circle who advised President Carter (Turner's Annapolis classmate) during the Iran Hostage Crisis. While his latest book, *Terrorism and Democracy*, is intended to be a survey of actual responses of U.S. presidents to terrorist incidents over the years, Admiral Turner actually devotes most of the book to recounting the events in Iran between 1979 and 1981. He provides some fascinating information about the hostage crisis that has never before been released and goes on to discuss incidents such as the bombing of the U.S. Marine barracks in Beirut and the *Achille Lauro* hijacking.

Unfortunately, as a book on terrorism, *Terrorism and Democracy* fails to fulfill its promise. For all its detail and insight, the book never comes to grip with how a lawful democracy confronts the threat or the aftermath of terrorism. And while it may be unfair to expect Admiral Turner to accomplish what commissions and entire DoD undersecretariats have been unable to do, the book still disappoints.

Pick up *Terrorism and Democracy* if you want an interesting evening's reading on publicity-generating extremist events in the Mediterranean and Middle East over the past twelve years, but don't expect to find definitive answers on how to deal with terrorism.

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**DISASTER RECOVERY YELLOW PAGES**, by Steven Lewis, Ph.D., pub-

lished by The Systems Audit Group, Inc. (617 Chester St., Newton, MA 02161). 84 pages, 8½x11-in. loose-leaf format (to allow for inserting additional pages). 1991. Price: \$129.

— Reviewed by Bob Baffin.

The first thing an emergency management office wants in the wake of a disaster is to know where to go and whom to contact for help in mitigating the effects and in recovering as quickly and as thoroughly as possible.

*Disaster Recovery Yellow Pages* could be an invaluable asset in meeting and solving many of the nasty problems encountered in this type of situation.

Dr. Lewis's book is conveniently divided into six sections:

Section I: Services

Section II: Mobile Buildings

Section III: Emergency Equipment Sources

Section IV: Software for File and Data Recovery

Section V: Training, Publications, and Videos

Section VI: Alphabetic Listing

His assumption that additional information would be added with additional loose-leaf pages is certainly a valid one.

Taken seriously, *Disaster Recovery Yellow Pages*, with added information as Dr. Lewis recommends, could be an invaluable disaster recovery tool for the alert and circumspect local emergency manager.

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**CIVIL DEFENSE FAMILY PROTECTION CONFERENCE**. 1991. Published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. 1991. 31 pages, 8½"x11" format.

— Staff Review.

This report of a December 1990 conference at EMI states on page 12:

United by a common interest in nuclear attack preparedness, Sharon Packer and Paul Seyfried founded the Civil Defense (CD) Volunteers of Utah, an organization whose primary training for nuclear war applies to natural and technological disasters as well.

Indications elsewhere are that hard-core civil defense lacked any real push. Too bad.



*A \$50,000 (?) house in Westport, OK destroyed by a tornado April 26, 1991. Had this house been built of reinforced concrete (maybe at a cost of \$25,000 more) it would still be standing and ready to survive more disasters. (From Oklahoma Civil Defense Agency's Civil Defense Journal, June 1991.)*

## Gone with the Wind

This residence in Westport felt the wrath of April 26th tornadoes which passed through northeastern Oklahoma. The towns of Westport, Skiatook, Oologah and Copan received extensive damages which led to Presidential Disaster Declaration 905-DR for Oklahoma. Four counties were declared for public assistance damages (Noble, Osage, Pawnee and Rogers) and six counties for individual damages, (Noble, Osage, Pawnee, Rogers, Washington and Garfield). FEMA's toll-free number for assistance registered over 300 applications.

## IRAQI SHELTER LESSON — NOT FOR U.S.??

With the Gulf War, interest in shelter against missile attack rose perceptively in the United States, in the rest of the West, and especially in the Middle East.

Saddam Hussein's deep underground shelter with its redundant safeguards protected him well from Allied air bombings. His military also profited by shelter.

The lesson of shelter has been recognized in Israel for many years. And by the highest political and military echelons at least in most other countries.

Several months ago Kevin O'Brian of Wisconsin brought the Iraqi deep shelter policy to TACDA's attention. And at this time there was momentary interest among Americans. Some planned home shelters. And a few built them. But interest finally died again — except for the hard-core civil defense types, and the survivalists.

