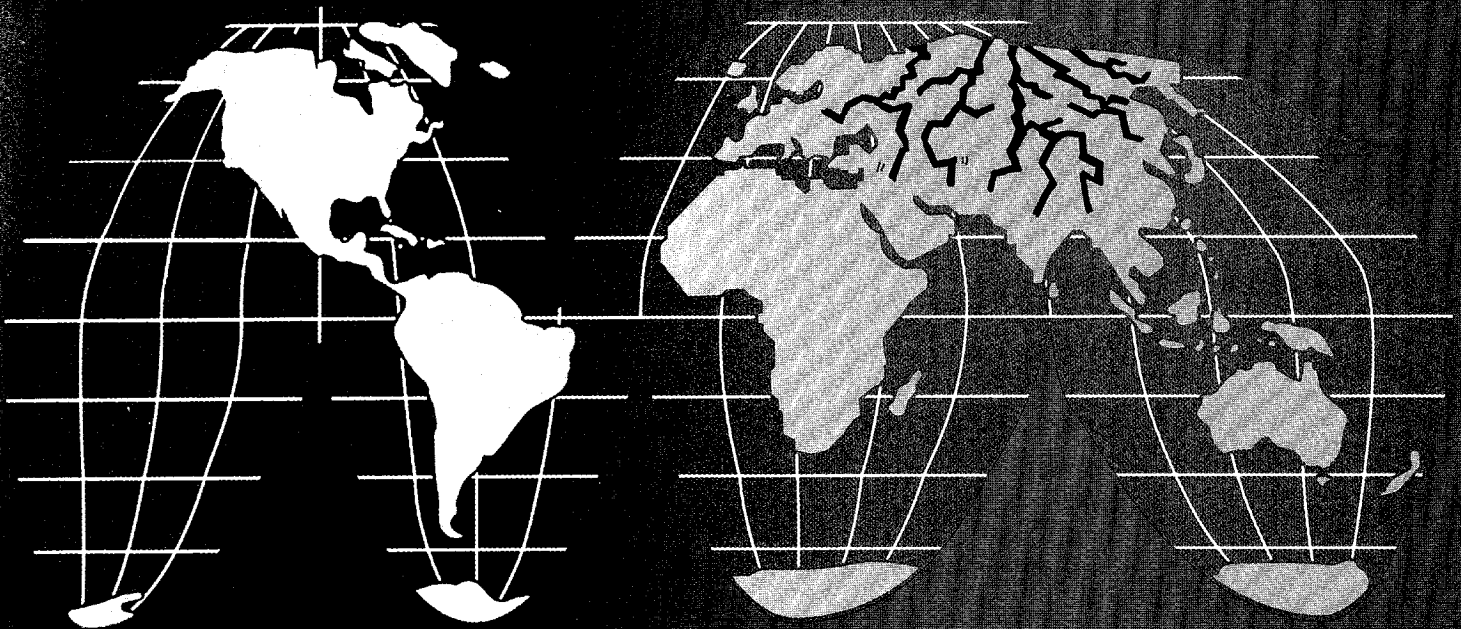


Journal of Civil Defense



"Without slighting the serious consequences of a possible war, we should in all responsibility state that there is no poison for which there cannot be an antidote, nor can there be a weapon against which there is no defense. Although the weapons we have examined are called mass weapons, with the knowledge and skillful use of modern defense measures they will not affect the masses, but only those who neglect the study, mastery, and use of these measures."

— Soviet Marshal V. I. Chuykov,
former Soviet Civil Defense Chief

CIVIL DEFENSE

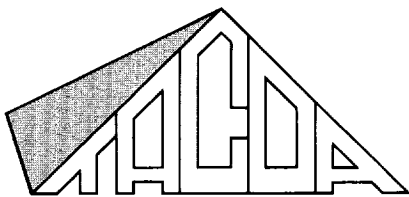
... KEEP IT!

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**PORK-BARREL
PARALYSIS**

Back Cover

Defense Association



TRADEMARK — THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION

The American Civil Defense Association

Journal of Civil Defense

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

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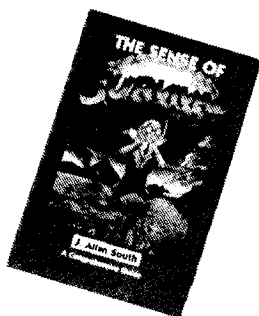
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The Soviets — What Now?

If the babble of nonsense about civil defense coming out of Washington has you confused, don't fret about it. It's just that the ongoing collapse of communism has not only FEMA but the whole defense and foreign policy establishment searching for a new strategic framework and in many cases a reason for being in the post-Cold War environment. For nearly half a century now, the threat has been that of a monolithic Communist East busily arming and bent on destroying the capitalist and democratic West. For many, that threat has become unreal as Eastern Europe struggles to adopt a market economy and the need to set up soup kitchens in Red Square becomes a serious subject of debate.

The tidy picture summed up in the phrase, "end of the Cold War" is somewhat clouded by the chaos being observed within what we still call the Soviet Union. At this writing, President Gorbachev is still trying to get the various Soviet republics — or at least nine of them — to agree to a loose union or federation in which the central government would



Jerry Strobe

Most republics have declared some sort of independence from Moscow

be responsible for foreign affairs, defense, and what we would call interstate commerce regulation. Most republics have declared some sort of independence from Moscow and some, including the Baltic states, are surely out. A large part of the Soviet nuclear arsenal aimed at the United States is located in Russia, the giant among the republics and the keystone of any revamped union. But substantial elements of the Soviet Rocket Forces are located in other republics. It is said that if Kazakhstan were to remain independent and retain its nuclear forces it would be the third largest nuclear power, more powerful than Britain, France, or Communist China, with which it shares a common border. Ukraine is the site of another major element

of the Strategic Rocket Forces but it has made clear its desire to have the missiles removed to Russia.

During the attempted coup by the hardline factions of the KGB and Soviet Army, there were serious concerns within the defense community about the fate of the "football", the satchel containing the nuclear weapon release codes, but now Washington insiders tend to minimize the likelihood of an unauthorized release of a Soviet missile. They argue that the severe economic problems facing the Soviet Union would convince any wild-eyed zealot that nothing was to be gained by starting World War III.

Others point out that apparently the central government is much more in control of the Strategic Rocket Forces than the reports of chaos would suggest. Modernization of the huge SS-18 missiles that carry a dozen or more warheads, all of which are based in Kazakhstan, is proceeding apace. The central government has deployed in the last six months dozens of SS-24 and SS-25 single warhead mobile missiles, some in Ukraine. That could hardly happen without Kremlin control of the strategic forces. Does that news make you feel safer?

mantle weapons was limited and that no-one yet knew what to do with the thousands of pounds of plutonium that would be a product of the dismantling operation.

So the Soviet nuclear threat remains in place although the Kremlin seems to have foresworn the Cold War. Moreover, arms reduction is unlikely to come about quickly, even when the two sides want it to happen. And the Kremlin leadership could become hostile if this winter's privations overwhelm the move toward a more democratic government.

Modernization . . . is proceeding apace

President Bush has concluded that it does. He has taken U.S. bombers and missiles off alert. One of the two command centers that watched for Soviet bombers headed for North America has been closed and the other operates 40 hours per week. "I am directing that the United States eliminate its entire worldwide inventory of ground-launched short-range theater nuclear weapons," the President said in September. President Gorbachev promised to follow suit. Thousands of these

Even if the situation stabilizes and major arms reduction actually occurs, the IAEA finding that the Iraqi nuclear program was far advanced presages a future in which many countries, including many Third World countries, will have a few nuclear weapons and the ability to deliver them clandestinely or otherwise. We are now making a slow transition from a world in which we faced a single enemy with 10,000 nuclear weapons to one in which we will face perhaps a hundred potential

Neither the current situation nor the future should make the American people feel safer

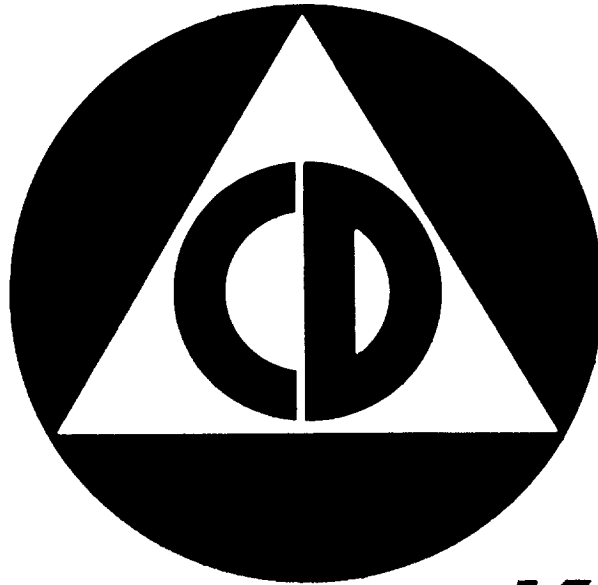
U.S. weapons and others to be eliminated when the START treaty goes into effect must be dismantled at the Pantex plant near Amarillo, but *Insight* ran a major story pointing out that the ability to dis-

adversaries, each with a hundred or so nuclear weapons. That prospect has the defense community in a ferment. And, neither the current situation nor the future should make the American people feel safer. □



What writer-educator-researcher-retired FEMA official Dr. James M. Ridgway has to say in this landmark article bears directly on the badly-needed revival of U.S. civil defense and on the resultant survival of the United States in the face of ominous old and new threats. A full government recognition of existing, federal law — especially the Civil Defense Act of 1950 — should be a FEMA starting point for getting back to doing the job it was set up for. Ridgway's review will hopefully kick off action by patriotic legislators to examine and act on the critical national survival issue. In fact, it requires a prompt and vigorous corrective approach.

Civil Defense



... KEEP IT!

— James M. Ridgway, Ph.D.