Again, the ball is in Congress's court where any meaningful action must originate and be developed. Will it be? The answer is, tragically, "No." We wish we were wrong.

## THOMAS EDISON STATE COLLEGE EMERGENCY DISASTER MANAGEMENT OFFERS BACCALAUREATE DEGREE

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For information contact:

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101 West State St.  
Trenton, N.J. 08608-1176  
(or phone: 609/984-1150)

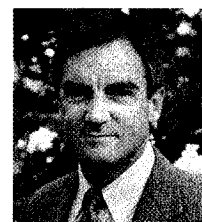
## NOTES: UPCOMING CD COURSES

EMI offers its courses on "Civil Defense Systems, Programs and Policies" December 2-6. For information contact NETC, Emergency Management Institute, 16825 So. Seton Ave., Emmitsburg, MD 21727 (Tel: 301-447-1000) or your State Training Officer.

CSTI presents its "Terrorism" class December 2-6. Contact California Specialized Training Institute, P.O. Box 8104, San Luis Obispo, CA 93403 (Tel: 805-549-3343).

Harvard School of Public Health will give its course on "Occupational & Environmental Radiation Protection" March 23-27, 1992 (fee applies). Contact the school at 667 Huntington Ave., Boston, MA 02115 (Tel: 617-432-1171).

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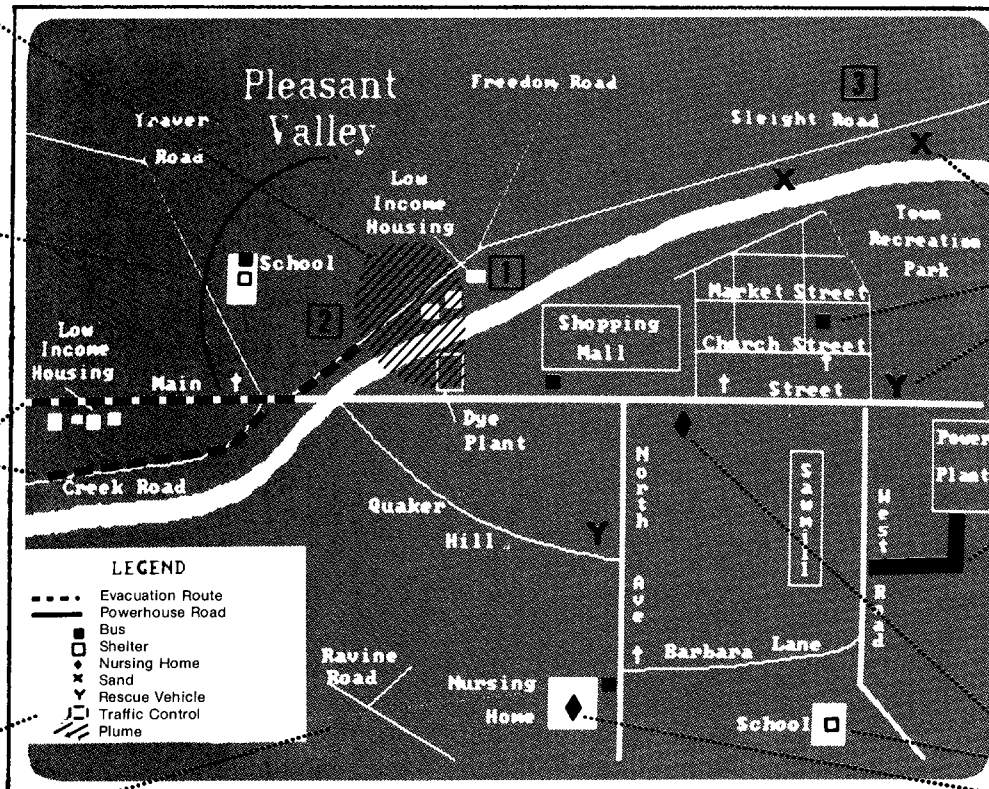
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# TOO GOOD TO FILE

## SPIRITFIRES AND PATRIOTS

In modern history two pieces of machinery have acquired hero status. The famous British fighter plane, the Supermarine Spitfire and the homely missile-in-a-box, the Patriot. They have much in common.