With the Berlin Wall down, the Warsaw Pact disintegrated, a rogue dictator isolated by force of arms, the "Evil Empire" evaporating, and active negotiations on nuclear weapons reduction, there is a political desire to make United States civil defense part of the "peace dividend" (i.e. to scrap it). Global perspective, history, technological developments, and concern for the protection of people in the United States urge caution and forbearance on such a desire.

The United States should maintain an identifiable viable national civil defense program. The nine excellent reasons given below explain why this is sound national policy.

The nuclear threat to the people of the [US] . . . still exists

1. The United States functions in an uncertain world in which things happen and change daily. While internal events in the former USSR are interesting, even spectacular, the blunt fact is that Russia, however defined, still has 25,000 to 32,000 nuclear warheads — depending upon whom you read and what is counted. The nuclear threat to the people of the United States (and the rest of the world for that matter) still exists.

Not only is there the capability to attack the United States, but also the

control of the capability within Russia is open to question now and probably for some time to come. Added to this major threat are three minor ones — minor in capability to cause nation-wide devastation. These threats are proliferation of nations with nuclear weapons; development of other weapons of mass destruction — chemical and biological; and the possible placement of such weapons in our country by "terrorist," or political, ethnic, or religious fanatics.

2. An effective national civil defense program makes things tougher for any potential enemy. If a nation has the means in place to protect its citizens, any enemy has to use more weapons to disrupt society, diminish the mobilization base, reduce the national will to fight, or just to kill people. Civil defense is an essential part of national protection. Coupled with military defensive capabilities such as SDI, civil defense discourages a potential aggressor.

3. The Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 exists and is as applicable today as when it was first passed. The law says, "... It is the policy and intent of Congress to provide a system of civil defense for the protection of life and property in the United States from attack. . . ."

The law states further, "The term of 'attack' means any attack or series of attacks by an enemy of the United States causing, or which may cause, substantial damage or injury to civilian property or persons in the United States in any manner by sabotage or by use of bombs, shell-fire, or atomic, radiological, chemical, bacteriological, or biological means or other weapons or processes." The law's definition of civil defense covers all major elements in a national preparedness program and includes "measures to be taken in preparation for anticipated attack. . . ."

This law is of basic importance: it prescribes federal action on civil defense. Its existence has ramifications for both the executive and legislative branches of the federal

government. With the law on the books, officials in the executive branch have to do something about civil defense annually. Congress, in turn, must review and fund the national civil defense activity annually. In both branches of government much depends upon the inter-

Coupled with military defensive capabilities such as SDI, civil defense discourages [aggression]

est, philosophy, and perspective of the officials and legislators directly involved. Both respond to "events" and "public interests." In regard to this it is worth noting that in the United States just prior to World War II there were active and effective peace and neutrality movements. These disappeared overnight when Japan attacked Pearl Harbor.

4. Civil defense's complexities require special and continuing attention. Again, international affairs and military technologies change. Getting federal agencies and their State counterparts to adapt to these changes is a continuing task. In the federal government almost all cabinet level departments and many independent agencies should be involved in at least civilian protection planning.

The same is true for States, but the problem is complicated by the varied patterns of governmental organization found in the States. Granted

grave threats, a governor should have the emergency power to move resources within a State to the points of greatest need. Granted further the speed of missile warfare, all units of government must be prepared to "go" with the resources they have on hand at any given moment.

5. The public recognizes the term civil defense and the CD logo which have been in use for over 40 years. While the term "emergency management" is in vogue in the United States and has a professional ring, the writer hears civil defense directors being quoted in the media on natural disaster subjects or in regard to chemical spills. He also notes the CD logo as background for an emergency broadcast test announcement on TV. In the public mind civil defense is the code word for an extraordinary event, something big. Civil defense is a well recognized governmental function worldwide. There is a standard set of internationally recognized CD symbols. It is strange the public in the United States learns about them on CNN broadcasts from foreign countries.

6. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and other agencies may ignore the possibility of enemy attack and its consequences. As federal programs go, civil defense is not as popular as health and welfare, the environment, hazardous materials, and abortions. Legislators take the public pulse. Officials in the executive branch

OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY NUCLEAR ATTACK FATALITY ESTIMATES

At the 1986 DDP/TACDA Seminar, Conrad Chester, chairman of the Emergency Planning Group at Oak Ridge National Laboratory, presented some revealing figures on the value of civil defense to SDI (he recently updated these population entries — without either SDI or civil defense, fatalities are estimated at over 150,000,000). They can be put in table form like the following, with percentages added based on a U.S. population of 250,000,000:

Assumed Megatonnage in Attack on U.S.	Assumed Leakage	Estimated Fatalities	% of U.S. Population	Fatalities if 50psi shelter combines with SDI	% of U.S. Population
Case 1: 8,000	10%	62,000,000	25%	5,500,000	2.2%
Case 2: 8,000	0.01%*	1,600,000	0.6%	16,000	0.006%

*0.01% is leakage. GOAL of SDI

So, adding civil defense to SDI in the first case above (where we are in our planning about now) decreases estimated fatalities from 25% of our population to 2.2%. In the second case above (where we hope to get to) it looks even better. In both cases civil defense can be considered to be worth a substantial investment. How much?

The 100-billion-dollar figure frequently used can look enormous. Over a 12-year program it averages out at \$8.33 billion a year. This comes to a little less than \$35 a year for every man, woman and child in the country. Or about 9½ cents a day. (1986 figures used in this last paragraph.)

prefer to follow money. Since there is currently little money for civil defense *per se*, emergency managers are more interested in natural disaster relief and hazardous material which have more money behind them.

**As federal programs go,
civil defense is not as popular
as health and welfare
. . . hazardous materials,
and abortions.**

Civil defense is the victim of semantic obfuscation. It is enveloped in the Integrated Emergency Management System (IEMS). There are two things wrong with this. The first is the old cliché that "what is everyone's business is no one's business." Civil defense gets little or no attention in an all hazards approach.

Secondly, the assumptions, planning, and responses to meet natural and technological disasters are markedly different from the attack situation that civil defense addresses. In the first case resources can be assumed. In the attack situation energy, communications, transportation, and convergence of "outside resources" cannot be assumed. The problem may well be to "make do" on immediate care and to reconstitute the economy so that essential goods can be produced. This prospect will worsen. The more dependent the United States becomes upon technologies, the easier it becomes to cause disruption.

7. People in the United States think the government is all-wise and is at the moment ready, willing, and able to protect them. Officials within the government know this readiness status is a myth. Over the years warning on some kinds of natural disasters has improved, federal agency response time in such disasters has been somewhat reduced, and training and exercises have improved emergency coordination in some State and local units of government. That's about it. Protection against weapons and their consequences range from minimal to non-existent. If there is no attack, legislators and officials can take credit for being wise and saving taxpayers a lot of money. If there should be an attack, they can anticipate a terrific backlash from a public that believes its officials have betrayed it.

8. Variations in protective measures against enemy attack are possible and feasible. This is an amplification of, and support for, points 4 and 6 above. The "possible" is largely a technical and engineering matter. The "feasible" is a political matter. At the low end of an emergency action scale to protect people from the consequences of enemy attack there is an emergency public information announcement. An official such as the President, Secretary of Defense, or Director of FEMA would go on TV to tell the public how to survive in place — in houses, apartments, stores, and factories.

While this announcement would save some lives, it is not as simple as it sounds. It cannot be assumed that an attack hazard will be uniformly spread over a country of continental size such as the United States. What may be good advice for one place may be unnecessary or bad for another. Thus, there should be State and local addenda or modifications of national guidance. There is an attendant problem. In a crisis civil defense becomes top story news and all manner of expert "talking heads" will appear on TV to express all kinds of views. A confused public tends to become inactive. It has to think things through.

**Lack of means to protect
citizens against . . . enemy
attack can be individually
and nationally fatal.**

At the high end of the protective action scale there would be something like a garrison state with people assigned to specific blast proof shelters, or to relocation points, with gas masks slung over their shoulders. This, of course, is carrying civil defense to extremes.

So far as the writer knows the current position of the United States on citizen protective measures is one step above an emergency public information announcement. It is projected to "surge" certain actions in a crisis. The two problems with this are knowing when to "surge" and the availability of necessary materials.

For example, suppose a responsible national official tells the public to create shelters in houses, or to dig and cover foxholes in backyards. It is to be anticipated that within six hours in many communities it would

be impossible to find or buy a concrete block, sheet of plywood, 6-penny nail, or shovel. When the public responds, it responds totally.

The fallout shelter identification and stocking program undertaken in the United States in the 1960's was valid for the circumstances of the time. If needed, it would have prevented injuries and saved lives.

High on the protective action scale are the Swiss and Scandinavian approaches that have required placement of dual or multi-use shelter areas in new construction — houses, and public and commercial buildings. Governments have provided varying degrees of financial support for such construction. This approach has the advantage, among others, of placing shelters where the people are. While such shelters add to construction costs, it is cheaper than building single purpose bunkers.

**People . . . think the
government . . . is at the
moment ready, willing and
able to protect them.**

This scale of protective possibilities shows why there should be a national staff dedicated solely to civil defense. In World War II France proved national civil defense programs cannot be improvised. The problems of such programs are at least monumental and challenge the best technical and political minds that can be brought to bear upon them.

9. Lack of means to protect citizens against the consequences of enemy attack can be individually and nationally fatal. Both legislative and executive officials can truthfully tell people the mission of civil defense is to keep them alive and safe. Live people can go on about their business and, if necessary, reconstruct a nation. Dead people get buried in mass graves. The counter argument is: there will be no war. Recall that Hitler nearly conquered Europe. Japan did take on the United States. Capabilities exist internationally to stagger the United States now. An effective civil defense can help it take such a blow, regain its feet, and go on governing. Absence of an effective civil defense in event of an attack will prolong chaos, weaken national resolve and capabilities, and cause needless injuries, suffering, and death. □

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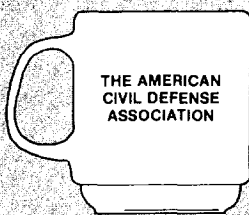
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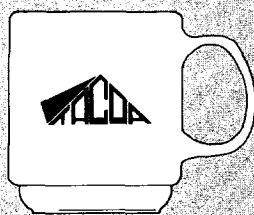
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NORAD: STILL IN THERE

The formidable North American Air Defense Command (NORAD), close to Colorado Springs and the Air Force Academy, is today very much alive — as it was in 1969 when the *Journal of Civil Defense* (then *Survive*) first reported on it.

It is still staffed around the clock by several hundred Canadians and Americans. Just as it was conceived to do back in the 1950s, it can give warnings of bombers headed toward U.S. air space — or incredibly faster missiles from overseas (which give 30 minutes notice of arrival at targets) or from submarine-launched missiles (less than 10 minutes warning).

Bombers, of course, have been superseded by these modern missiles. The difference is that missiles cannot be defended against because we have neglected to develop and deploy known anti-missile techniques.

Thus the picture has changed dramatically. Instead of a few primitive missiles of questionable accuracy the Soviets (or whatever we choose the call the former USSR) now have around 30,000 warheads of pinpoint accuracy. And open access to selected targets. And more to worry about: Third World developments that promise to complicate the picture before the year 2000.

Be that as it may, NORAD is still an admirable piece of shelter engineering. In eleven spring-mounted steel buildings buried in a granite hole under Cheyenne Mountain it is, with its dedicated complement of military specialists, a highly synchronized installation admirably capable of providing timely attack warnings.

Coupled with the capability of destroying incoming missiles (SDI) NORAD would have the support that would make the defense of the United States credible. And that, in turn, would make deterrence credible.

With a no-nonsense civil defense added to the picture a potential enemy would perceive that missile attack against the U.S. would be a foolish and dangerous caper.

In this way we come back to the kind of defense effectiveness that was originally envisaged.

Would peace be worth it?

(*Journal* editor Walter Murphey visited the NORAD facility on October 4, 1991.)

1992 TACDA "OLD GLORY" AWARDS — NOMINATIONS INVITED

The TACDA Flag Committee announces that it is ready to consider recommendations for recipients of the TACDA "Old Glory Award" for 1992.

Committee chairman Dr. Max Klinghoffer has announced several times since TACDA's annual Board of Directors meeting last September that recognition of uncommon respect for the American flag is a strong positive way to generate the kind of patriotism that will help gear up America to facing and solving its defense problems.

"We hope that nominations for deserving recipients of the award will be forthcoming," said Klinghoffer. "In 1991 we made two 'Old Glory' award presentations: one to the Cedar Badge Program of the Teton Peaks Council (a unit of the Boy Scouts of America in Idaho) — and the second to Mort Walker, creator of the comic strip 'Beetle Bailey.' We want to continue this type of recognition."

Nominations should give explicit instances of respect for an devotion to the American Flag. They should be addressed to:

TACDA Flag Committee
c/o TACDA
P.O. Box 1057
Starke, FL 32091



UPCOMING EMI COURSES

FEMA's Emergency Management Institute (EMI) at Emmitsburg, Maryland offers numerous civil defense-emergency management courses throughout the year. Among those programmed for the near future are:

Feb. 3-7 — Capstone Seminar
Feb. 10-17 — National Security
Mar. 23-27 — Disaster Preparedness
Jun. 1-5 — Civil Defense Systems . . .
Jun. 1-5 — Radiological Series (TTT) . . .
Jun. 15-19 — Fallout Shelter Systems (TTT)
Jul. 6-10 — National Security

For complete information on courses, applications, etc. contact:

EMI
National Emergency Training Center
16825 So. Seton Ave.
Emmitsburg, MD 21727
(See "UPCOMING" — page 30)

SWISS CIVIL DEFENSE FOCUSES ON REORGANIZATION BY 1995

Already with a top world rating in preparedness and an "armed neutrality" policy that has resulted in over 175 years of peace at the center of European wars, Switzerland is setting its sights on still better defense measures.

By 1995 it plans to have in place a greatly improved civil defense that will even better face the problems of possible war. It will also have its eye on service in peacetime disasters.

A new civil defense newsletter (in English) begins with a message from Swiss Civil Defense Director Hans Mumenthaler. He begins by saying:

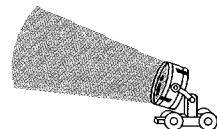
By instruction of Federal President Arnold Koller, Chief of the Federal Department of Justice and Police, representatives of the Government, the Cantons and the Communities are elaborating on a new Civil Defense Guiding Principle. This reform, being developed in parallel to the project "Armed Forces '95," essentially rejuvenates civil defense. Beside the constitutional mandate to protect, care for and rescue the population in armed conflicts, emergency aid in time of peace ought to be improved. . . .

It is evident that the Swiss are to stress in their civil defense reform the fact that *local* disaster response teams are the "first responders" and that the higher echelons cannot be expected to do the impossible and become active at the scene of a disaster. (This point had to be made after Hurricane Hugo in the United States when FEMA was criticized for not ministering to casualties.) The Swiss newsletter makes a point of this:

Furthermore it is important that the communities (municipalities) also in the future are the main bearers of civil defense. The communities, together with their authorities, are mainly responsible for the citizens' safety, be it in an emergency or in an armed conflict. They are in close contact with the people and know the local needs. Protective measures, in view of the time factor and taking into account the impossibility or unsuitability of large-scale evacuation, are only useful on the spot.



Background for the 5-year Swiss civil defense improvement plan, curiously, is a report in the October issue of *The Retired Officer Magazine* to the effect that 35% of Swiss voters



From the November issue of High Frontier's *Newswatch*:

Soviets Still Plan New Missiles

Despite Bush's dramatic arms initiatives and the Soviets' own responses, the *Washington Times* reports that the Soviet Union is forging ahead with an array of new and more lethal weapons. Soviet nuclear modernization programs are continuing apace with five new strategic systems in the works. U.S. intelligence agencies report the following Soviet programs:

1) Flight testing of a new, rocket-powered warhead for the SS-18. The warhead, known as a MARV (maneuverable re-entry vehicle), is designed to counter missile defenses. [New]

2) Flight testing of an advanced version of the SS-25 road-mobile ICBM, known as the "Courier." [New]

3) Construction of a new SS-25 deployment complex in Byelorussia despite indications that nuclear weapons would be consolidated inside the Russian republic. [New]

4) The continued dispersal of Soviet road-mobile SS-25 to covert locations, as well as the dispersal of SS-24 rail-mobile ICBMs into the Soviet rail network.

5) The construction of a new class of nuclear missile submarines. [New]

Five new strategic systems in the works

6) The development of two new air-launched nuclear cruise missiles. [New]

7) The hardening of ABM defenses around Moscow by placing ABM launchers in underground silos. . . .

want changes in a tough military set-up that has resulted for so long in holding off would-be invaders in the center of the traditional European powder keg. "The first and official mission of the Swiss army," observes the article, "is to prevent war through a strategy of deterrence."

A lesson for all countries serious about deterrence and lasting peace.

RETIRED U.S. FLAG OFFICERS SUPPORT DEVELOPMENT OF SDI

A letter urging acceleration of plans to protect the United States with known defenses against ICBMs was on September 5, 1991 sent by 68 retired Air Force generals to Senator Sam Nunn (D-GA).

On October 8th a similar letter was sent to Senator Nunn by three retired Navy admirals asking Nunn to be assured that similar views were "fully supported by most retired Navy Flag officers."

The final paragraph of the admirals' letter read: "No political or technical restraint should be allowed to stand in the way of achieving this vital protection for our country."

FEMA OFFERS NEW MATERIALS FOR DISASTER PLANNING HELP

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) offers new products of its "Civil Defense Family Protection Program." It lists the following:

- Your Family Disaster Supplies Kit (ARC-4463)
- Your Family Disaster Plan (ARC-4466)
- Emergency Food and Water Supplies (FEMA-215)
- Neighborhood Watch Statement of Understanding
- Emergency Preparedness Publications (L-164)
- Emergency Preparedness Checklist (L-154)

These are offered free of charge as long as supplies last. They may be requested through emergency management channels by using FEMA Form 60-8, or by letter request to FEMA, P.O. Box 70274, Washington D.C. 20024.

The next-to-last item listed above, *Emergency Preparedness Publications (L-164)*, opens the door to requesting 48 more free publications. Among them, and of special interest to civil defense-minded citizens, are:

Are You Prepared? (FEMA-166)
Recovery From a Nuclear Attack (FEMA-160)
Family Fallout and Blast Shelters (L-165)
Civil Defense 1988: The Year in Review
Civil Defense Poster Sets
What Do Americans Think About Civil Defense (L-175)

HONEST TRADE VS. GIVEAWAYS

Lee Bellinger in *The American Sentinel* has this to say:

Independent nations emerging from the wreckage of the Soviet Empire are at an historic crossroads: they can adopt policies to become economic powerhouses like Taiwan or Korea, or share the fate of impoverished African nations hopelessly addicted to foreign aid. . . . It's important to note that foreign aid programs are an unqualified disaster . . . new governments of Poland, Russia and Czechoslovakia prefer honest trade, instead of Western hand-outs, as the means of revitalizing their economies in the wake of . . . communist rule.

— *The American Sentinel*
November 16, 1991

Dr. Reed H. Blake and Dr. John R. Christiansen, both from Brigham Young University's School of Social Work in Provo, Utah have over the years provided Journal of Civil Defense readers with invaluable information on European and Middle East civil defense. Their many contacts with foreign civil defense officials and frequent surveys of their civil defense programs — plus their Mormon survivalist backgrounds — have made their articles and their annual TACDA Seminar presentations a cornerstone of civil defense doctrine, or what civil defense doctrine should be, in the United States. Here they apply their store of hardcore civil defense knowledge to what American government should do to return to a serious civil defense program. In a very remarkable way this article complements that by Dr. James M. Ridgway on page 6.

This article is based on the Blake-Christiansen presentation at the TACDA 1991 Seminar in Las Vegas.