The Spitfire was the hero of the Battle of Britain. Belatedly produced by the British government and available in inadequate numbers when Herman Goering's Luftwaffe set out to pulverize Great Britain, the Spitfire allowed the Royal Air Force (RAF) to win that crucial battle of World War II. When Winston Churchill eloquently summarized that Battle of Britain saying "Never have so many owed so much to so few," he was speaking of the RAF pilots and crews, but his words apply to the doughty Spitfire as well. . . .

The story of the U.S. Patriot has many strong parallels. This extraordinarily effective weapon was also fielded in the nick of time and in barely sufficient numbers. Not since the Spitfire have so many — U.S. troops, Saudis, and Israelis — owed so much to one weapon. . . .

The upgrade of Patriot to defend against missiles was accomplished in the face of a powerful coalition of opposition, strikingly similar to those who opposed defensive systems in pre-war Britain. Political and bureaucratic opposition was fierce and nearly succeeded in leaving U.S. forces and our allies in the Persian Gulf totally vulnerable to Saddam Hussein's ballistic missiles. . . .

It was only the advent of the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) and President Reagan's new emphasis on defending against ballistic missiles, that provided the opening for Patriot to acquire the capabilities demonstrated in the Gulf War . . . In 1987 they [the House of Representatives] voted to cut all funds out of the program. Fortunately, SDI had more support in the Senate which, through vigorous campaigning by then-Senator Dan Quayle, saved the Patriot. . . .

As were the better fighters that followed Spitfire, improved and much more capable anti-missile systems are available to follow Patriot.

— General Daniel O. Graham in the *High Frontier Newswatch*

## PEACE . . . PRECARIOUS?

Soviet writers have now confirmed — through archival sources — that the Brezhnev regime was planning a nuclear war because they thought it was winnable. Nikita Khrushchev's recently published tapes quote him as saying that he would have started a war against Western Europe in 1962 — "then, of course, a world war would have begun," the tapes have him saying — had President Kennedy sent U.S. forces to attack Cuba.

Laissez-faire toward the Soviet ICBMs? Benign neglect toward the men responsible for shooting down Korean Air Lines Flight 007? Even President Carter changed his mind about the reality of the "Red Menace" . . .

— *Insight* — in a book review by Arnold Beichman (Book: *Russia Shakes the World*, by Gary Hart)

## NEWSWEEK:

### "A NUCLEAR NIGHTMARE?"

It's a future-shock scenario that sends chills through the Pentagon. The break away Soviet republics suddenly find themselves in control of arsenals of nuclear weapons. Amid economic chaos, corrupt Soviet Army officers peddle tactical nuclear warheads on the black market. And out-of-work Soviet scientists roam the Third World hawking their expertise to radical leaders of nations all too eager to join the nuclear club.

In Washington, officials are worried that the breakup of the Soviet Union may create an entirely new kind of global nuclear threat. "It's terrifying what might happen," a Pentagon analyst told *Newsweek*. "The dimensions of this problem are beginning to sink in with us." Both the White House and Congress appear uneasy. With Gorbachev's advisers wondering out loud about the Soviet Union's ability to control its own nuclear arms, Bush last week demanded that their safety be "totally guaranteed. . . . The last thing the world needs is some kind of nuclear scare." House Armed Services Committee chairman Les Aspin proposed transferring \$1 billion from the Pentagon budget to the Soviet Union for food and medical relief. . . .

— *Newsweek* (September 9, 1991)

## "GORBACHEV HAS CONSISTENTLY LIED"

Richard F. Staar, a senior fellow at the Hoover Institution, asked in *The New York Times* of Monday, August 19, in an article written just before the two-day coup, why the United States should consider giving the government in Moscow any aid at all given the continued availability of resources for a massive military buildup.

"Mikhail Gorbachev has assured us that the Soviet Union is unilaterally cutting back on financing for its armed forces. In December 1988, he told the U.N. that he was demobilizing half a million men, withdrawing 10,000 tanks from active service in the next two years, and reducing military spending by 14.2 percent.

"Some 17 months after that speech, Mr. Gorbachev told a less-publicized meeting of Soviet workers in the Urals region that whereas national income had increased by 21 to 22 percent over the 1980's, military spending expanded by 45 percent in the same period. . . .