New Directions for Civil Defense in the United States

— Dr. Reed H. Blake
Dr. John R. Christiansen

After several years of involvement in comparative studies of civil defense systems, we find ourselves coming back to the question, "What do the Europeans know that we in the U.S. don't know about the need for civil defense programs?" We find ourselves asking this question because of the great gap that exists between civil defense efforts in the United States and those of western Europe. Further, it is a gap that keeps getting larger.

We keep asking ourselves this question because we anticipate an increase in terrorist activities, brush-fire wars, man-made disasters, and no fewer natural disasters each year. We shudder when we learn that we were within days of WW-III on three different occasions in the past 30 years.

... such countries as Switzerland, Finland, Sweden, and Germany are well ahead of us in the protection of civilian populations . . .

We believe that such countries as Switzerland, Finland, Sweden, and Germany are well ahead of us in the protection of civilian populations

from hazards of all types. We agree that the technology associated with civil defense measures — as Dr. Werner Heierli has pointed out — is highly reliable and affordable. With this in mind, Dr. Blake and I wish to suggest five items for a new U.S. civil defense agenda for the 1990s.



Blake



Christiansen

AGENDA ITEMS

1. Provide legislation requiring all newly constructed federally-funded buildings be constructed with shelters using the latest shelter technology; i.e., provided with self-contained ventilation and sanitation systems, and providing protection against not only blast but also chemical and bacteriological warfare agents.

2. Provide legislation requiring the same for all new state-funded buildings. The federal participation in state buildings should be 50 percent of the cost of these shelters above the

cost of building without shelter capabilities.

3. Require all newly constructed private homes to have similar shelters. The federal government should provide for 90% of the additional cost of building a room with shelter capabilities over one without such capabilities.

4. The same provisions should apply to all new commercial buildings where 10 or more people work. As much as possible, a dual use concept should be built into the shelters so that such space could be used for employee lounges, parking garages, gymnasiums, and the like.

In private dwellings as well the dual-use concept should be applied. Shelters could be used as family rooms, rumpus rooms, guest bedrooms, and the like.

These four suggestions are based on the European model of an all-hazards civil defense using a pragmatic dual-use model, and on research that suggests that the best protection is that which is closest to the workplace, school, or home.

There are a number of advantages to this model. One is that the American public has never fully accepted the federal government's evacuation/relocation philosophy for nuclear threats. In fact, some

states, and many counties in other states, refused to participate in crisis relocating planning. Even in natural disasters, such as train derailments and hurricanes, many citizens refuse to leave their homes.

In private dwellings as well the dual-use concept should be applied.

Secondly, even when homes do not have adequate sheltering capabilities, some research indicates fewer people are killed in their homes than are killed trying to reach a public shelter or to evacuate an area.

Such legislation as suggested above would shelter people where they want to be most — in their homes. If the disaster or war-related strike occurred while at work or school or shopping, people would move immediately to the shelter in that building.

Third, adding mass to walls, self-contained ventilation and sanitation systems, blast-proof doors, and the like does not add unduly to the cost of construction. Moreover, requirements for doing so are not generally perceived as being oppressive. The Swiss, for example, are now bearing the full cost of such construction. Moreover, these civil-defense construction requirements have resulted in one of the country's largest industries being developed. To meet these protective requirements, a large number of architects, builders, contractors, suppliers, and manufac-

turers are required to build and maintain shelters in usable condition. The U.S. economy would be given an enormous "shot in the arm" by adopting the European model. We leave it up to your own imaginations to calculate just what this might mean.

5. The fifth and final item pertains to the military. Only when military personnel are fully aware of their primary responsibility of protecting civilians will their roles be widely accepted and supported by the populace. The European model, and that of some other countries — notably Israel — should be adopted here. In those countries, military personnel are trained in civil defense. They are called out for civil defense drills

... it might be useful to consider the strong claim for protecting civilians as given in the U.S. Constitution.

and are among the first to respond to civil defense emergencies. They work in conjunction with local emergency management officials — in fact, under their direction while keeping their organizational autonomy. This same model now appears to be on its way to being adopted in the United Kingdom according to statements given by Home Secretary Kenneth Baker on September 10th of this year at a civil preparedness seminar at Lancaster University, Lancaster, England.

In these circumstances, the reserves as well as active duty personnel are trained and able to respond. Their mission is expanded, their work with local officials is more close-knit, and their support by citizens is extremely high.

As these suggestions are considered it might be useful to consider the strong claim for protecting civilians as given in the U.S. Constitution. That document seems to mandate that the entire non-military population be protected, not just an "elect" few military and governmental officials and their families. Moreover, the same document appears to make it very difficult to engage in conflicts away from the nation's borders except in situations where unanimous agreement is obtained — and that by a deliberately slow process. Incorporating these suggestions would not only provide a strong civil defense system, revitalize the defense and housing industries, but redirect Americans' thinking toward assuring domestic tranquility and progress. □

A final note appears to be in order. It pertains to Walter Murphey and the *Journal of Civil Defense*. Conversations and correspondence with key European civil defense figures including Mr. Dennis Wedlake in Switzerland and Ulrich Weidner in Bonn, Germany, have shown that the *Journal* is widely read and respected throughout Europe and elsewhere. Many articles from its pages are either reprinted or referred to in other publications and materials used by civil defenders elsewhere.



The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA)

P.O. Box 1057 • Starke, Florida 32091

Phone: 904/964-5397

FAX: 904/964-9641

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OBJECTIVES:

- To provide American leadership and the American public with educational Strategic Defense information that can contribute meaningfully to nuclear attack survival;
- To help promote for America an adequate national program of Civil Defense — one that will provide an effective, practice system of protective measures;
- To bring about through these endeavors a condition whereby rewarding nuclear targets in the United States become unrewarding nuclear targets, and whereby nuclear attack and nuclear blackmail are effectively discouraged; and
- To promote through this policy the best possible odds for lasting world peace.

Disaster (Webster): "Any unfortunate event, esp. a great misfortune causing widespread damage or suffering; calamity." This covers a broad range, and if we accept this definition the job of "covering the waterfront" is a challenging one to say the least. Both general and specific rules apply. This brief look at the question of disaster response can only prick a point or two on the surface of its vast field of activities.

Disasters vs. Disasters

— Kevin Kilpatrick

Those in the field of civil defense are sometimes accused of narrowing their approach to disaster response to nuclear attack and ignoring the dangers posed by natural disasters, technological disasters and so on. While this is generally *not* the case, the point should be stressed that disaster response teams should be guided strictly by the definition of disaster and respond to *all* emergency situations. A clear understanding of this concept is a basic tenet of the civil defense profession.

There are also cases where civil defense or "emergency management" teams have been accused of ignoring the question of missile attack because it is too big a problem and one that should be met by simply avoiding war. While this is a pious approach, it is one that is hardly practical and curiously supports vulnerability as an effective means of defense. Civil defense, or emergency management, is dangerously out of balance here too.

A recent American Legion resolution (No. 288) is worth citing:

WHEREAS, The Federal Government, primarily FEMA, is mandated to serve a critical leadership role in the effort to help citizens prepare for, cope with, and survive disasters, Presidential policy states that our nation's civil defense program will: provide citizens with information on threats which may affect their localities; promote actions citizens should take to increase their chances of survival; and encourage voluntary participation by citizens and institutions in community civil defense and emergency management activities; and . . .

WHEREAS, Program initiatives and materials, in accordance with Presidential policy and Federal law, address a range of potential threats and hazards including nuclear attack and other national security emergencies, technological emergencies such as nuclear power plant accidents and hazardous material spills, and natural disasters such as tornadoes, floods, hurricanes, and earthquakes; . . .

RESOLVED, By the American Legion in National Convention assembled in Phoenix, Arizona, September 3, 4, 5, 1991, that the American Legion encourages Departments, Posts, and Auxiliary Units to incorporate Family Protection Programs at the family, neighborhood and community levels.

Missile attack is, of course, the most serious of disasters. And it is the one disaster that holds promise of being stopped in its tracks by a preparedness that can act as an effective deterrent (i.e. no aggressor wants to face a defense that can turn his attack into a defeat for himself).

It gets attention by TACDA and by many federal, state and local emergency management professionals across the nation. But not enough.

Evidence of another major disaster we fail to confront with effective control measures is AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome). TACDA, thanks to three researchers (Michael Hawotte, Max Klinghoffer and Charles Wiley), has provided a sounding board for AIDS information. They contend that control is lacking and they see, with further official indifference, a problem of frightening proportions. From a total of known AIDS cases in the United States of 3 per 1,000 population in 1986 the figure doubled to 6 per 1,000 in 1990. Not all that alarming? If this same trend were to continue, by the turn of the century, only 8 years away, we'd have 40 cases of AIDS per 1,000! And that's not counting a staggering number of unknown carriers now infecting others.

Control impossible? Not so. Cuba, for instance, stands as an example of how to control AIDS. Elinor Burkett of the *Miami Herald* is the latest AIDS specialist to check the Cuban example. "Practically everyone old enough to have sex is tested for the virus," she writes. And everyone found to have HIV, sick or not, is quarantined — locked up. 670 of them as of now. The HIV infection rate for new cases, says Burkett, is decreasing.

Dr. Klinghoffer wrote a few months ago in the *Journal of Civil Defense*:

How does AIDS affect the future of mankind? Unless we take realistic steps to curb the spread of HIV, the future seems bleak. The number of cases throughout the world is increasing. And the statistics we have are probably not accurate. For every individual who is now known to have AIDS, how many more are carriers of the virus?

Had our politicians, our public health people, and medical professionals faced their responsibilities, there should have long ago been a major survey of our population for the presence of the AIDS virus.

TACDA would hope to be looked upon as an organization that calls a disaster a "disaster" whether it be a wartime attack, a "natural disaster," a technological accident, a plague, or whatever. Any situation that threatens a population deserves serious attention and planning. Missile attack is one of them, and an important one.