"Certainly, the Russians have not given up on building new weapons systems. The Director of Central Intelligence, William Webster, gave details before the Senate Armed Services Committee earlier this year. The Soviets, he said, continue to deploy advanced versions of inter-continental ballistic missiles, both silo-based and mobile. He also reported that they launched a new Delta-4 ballistic missile submarine in 1990 . . .

"Where does this leave us in view of the Start treaty signed last month in Moscow? That document reportedly will allow the Soviets to have 1,100 warheads on mobile ICBM's, up from 660 in current inventory.

"The United States has no weapons in this category. The heavy SS-18 ICBM's will be reduced from 308 to 154, but the latest modifications of them will more than make up for the drop. Again, the U.S. has nothing comparable. The treaty allows the Soviets to maintain their 2,800 defensive weapons against ballistic missiles, aircraft, and cruise missiles. The United States is completely naked in this area."

— The Howard Phillips Issues and Strategy Bulletin (Sept. 2)

## VULNERABILITY VS. PROTECTION

... Three important lessons about defense emerged from the gulf war. They make a compelling case for building a ballistic missile defense. These lessons, apparently lost to the Democratic-controlled House of Representatives and their liberal allies in the Senate, are:

- We can no longer assume that our nuclear retaliatory force will protect us from ballistic missiles. Saddam Hussein's attack on Israel during the war demonstrated that a weaker aggressor will not always be deterred from attacking a stronger nuclear-armed enemy. Similarly, after the U.S. air raid on Libya in 1986, Moammar Gadhafi said that if he had a missile capable of reaching the United States, he would use it. Can anyone argue that there will be no future Saddams or Gadhafis?

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### Senator Connie Mack's "Three Important Lessons"

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CIA Director William Webster estimates that 15 to 20 developing nations will have ballistic missiles by the end of the century, some with ranges from 1,800 to 3,300 miles. Growing instability in China and the USSR — despite any arms-reduction treaties — also maintain the specter of nuclear weapons capable of striking U.S. cities.

- We have the technological capability, clearly demonstrated in the gulf, to build an effective defense against limited missile attack. Granted, faster longer-range missiles make more difficult targets than the Scuds that our Patriots (they hit 45 of 47 Iraqi missiles fired) destroyed. But the Patriot used technology from the 1960s to the early 1980s. The strategic defense President Bush proposes employs newer technology whose worth has already been demonstrated in tests.

- Defenses are stabilizing, making war less likely and less terrible if war should occur. This of course runs counter to thinking of the 60s and 70s that mutually assured destruction

increased the danger of war because it invites early nuclear strike to nullify the danger of retaliation. Under this theory, defenses are viewed as destabilizing. Taken to its logical conclusion, the theory actually prefers vulnerability to protection. I agree that it seems silly. But many of my Democratic colleagues opposed to defense are still wed to this doctrine. ...

— Senator Connie Mack (R-FL) in his column "Point of View" September 5, 1991

## NEW WORLD ORDER???

*It's 1998 and you're president. The Middle East is in an uproar again as a resurgent Iraq and Iran threaten Saudi Arabia. Suddenly North Korea, emboldened by its new nuclear weapons, invades South Korea. Because of defense cuts, you have fewer fighter planes and combat divisions at your disposal than did President Bush. Worse, you've already shifted some U.S. forces out of the Pacific to the Middle East. What do you do now?*

NEWPORT, R.I. — That's the kind of world America's national-security strategists gathered here last month to contemplate. They saw the New World Order — and found that it isn't necessarily a pretty sight. ...

To top it off, a growing band of countries will have nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and ballistic missiles to deliver them. ...

— *The Wall Street Journal* (by Gerald F. Seib, White House Correspondent)

"On the plains of Hesitation lie the blackened bones of countless millions who at the dawn of victory sat down to rest, and resting died."

— From a flyer sent out by the General Doolittle Chapter of The Air Force Association

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## SDI MORE EFFECTIVE, LESS COSTLY THAN GROUND-BASED SYSTEMS

The *classic* Washington game played daily in Congress goes like this: A strong, principled position is set out by one side. Fierce opposition develops. This leads to the principled position's being given up, and eventually an "acceptable package" is put together. Most members of Congress can vote for this package without being on the "unpopular" side of anything.

The evil in all this is that the "acceptable package" is usually mush that accomplishes virtually nothing and inevitably costs quite a lot of money. ... Sadly, this game is well under way with Strategic Defense.

... Anything that prevents our developing and deploying a system that could give us far more protection against intercontinental missiles than even the Patriots gave us against short-range missiles surely endangers our national interest.

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### The "acceptable package" is usually mush

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The senators propose we use more ground-based weapons, which are far more expensive and less effective against incoming long-range nuclear missiles. [Note: This was the position taken by the Soviet Embassy's Second Secretary at the 1990 TACDA Seminar in Chicago.] ...

The George C. Marshall Institute recently published a report on defenses against ballistic missile systems, written by three experts in the field: Robert Jastrow, William Nierenberg and Frederick Seitz. They conclude that the least costly and most effective defense against both long- and short-range ballistic missiles carrying nuclear warheads requires the space-based Brilliant Pebbles and an advanced ground-based interceptor system such as the new THAAD. The combined system to protect the U.S., Europe and the Middle East would cost \$17.2 billion, against \$31.6 billion for a less effective, all-ground-based system. ...

— *Forbes* (by Caspar W. Weinberger, Publisher)

# UPCOMING

- Oct 21-25 **MANAGING HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENTS**, 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).
- Oct 21-Nov 1 **CHEMISTRY OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**, Emmitsburg, MD. Provides basic knowledge required to evaluate potential hazards and behaviors of materials. For emer. response personnel & mgmt. Contact: See box below.
- Nov 4-8 **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).
- Nov 9-13 **NATIONAL COORDINATING COUNCIL ON EMERGENCY MGMT. ANNUAL CONFERENCE**. See ad on page 4 for information.
- Nov 10-15 **AMERICAN NUCLEAR SOCIETY WINTER MEETING**, Hilton, San Francisco, CA. Contact: ANS, 555 N. Kensington Ave., LaGrange Park, IL 60525 (312/352-6611).
- Nov 18-20 **DISASTER PREPAREDNESS SEMINAR**, EMI, Emmitsburg, MD. Intro and overview of emer. mgmt., case studies, crisis mgmt., developing emer. plans, more. Contact: see box below.
- Nov 19-23 **1ST INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS**, San Paulo, BRAZIL. Contact Casa Militar, Coord. Est. Defesa Civil, Ave. Adolfo Pinheiro 2058, CEP 04734, BRAZIL.
- Nov 25-27 **6TH ANNUAL TEXAS EMS CONFERENCE**, Palmer Auditorium, Austin, TX. Forty workshops, general sessions and rescue demonstrations. Contact: Texas EMS Conference '91, P.O. Box 26399, Austin, TX 78755-0399 (512/458-7550).
- Nov 25-29 **MANAGING HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENTS**, 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).
- Dec 2-6 **TERRORISM AWARENESS COURSE**, San Luis Obispo, CA. Overview and targets of terrorism, disinformation, terrorist groups and individuals, weapons and tactics, more. Reg. fee: California govt. and non-profit \$175, all others \$350. Contact: CSTI\*, P.O. Box 8104, San Luis Obispo, CA 93403-8104 (805/549-3536).
- Dec 2-6 **CIVIL DEFENSE SYSTEMS, PROGRAMS & POLICIES**, EMI, Emmitsburg, MD. Course provides an understanding of the history, mission and current status of U.S. CD. Shows how nuclear attack preparedness enhances & supports natural & technological preparedness, plus more. Contact: see box below.
- Dec 2-6 **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).
- Dec 2-13 **MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES**, Emmitsburg, MD. Addresses areas of concern for ongoing EMS operation. Contact: see box below.
- Dec 16-20 **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).
- 1992
- Jan 6-9 **ELECTROMAGNETIC PULSE (EMP) INSPECTION/MAINTENANCE**, Emmitsburg, MD. Contact: see box below.
- Jan 10-11 **NATL. ASSN. OF EMS PHYSICIANS WINTER MEETING**, The Ritz Carlton, Naples, FL. Research in EMS and EMS most valuable resource; personnel will be the main topics. Contact: NAEMSP, 230 McKee Pl., Suite 500, Pittsburgh, PA 15213. Call Kathleen Stage (800/228-3677).
- Jan 26-29 **INDEPO DUBAI '92**, Dubai World Trade Centre, United Arab Emirates. An intl. defense, police & civil security equipment exhibition. Contact: Maj. P. Kalastree, WSO-CSSD, Al Mutlak Technology, Dubai World Trade Centre, P.O. Box 9337, Dubai, United Arab Emirates (09714-377773) (FAX 09714-376543).
- Jan 27-30 **DISASTER PLANNING** (Post Certified Plan III), San Luis Obispo, CA. Developing and maintaining comprehensive plans and procedures for responding to disasters. Reg. fee: CA govt. and non-profit (\$175, all others \$350). Contact: CSTI\*, P.O. Box 8104, San Luis Obispo, CA 93403-8104 (805/549-3536).
- Feb 3-14 **FALLOUT SHELTER ANALYSIS**, EMI, Emmitsburg, MD. Course for architects and engineers who assess protective value of structures against fallout radiation. Topics: weapons effects, design, federal policies & programs, more. Contact: see box below.
- Feb 3-14 **MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES**, Emmitsburg, MD. See Dec. 2-13 above.
- Feb 10-14 **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.