So is AIDS. TACDA's 1992 Seminar will feature new developments of this "disaster." □

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

— Edward Teller



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When over 500 city, county, state and federal officials get together for a nuclear power plant exercise that's impressive. Very much so. And this is what happened at the five-county exercise that simulated an "incident" at the Browns Ferry Nuclear Plant on the Tennessee River ten miles downstream from the town of Decatur, Alabama.

Nuclear Power Plant Exercise Keeps North Alabama on Toes

— Walter Murphey

On October 23rd (1991) five north Alabama counties, Browns Ferry Nuclear Plant, the Alabama Emergency Management Agency, FEMA Region IV, the media, county agencies, schools, churches, law enforcement agencies, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the American Red Cross and the Salvation Army, city and county government, fire departments in the area, the National Guard, area industry and a number of other entities concerned with safety and the welfare of the citizens, gathered for an exercise at area emergency operating centers.

**Over 100 participants were present
... for a well-organized ...
disaster response set-up.**

The exercise director was Decatur-Morgan County Civil Defense Director J. Howard Proctor. Chief Operations Officer was his deputy Fred W. Keeney. The Alabama Emergency Management Agency's forward echelon (Deputy Director Lawrence Bowden and Plans and Operations Officer David White in the lead) occupied space at the Decatur-Morgan County basement EOC. Over 100 participants were present there for a well-organized and well-orches-



trated disaster response set-up. Officials present included top government executives like Larry Bennich, Chairman of the Morgan County Commission and Decatur Mayor Bill Dukes.

Emergency operating centers were also opened and staffed at Lawrence County, Limestone County, Lauderdale County and Madison County — and at the Browns Ferry Nuclear Plant. A Joint Information Center (JIC) functioned throughout the exercise across the Tennessee River from Decatur at Calhoun Junior College.

*

Realism ruled the exercise play throughout. At 8:09AM an "unusual event" was reported from Browns Ferry Nuclear Plant — a fire in Unit II affecting a vital area. At 9:00AM an "alert" was declared. At 9:15AM a third message reported that, although no shut-down had yet been planned, shut-down procedures had been started. At 9:31AM a message reported that shut-down procedures were in progress.

At 9:45AM it was reported that the situation remained about the same. It was determined that the wind direction was from 134° at 6.4 miles per hour. This meant that any release of radiation would affect areas generally northwest of the Browns Ferry Nuclear Plant. A 10:15AM message indicated that the situation was degrading, that wind direction and

At 10:49 AM

A site area emergency ...

At 11:04AM

A general emergency ...

speed had changed slightly. At 10:42 AM the Alabama Emergency Management Agency reported that the Department of Public Health indicated that conditions could deteriorate. At 10:49AM a "Site Area Emergency" was declared. The Morgan

County EOC was fully activated. Morgan County immediately announced that its sirens would be sounded at 10:50AM, and the other four counties in the area followed suit. A 10:54AM message announced the releasing of students from schools. At 11:04AM a "general emergency" was declared. 360 non-essential workers were being evacuated from the Browns Ferry Nuclear Plant (all this was simulated of course). Simulated also was the evacuation of areas immediately downwind from the plant (predesignated areas A-2 and A-5 indicated on special maps and in an "Emergency Information" pamphlet printed and distributed by the Tennessee Valley Authority).

A special media briefing at the JIC was held at 1PM. Alabama Deputy Director Lawrence Bowden reported on the emergency situation, pointing out that no evacuation problems had occurred and that no off-site radiation had been detected so far.

FEMA evaluators . . . came up with a verdict of "well done."

The testing of emergency procedures having been achieved, the decision was made to terminate the exercise at 2PM.

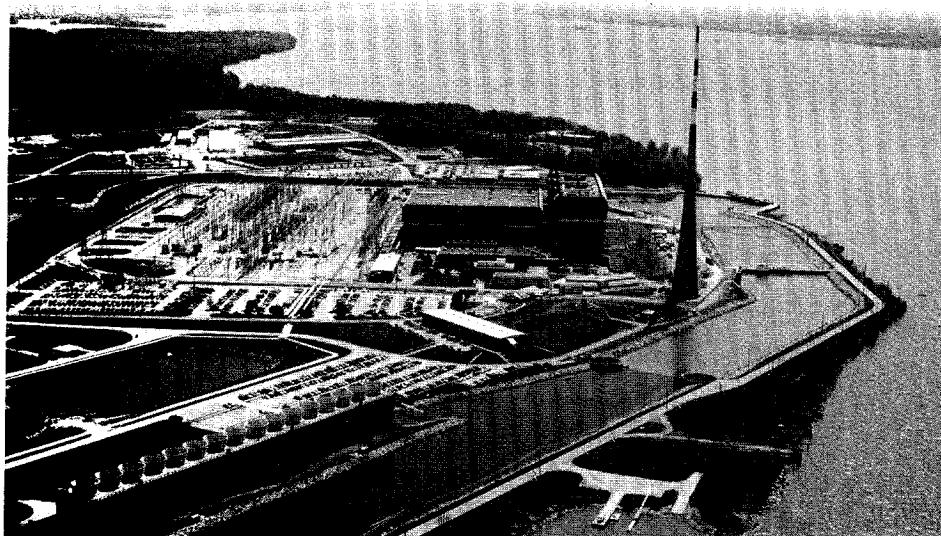
FEMA evaluators met with participants on the morning of October 24th and came up with a verdict of "well done."

*

One prime consideration of exercise play in the background of the Browns Ferry Nuclear Plant was the fact that it had suffered a "temporary" shut-down in March 1985. But instead of coming back on line within a few months as anticipated, Browns Ferry remained shut down until the summer of 1991 when Reactor No. 2 came back on line. (Reactors No. 1 and 3 are still idle. Reactor No. 3 is targeted for start-up during the winter quarter of 1993 — January or February. Reactor No. 1 should start up approximately a year later.)

Specified objectives of the exercise included the following:

- Mobilization of emergency personnel
- Direction and control of emergency
- Communication as required
- Control of emergency worker exposure



Browns Ferry Nuclear Power Plant

- Measurements of radiation in the field
- Dose projection
- Protective action decisions
- Notification of the public
- Instructions to the public
- Briefing of the media
- Rumor control
- Protective actions for schools
- Traffic and access control
- Emergency worker decontamination
- Evacuation of on-site personnel

*

"The value of an exercise like this," said Exercise Director J. Howard Proctor, "lies in achieving teamwork and coordination that will pay off handsomely in the saving of lives and property and in giving us the training and guidelines we need to operate effectively in a real disaster situation. It is obvious to us that we need this type of exercise periodically so that dealing with emergencies becomes second nature to us."

Proctor's message implies that there is a wider application to disaster exercises than concerns over nuclear power plant accidents only, and of course, he is entirely right. The Alabama nuclear power plant exercise would pay big dividends in other disaster situations (chemical, biological and nuclear weapons effects) — and in tornadoes, major air crashes, forest fires, etc.

Not that we should take comfort from it, but we should recognize the fact, as the Tennessee Valley Authority points out, that "No one has ever

been killed or injured by a radiation accident at a commercial nuclear power plant in the U.S., even though these plants have been generating commercial power for over 30 years."

This is because of the many precautions taken, and it is right to continue taking them, including exhaustive drills such as the Alabama exercise. And it is right to realize that accidents have happened elsewhere, Chernobyl for instance. And it is smart to take into consideration other facts — for instance, the report that at least one Chernobyl-type power plant is being built in Cuba where an accident similar to the 1988 mishap in Russia could have its effect on the southeastern United States.

Finally, it might wake us up to the fact that 10,000 or so nuclear missiles are on launch pads in what was the Soviet Union, in rebellious republics dominated in some cases by elements that are unstable and adventurous. Add to that the remarkable programs of NBC weapons development and intercontinental missilery in the Third World, and we have a situation in which more exercises of the Alabama type are needed, oriented toward not only nuclear power plant accidents, but toward terrorism and other disasters as well. *including the very real possibility of attack by these NBC missiles.* We are into a ball game that demands preparedness, and one that is focussed on survival.

That makes good sense. Very good sense. Thanks Alabama! □

Michael Ironwolf writes for survival publications, notably Live Free's newsletter Directions. His company Research Reports, as its name implies, distributes survival information on many subjects. He has given permission to the Journal of Civil Defense to excerpt materials from his articles. Next to fresh air, water is no doubt the most important consideration in a situation where the comforts of life suddenly disappear. Its availability in potable form can mean the difference between life and death.

Water Purification

— Michael Ironwolf

In the event of war, a government collapse or any environmental disaster, obtaining fresh water will be one of your first priorities. Transportation of water is cumbersome and difficult even on the best of days. Remember that municipal water systems are very fragile and totally dependent on electricity. When the electricity stops . . . the water stops. The modern city, upon which the average citizen depends so much, becomes a concrete desert and a DEATH TRAP for the unprepared. Prepare NOW to survive.

Research indicates that a human being at rest will need AT LEAST one gallon of water per day to survive. It goes without saying that in a survival situation, this amount would have to be increased. Allowing the "minimum" amount to be doubled and providing one-gallon-per-day for cooking and bathing, it seems obvious that a three-gallon-per-day allotment should be your initial goal for any permanent or semipermanent retreat or shelter plan. One-gallon-per-person-per-day should be sufficient for a mobile retreat plan or a "bug-out" kit.

In a survival situation ALL WATER must be considered contaminated. Whether obtained from a spring, river, well or the recovered canteen of a member of the secret police (may he rest in peace), all water supplies are suspect and must be purified before use. There are NO EXCEPTIONS.

The four basic means of purifying water in the field are boiling, micro-filtration, chemical treatment and distillation. Boiling is the oldest and least expensive technology for providing potable water. The American Medical Association advises that any water brought to a boil for at least a few minutes is safe to drink.

The disadvantage to boiling is the great fuel requirement. Remember, however, that when your purification

tablets and your water filter are expended, you WILL eventually have to boil your water. Also remember that boiling water is the ONLY sure way to prevent virus-based diseases such as hepatitis A, that MIGHT be too small to be screened by your water filter. A good rule of thumb is to bring the water to a rolling boil for ten minutes and add one minute for each 1,000 feet of altitude.

Modern micro-filtration technology is effective, easy to use and portable. For a device to be classified as a water "purifier", it must pass a rigid series of tests by the EPA indicating that it will remove all harmful bacteria and micro-organisms. It is then awarded an EPA Registration Number. This is NOT the same as an EPA Establishment Number that is assigned to any "filter" and simply identifies the company that manufactures the filter. Bottom line: Always purchase a water PURIFIER with an EPA registration number as you are literally investing in your future survival. A water purifier should be considered an insurance policy. That means invest some money in your purifier and ALWAYS have one or two spares. In addition, an extra purifier or two will be worth their weight in DIAMONDS during a barter situation.

The two most well-known manufacturers of water PURIFIERS are Katadyn USA which manufactures the Katadyn Pocket Filter and General Ecology which manufactures the "First Need" Water Purifier.

The First Need water purifier is a cylinder four inches long by three inches wide weighing around seven ounces. Its capacity can range up to 100 gallons depending upon the level of contamination. The ceramic matrix has a rating of .4 microns. The addition of a ten micron pre-filter can extend the life of the device. It cannot be cleaned and must be disposed of

when clogged. It produces about one pint per minute. The unit has a wholesale price of \$35. The manufacturer:

General Ecology
151 Sheree Blvd.
Lionville, PA 19341

The Katadyn Pocket Filter is the ROLLS ROYCE of water purifiers and is currently in use by the Red Cross as well as Special Forces units around the world. It is a cylinder ten inches long by two inches wide weighing 23 ounces. Its capacity can range up to 5,000 gallons (not a misprint) depending upon the level of contamination, and it can be cleaned hundreds of times before needing replacement. The ceramic matrix has a rating of .2 microns, twice as good as its nearest competitor. It produces about one quart per minute. This unit has a wholesale price of \$158. The replacement filter wholesales for \$82. Katadyn USA requires an initial order of three units to establish a dealership and are very good people to do business with. It's VERY easy to imagine this unit, bought at \$158 today, being traded for a year's supply of food or some heavy weaponry during a survival situation in the future. So what do YOU think has more value, three of these units or a one-ounce gold coin? Think about that the next time you just "gotta have" that new television, VCR or other piece of Japanese electronics. Address:

Katadyn USA
3020 North Scottsdale Road
Scottsdale, AZ 85251

After use, all water filtration units should be "sterilized" by pumping iodine purified water through the unit. One liter of water is used and should be cycled through the filter two or three times.

(For a complete list of reports on preparedness subjects and the most recent version of "Survival Sources" send a LSASE and \$1 to: Research Reports, P.O. Box 42003-214, Phoenix, AZ 85080.) □

1992 TACDA Seminar — Huntsville, Alabama (Home of the Space Center) — October 3-5

The selection of Huntsville, Alabama for the TACDA 1992 Seminar reflects the overwhelming importance TACDA places on SDI research, development and deployment. Part of the TACDA agenda will be a 4-hour tour of the Redstone Arsenal. The Huntsville Holiday Inn, Research Park offers ideal facilities and special seminar room rates of \$45 single or double. Leading strategic analysts and political observers are now being lined up to provide participants with latest information and forecasting.

Air transportation to booming Huntsville is simple, with major airlines providing flights to and from all directions daily at convenient times and at a sparkling new and efficient airport.

The Alabama Emergency Management Agency and county civil defense headquarters are giving all-out support to seminar programming. Full registration at a bargain \$199 — \$169 for spouses and students. Exhibitor door prizes will again be a banquet feature. Registration table personnel will, as usual, take care of special requests as desired.

Program details and further information will be forthcoming in the April-June issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense* and in *TACDA Alert* newsletters for February and March. In the meantime special information as desired may be obtained from TACDA, P.O. Box 1057, Starke, FL 32091 (Tel: 904/964-5397; FAX: 904/964-9641).

1991 SEMINAR

The American Civil Defense Association SEMINAR AUDIO CASSETTE TAPES

1991 SEMINAR

- | | | |
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Nancy Greene | <input type="checkbox"/> 15 ANTI-WAR STRATEGY, 1991-2000
Dr. Edward Teller |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 NEED FOR DEPLOYMENT OF SDI
Maj. Gen. J. Milnor Roberts | <input type="checkbox"/> 10 FEMA OBJECTIVES —
FEMA TEAMWORK
Wallace E. Stickney | <input type="checkbox"/> 16 OVERVIEW OF SURVIVALISM
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U.S. Congressman, 2nd District | <input type="checkbox"/> 11 STRATEGIC POTENTIAL OF
BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS
Conrad V. Chester | <input type="checkbox"/> 17 RESCUE MIRACLE: TELEMETRY
Annamaria Nucci, M.D. &
Giuseppe Satriano, M.D. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5 STATE OF TACDA
Max Klinghoffer, M.D.
YOUTH AND CIVIL DEFENSE
Monte McDerais | <input type="checkbox"/> 12 CIVIL DEFENSE ABROAD —
AN UPDATE
Dr. John R. Christiansen
Dr. Reed H. Blake | <input type="checkbox"/> 18 ISRAEL'S HAGA VS. THE SCUD
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| <input type="checkbox"/> 6 TOMORROW'S TERRORISTS
Philip Clarke | <input type="checkbox"/> 13 ANATOMY OF GPALS — FOCUS ON
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Lt. Colonel Tom Walsh | <input type="checkbox"/> 19 LESS DANGER IN A CHANGING
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METTAG FEATURED ON NBC PROGRAM "NURSES"

METTAGs were right where they were supposed to be when a steady stream of mass casualties filtered into the NBC "Nurses" program on Saturday evening, November 9th: tied to the patients where they could be clearly seen. It was another sign that METTAGs are more and more recognized as the standard tag for field triage, and that the well-planned entries, use of symbols to overcome language difficulties, weatherproof advantages, and sharp color coding provide rescue personnel with an invaluable tool in their lifesaving mission.

"METTAG now has over 4,000 customers in the United States, Canada and around the world," says METTAG manager Brenda Reynolds. "Professional emergency medical teams have no trouble seeing that METTAG, with its obvious features, fits in with a serious approach to rescue and field triage."

METTAG (Medical Emergency Triage Tag) is produced and marketed by the *Journal of Civil Defense*. Catalogs and free samples may be obtained by writing METTAG at P.O. Box 910, Starke, Florida 32091 (Phone: 904/964-5397; FAX: 904/964-9641).

See advertisement, page 9.

■

TACDA MAY SPONSOR CREDIT CARD ARRANGEMENT

Efforts are now going on to firm up an understanding whereby TACDA members will shortly be in line for an advantageous arrangement with a prominent national credit card firm.

"From what we have learned about it so far," says TACDA Executive Director Walter Murphey, "we think that it offers our members a real bargain. At the same time the reputable national organization involved would see that TACDA also benefitted. I'm sure that many TACDA members would want to take advantage of the offer, especially because it would help TACDA."

More precise information will be forthcoming in February or March 1992.

TACDA RECEIVES AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL AWARD

At its "Peace Through Strength Victory Celebration" in the Caucus Room of the Cannon House Office Building in Washington D.C. TACDA was one of the organizations receiving the "Peace Through Strength Victory Leadership Award" on November 20th.

Dr. Henry C. Huntley, Washington representative for TACDA and the *Journal of Civil Defense*, was on hand to accept the award.

In a letter to TACDA president, Dr. Max Klinghoffer, The American Security Council Foundation chairman and CEO, John M. Fisher, said the award was in recognition of TACDA's "contribution to the defeat of Soviet Communism."

"Thank you," said Fisher, "for your faithful support of our efforts over the years . . . and we are happy we can honor you in this very special way."

Planned for the Spring issue of the *Journal* is a picture of Dr. Huntley receiving the award, "a beautiful plaque," at the victory celebration.

■

NORTH CAROLINA CERTIFICATION PROGRAM OPEN TO ALL

The North Carolina Emergency Management Association and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management have in place a certification program, now in its fourth year, for all those who wish to have recognition for their efforts and their EM education.

The certification process is divided into four levels, and requires more than 500 hours of training to complete.

Certification is a voluntary program and is not limited to EM coordinators, nor is it limited to North Carolina residents.

More than two-thirds of the 100 North Carolina counties have at least one person certified. Many state office employees are also certified.

For information contact:

M. Jerry Vebaun
Director of Emergency Services
Buncombe County Emergency
Management Agency
Emergency Operating Center
35 Woodfin Street
Asheville, N.C. 28801

LIVE FREE ANNOUNCES NEW PROGRAMS FOR 1990s

Live Free, the Chicago-based international survivalist organization which holds summer exercises in Missouri and Indiana, announces a new four-phase preparedness development program for the 1990s.

Its position paper says in part:

We of Live Free welcome all people of all races, religions and national origins who genuinely seek to extend their independence and preparedness to join us. We are a brotherhood not of blood and myths. We are a brotherhood of ideas and deeds. Our members are voluntarily supportive of the organization and of each other while never becoming dependent. We have demonstrated that people must unite in pursuit of personal self-reliance and work together without becoming followers. . . .

In a resolution "supporting the establishment of Civilian 'Home Guard' Organizations" Live Free said (again in part):

This organization advocates a civilian "militia" or "Home Guard" that would support local police, rescue units, civil defense, Red Cross and other agencies. . . .

This organization will begin immediately a "Civilian Defense Initiative" program . . .

For further information contact:

Live Free International
P.O. Box 1743
Harvey, IL 60426

■

BUILDINGS UPGRADED FOR EARTHQUAKES

FEMA reports that it has "entered into a cooperative agreement with the National Institute of Building Sciences" to make buildings safer from earthquakes. Previously, the *Natural Hazards Observer* cited four books which dealt with upgrading masonry buildings so that they could withstand earthquakes.

The moves to improve resistance of buildings to earthquakes is of special interest to civil defense because these techniques can also be applied to increase resistance to the shock of a nuclear explosion.