\*CSTI-California Specialized Training Institute

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



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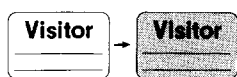
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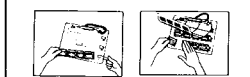
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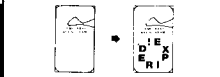
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## ■ EDITORIAL

# War: A Way of Life

Those who demand peace through disarmament and resolve not to confront threat with preparedness, market a philosophy that garners tremendous appeal — and makes adherents easy prey for military adventurists. It was such a deception that paved the way for the outbreak of World War II. Winston Churchill says in his memoirs:

The weakness of the virtuous combined with the malice of the wicked.

TACDA and the *Journal of Civil Defense* are certainly guilty of bringing up this point often — perhaps ad nauseam. But the real question, of course, is whether or not this is true. We have the choice of preaching peace (an overwhelming temptation for many) or facing the fact that preaching doesn't work — and preparedness does.

Belligerent attitudes exist throughout society. Not only do countries resort to force and all-out war, but organizations often viciously oppose one another — and in some cases oppose government. These include political organizations, unions, think tanks, elements of the media, etc. and down through the gamut of smaller groups and to individuals themselves.

Take the lady physician who calls us "unpatriotic" (see letter, page 21, column 3). She probably would object to being called "belligerent." But the tone of her letter is anything but polite. And her accusation is based on a blatant misreading of what she is upset about. It's that simple. Emotion here substitutes for logic. She is disturbed, perhaps, as many of us are, by the idea that war is devastating, and puzzled by the theory that protective measures of some kind should apply to all, not VIPs only.

The late Senator Henry Jackson (State of Washington) notes in the reprint of a 1971 *Journal* story ("Provide for the Common Defense" — page 16) that it is the duty of a political leader (himself at least) to tell the truth, not simply what people would like to hear. We try to follow his lead.

We cite again the caution of George Washington to future generations (us):

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

We have not, of course, taken that advice, and a more recent patriot, Edward Teller, has warned us pointedly about our failure to be prepared:

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

We have often pointed to two countries at the crossroads of war-torn Europe which, recognizing the dangers of vulnerability, in 1815 (after the Napoleonic Wars) resolved to provide peace for their peoples through a policy of tough preparedness. This they did, and that policy has resulted in over 175 years of peace for each nation. They call their policy of peace "Armed Neutrality."

Peace could also be our choice in America today. But we are not following George Washington's advice or the examples set by Switzerland and Sweden. Instead of facing our danger and being "well prepared to meet an enemy" we are cutting our Armed Forces, decommissioning many of our military bases, reducing our weaponry across the board and *refusing to develop and deploy known preparedness measures to protect our people and our industrial assets*. ICBMs are still zeroed in on us, and under questionable control. The "end of the Cold War" has done nothing to remedy this. It has only made the situation more precarious through Moscow's loss of firm control. The Moslem World, which rings with cries of "Death to America" is frantically developing weapons of mass destruction and the missilery with which to deliver them across oceans.

The situation calls not for the complacency it is getting, but for the clear realization that "war is a way of life." It calls for putting in place known protective measures to forestall any massive attack on America. These measures are the Strategic Defense Initiative and civil defense. They will serve to discourage attacks upon us (which belligerents know would fail with defenses in place). □

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