Pictures of Hiroshima in late 1945 strongly support reinforced concrete construction.

NUCLEAR WASTE: PROBLEM WITH A SOLUTION

National Review for December 2nd carries a statement by Phillip Bayne, President and CEO of the U.S. Council for Energy Awareness. Bayne says in part:

Americans live in fast forward. We prize quick results and easy answers, fast food and instant gratification. I sometimes wonder if we are losing our capacity to understand and manage complex issues and difficult problems that demand steady, persistent, long-term attention.

This certainly seems to be true of nuclear waste.

I cannot count the number of people who have told me that they would gladly support construction of new nuclear power plants to meet our growing need for electricity . . . if only we knew what to do with the nuclear waste.

The fact is, we have known what to do with nuclear waste for over 30 years, long before the world's first nuclear power plant started up at Shippingsport in Pennsylvania, in the late 1950s. We knew then that we would isolate the waste deep underground, in stable rock formations, locked away behind carefully engineered barriers, and monitored to ensure that radioactive material does not escape.

Thirty years of study and analysis have confirmed the wisdom of this approach. It is endorsed without question by leading independent scientific organizations around the world, including the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, the American Physical Society, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment. "There is no scientific or technical reason to think that a satisfactory geological repository cannot be built," said the National Academy of Sciences' National Research Council last year. "There is a strong worldwide consensus that the best, safest long-term option for dealing with high-level waste is geological isolations."

Opposition by environmentalists to the proposed Yucca Mountain (Nevada) site has now been overcome in court. Bayne says further:

Let us remember that periodic setbacks are almost inevitable in any program as lengthy as this one. There will probably be occasional reversals

in the years ahead, but ingenuity and persistence will overcome those, too. Nuclear waste disposal is a serious

undertaking. It deserves careful, methodical treatment. This is no place for quick and easy answers.

Errata

Society of Petroleum Engineers
Richardson, Texas

November 4, 1991

The American Civil Defense Association
Journal of Civil Defense
Starke, Florida 32091

Gentlemen:

In the October-December issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense*, you have included a table (page 20) that is incorrect. The table shows carbon dioxide released from coal and gas-fired electric power plants is the same (per kwh generated), and that oil-fired plants release 40% more. That is wrong!

Actually, gas-fired plants release 45% less carbon dioxide than coal-fired ones (per kwh generated), and oil-fired plants about 22% less. Coal is the dirtiest fuel, by any measure of exhaust gas emissions.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Arlie M. Skov

PS: You've also misspelled "megawatt."

Journal of Civil Defense
Starke, Florida
November 7, 1991

Mr. Arlie M. Skov, President
Society of Petroleum Engineers

Dear Mr. Skov:

Thank you for correcting our table showing generation plant emissions. The table should have been printed showing a Coal Plant carbon dioxide emission of 1,600,000 tons. And, of course, "megawatt" should have been spelled correctly. An indication that better proofing is required.

The corrected table appears below:

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

	Sulphur Oxide	Nitrogen Oxide	Carbon Dioxide
Coal Plant	70,000	25,000	1,600,000
Natural Gas Plant	0	15,000	1,000,000
Oil Plant	30,000	13,000	1,400,000
Nuclear Plant	0	0	0

We appreciate your help in correcting these mistakes.

Sincerely,
/s/ Walter Murphey
Editor

REVIEWS

WHEN DISASTER STRIKES (Video). Produced by Federal Emergency Management Agency (Office of Civil Defense), Washington, D.C. 20472. 1991. 20 minutes duration. Free to state and local Emergency Management Assistance jurisdictions.

— Reviewed by Kevin Kilpatrick.

High in drama and narrated professionally by FEMA's John McKay, *When Disaster Strikes* hits the high points of well-organized drills and actual disasters in a way that provides invaluable lessons for viewers.

Scenes from the destructive Huntsville, Alabama tornado (which gave residents no notice) and the Loma Prieta earthquake in San Francisco (which also gave no notice) pinpoint the sudden encounters with death-dealing disasters that the emergency manager-civil defense director must contend with.

Underlined also is the value of planned disaster exercises, and examples showing emergency operating centers in action further accent the need for sharply-coordinated planning and organization of disaster-response units.

McKay stresses the often misunderstood fact that FEMA in its support role and distant-from-disaster location cannot assume on-the-scene activities. Local emergency teams must be depended upon for initial response.

A nuclear power plant exercise (similar to the exercise . . . page 13) is also presented — and a Corvallis, Oregon meeting on stimulating community awareness.

The scene also shifts briefly to the North American Defense Command (NORAD) at Cheyenne Mountain, Colorado where the job of detecting incoming enemy missiles is taken care of by highly sophisticated equipment manned by several hundred Americans and Canadians.

Exercises in response to missile attack, however, are not part of the film — probably because they are so few and far between.

One young lady involved in the Loma Prieta earthquake says:

It's not a question of "whether" — it's a question of "when."

She was referring to future earthquakes. Perhaps it applies to other disasters as well.

WORLD WAR II — THE BEST OF AMERICAN HERITAGE, Edited by Stephen W. Sears. Published by Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston. 1991. Price: \$19.95.

— Reviewed by Bob Baffin.

Eighteen distinguished American writers here give accounts of some highly significant chapters in America's involvement in World War II. In sixteen articles they trace revealing and dramatic information on behind-the-scenes activity that influenced the war's course and the war's outcome.

A number of people in high places were asleep at the switch

Indifference, disbelief and failure to assess adversary policies can again, according to the book, expose us to surprise attacks intended to overwhelm us.

Probably most important, in light of today's euphoria about the dismemberment of the Soviet Union (with the control of its 10,000 nuclear weapons compromised) and the fanatic enmity of an NBC-arming Third World, is Colonel T. N. DuPuy's article "Pearl Harbor: Who Blundered?" The answer is that a number of people in high places were asleep at the switch. Writes DuPuy:

The United States government, its senior military leaders, and its commanders in Hawaii had had sufficient information to be adequately warned that an attack was possible, and had had time to be prepared to thwart or to blunt the blow. The information was largely ignored; the preparations were utterly inadequate.

DuPuy traces the concern in Honolulu and in Washington, D.C. over the danger of a Japanese attack and the measures planned to contend with it. He records day-by-day the events from November 25th to December 7th that led up to the Pearl Harbor attack and which should have resulted in measures to contend with a possible attack — and did not.

On December 7, 1941 at 7:55AM Hawaiian time the Japanese air armada launched its attack. Even

urgent radar warnings of the incoming planes were ignored.

Writes DuPuy further along in his article:

No disaster of the magnitude of Pearl Harbor could have ever occurred without the failure — somewhere and somehow — of leadership. A total of eight separate official investigations searched for scapegoats, and found them. The disaster remained a political football long after the last three of these investigations. And much confusion and argument still exists.

What really matters today, fifty years after the Pearl Harbor attack? At the end of his article DuPuy makes the following statement:

The story of the Pearl Harbor disaster has more significance than mere passing memorials to the brave men who lost their lives that day. If the lessons are heeded, our surviving descendants may never again have to commemorate another "day of infamy." (Italics added).

Colonel DuPuy's 1962 article should certainly have been a lesson to new American leadership. Has it been? Today in 1992 it would seem that our leadership is again obviously "asleep at the switch." It is ignoring the fact that the United States (and its allies) is defenseless against nuclear missiles now capable at the push of a few buttons of obliterating the country beyond any possible recovery.

This is what a "Nuclear Pearl Harbor" would accomplish — as TACDA points out repeatedly.

Recommended reading — especially for civilian and military leadership

If DuPuy were to update his article it's a good bet that he would point out that effective protective measures (SDI and civil defense) are available with proper planning and funding. And he would undoubtedly recognize again that not having them available is once more a failure of leadership.

A fatal one.

*

Recommended reading — especially for civilian and military leadership.

PRINCIPAL THREATS FACING COMMUNITIES AND LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATORS (a FEMA report to the United States Senate Committee on Appropriations, March 1991). 161 pages (8½ x 11-in. format). Available from FEMA, Washington, D.C. 20472.

— Reviewed by Rob Benneli.

This handy volume was the result of a U.S. Senate Report 101-128 which directed FEMA to:

... prepare a study on the principal threats facing communities and local emergency management coordinators. ... The study should rank the principal threats to the population according to region and any other factors deemed appropriate.

FEMA accomplishes this with statistics that provide valuable guidance to emergency planners seeking to prepare for and contend with a number of disaster situations. These include 13 "Natural Threats" such as storms, earthquakes, floods, etc.; seven "Technological/Man-Made Threats": hazardous materials incidents, power failures, transportation accidents, etc.; and "National Security Threats," one of them being "Nuclear Attack." About half the book, in fact, is devoted to data on nuclear attack (the back half). President George Bush is quoted as saying:

The United States must continue to maintain modern defenses that strengthen deterrence and enhance security. ...

Of course, "modern defenses" are SDI and civil defense, neither of which is in place.

Ever greater dangers to U.S. . . . facilities abroad, and possibly even to the United States itself.

A set of state maps shows nuclear target points, with smaller maps to the right of each "nuclear" map showing risks from earthquakes, hurricanes and tornadoes — and the locations of nuclear power plants.

"Principal Threats" is another FEMA study that belongs in state and local emergency management (we almost said "civil defense") offices.

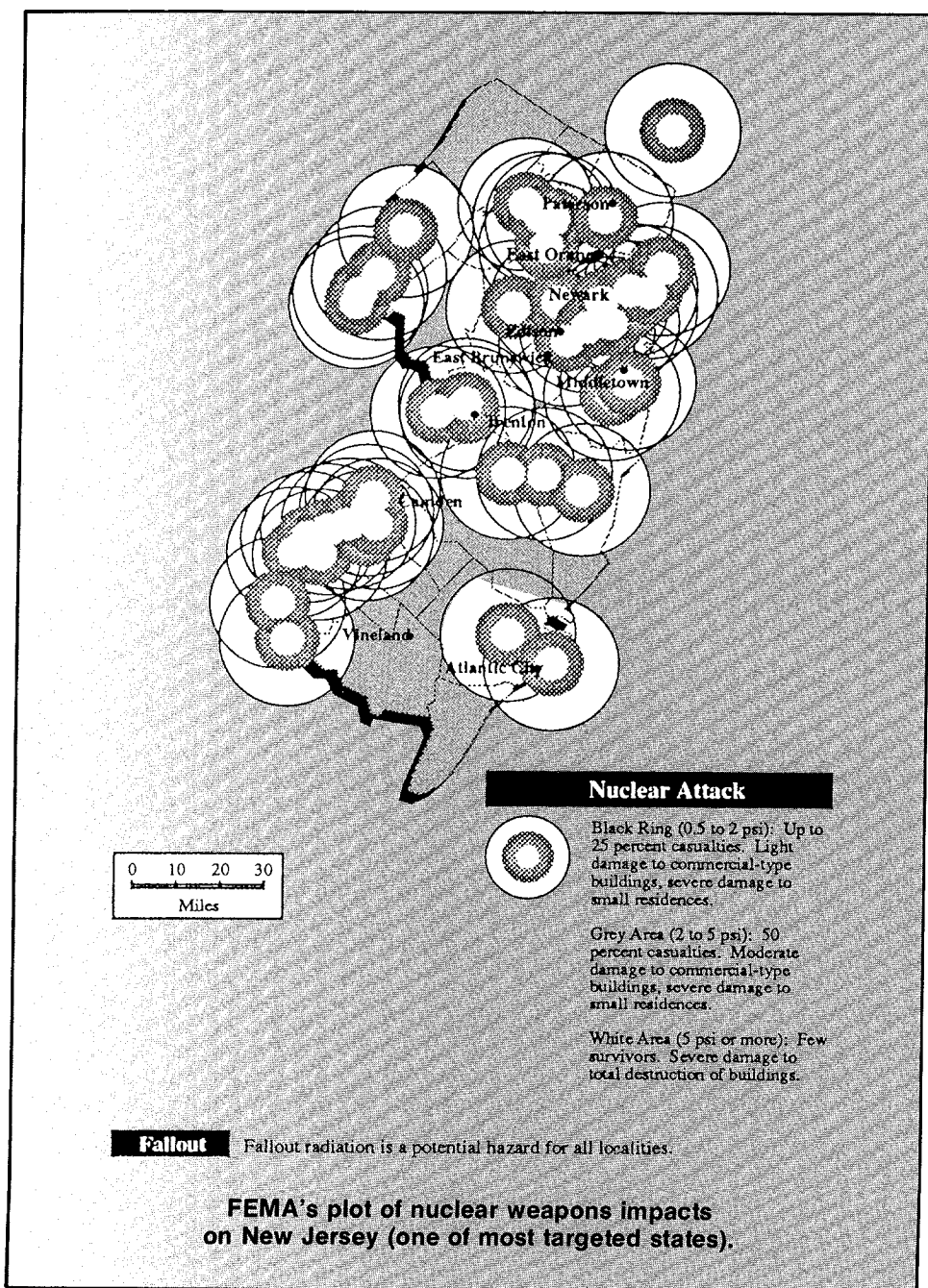
President Bush is quoted again at the end of the section on nuclear attack. He says:

The spread of evermore sophisticated weaponry — including chemical, biological and nuclear weapons — and of the missiles capable of carrying them represents a growing danger to international security. This proliferation exacerbates and fuels regional tensions and complicates U.S. defense planning. It poses ever greater dangers to U.S. forces and facilities abroad, and possibly even to the United States itself.

He could say that again. Count the nuclear targets in each state, apply

an exploding nuclear weapon to each, and Hiroshima begins to look like a Sunday school picnic. Continuing defenses at the current level would guarantee, in the case of a nuclear attack with weapons now available, fatalities in the 150 million range.

The fact that real defenses — SDI and civil defense — could drastically change this picture for the better needs to be explored. Maybe the next FEMA study?



REVIEWS (Cont.)

THE 90TH AERIAL PORT SQUADRON — A STATE AND REGIONAL DISASTER AIRLIFT PLAN, By Lt. Col. Joseph T. DePaolo, Printing courtesy of Textron, Inc. 152 pages.

— Reviewed by Max Klinghoffer, M.D.

This manuscript is a detailed presentation of the utilization of aircraft (particularly helicopters) for rapid response to major disasters. Emphasis is on moving personnel and supplies to the immediate disaster area, setting up medical facilities in tents and the transport of casualties to fixed hospital facilities. It is well that the author embraces the idea of flexibility in order that changes from the basic plan may be made at the scene. While this paper discusses requirements for aircraft landing sites, it also considers types of casualties and priorities in care. The various echelons of the mobile hospital are discussed, as is the relationship among those echelons.

In the matter of medical teams, the legal aspects should be carefully considered. Without appropriate legal clearance, and in our present litigious

climate, there may be problems if any of the rescue personnel should claim injury. The Good Samaritan Act does not offer full protection.

The author recognizes the problems concerning communications in disasters. This reviewer has found that frequent rehearsals in communications are essential. Such communications should be, insofar as possible, coordinated with local systems.

This paper represents a unique and an ambitious plan for rapid treatment and orderly evacuation of casualties in disasters. It is described as "State and Regional." Plans such as this, with appropriate modifications, should be national. The author mentions utilization of the PDH units. Tragically, our Federal Government has allowed the PDH system to deteriorate. Possibly a plan such as the one described might influence the Federal Government to recognize its responsibility "To Provide For The Common Defense."

(Limited copies available at \$2 per copy — for shipping — from Lt. Col. Joseph T. DePaolo, 807 Royal Oaks, DeRidder, LA 70634-1028).

THE DEATH LOBBY, by Kenneth R. Timmerman. Published by Houghton Mifflin Company, 2 Park St., Boston, MA 02108. 1991, 443 pages. \$21.95.

— Reviewed by Bob Baffin.

Veteran Middle East investigative journalist Kenneth Timmerman writes for *Newsweek*, the *Wall Street Journal* and the *International Herald Tribune*, appears frequently on "60 Minutes," ABC News, CNN and the BBC. He publishes MEDNEWS which focuses on Middle East issues. His beat frequently takes him to Iraq and his unique contacts include top brass at the Iraqi strategic weapons program.

The Death Lobby, by Timmerman, is an authoritative insight into just what countries (over 25 of them) and what companies (Timmerman counts 445 of them) have over the years been sources of sophisticated modern war materials for Saddam Hussein, and thereby contributed to recurrent and incredibly vicious Middle East wars, including the Gulf War of 1990-1991.

It is full of stories about Iraqi intrigue. One has to do with Saddam's valet (and procurer). His son, Uday, did not like the valet, and at a high-flying, well-lubricated bash in Baghdad sought him out and beat him to death with a club. "Later that evening," says Timmerman, "Saddam called his son into his private office. . . 'With which hand did you strike Kamal Gegeo [the valet]?' he asked. Uday held up a hand, and his father shot a hole through it . . ."

The way to stop supplying Iraq and other Third World countries from being lethal threats to other nations, including their suppliers is by enforcing strict controls over weapons sales. "But reinstating strategic export controls in the United States is not enough," says Timmerman. "Germany and France, to name just two, have shown that American allies abroad have even less concern for preventing the sale of strategic military technology to Third World dictators than the U.S. Department of Commerce. . . . Saddam Hussein's death machine was built almost exclusively by Western companies. . . ."

"Until concrete steps are taken to curb this type of trade, the 'new world order' President Bush is so keen on heralding will turn out to be more death as usual."



Helicopter rescue is international.

AMERICAN BHOPALS, by Neil C. Livingstone (with consultants Edward V. Badolato, Dr. Robert Kupperman, David Chatellier). Published by The Energy Safety Council, Lincolnshire, IL. 1991. 59 pages. For more information contact Ms. Judy Newman, Washington Representative, The Energy Safety Council, P.O. Box 3564, Washington, D.C. 20007 (Tel: 202-625-2255).

— Staff review.

The subtitle of *American Bhopals* reads: *The Threat of Catastrophic Refinery Accidents and Sabotage to Hydrofluoric Acid Alkylation Units*.

Bhopal was the site of the infamous 1984 incident when methyl isocyanate, a lethal chemical leaked from a Union Carbide plant. The result was more than 2,800 deaths and 200,000 injuries.

There are many chemical threats in the world today, and hazards are increasing at an alarming rate. One chemical in particular represents a danger that this frank and dramatic booklet focuses on. That chemical is hydrofluoric acid (HF). It is used in more than 60 U.S. petroleum refineries and poses a serious threat to over five million people in 17 American localities as follows:

Metro Region	Threatened Population
Los Angeles.....	1,594,679
Philadelphia.....	1,059,540
Houston	544,372
New Orleans	532,963
Salt Lake City	337,151
Wichita, Kansas	276,303
Chicago	229,349
Baton Rouge, LA	199,897
St. Paul, MN.....	155,739
Canton, OH	132,813
Port Arthur, TX	116,751
Corpus Christi, TX	116,000
Ashland, KY	76,996
St. Louis, MO.....	68,261
Billings, MT	66,798
Cheyenne, WY	47,283
Duluth, MN.....	39,852
Population impacted	5,594,747

HF is part of the alkylation process to enhance the octane of gasoline and reduce its pollution effects.

A further danger: it is a "soft" target for terrorist and saboteurs.

A final point: "it makes little sense to use a technology so vulnerable to accident and sabotage, particularly when a vastly safer alternative, sulfuric acid alkylation, exists."

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT: PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT (Municipal Management Series). Editors: Thomas E. Drabek, Gerard J. Hoetmer. Published by the International City Management Association, 777 N. Capitol St., N.E. (Suite 500), Washington, D.C. 20002. 1991. 368 pages (8½x11 format). Price: \$35.95.

— Reviewed by Kevin Kilpatrick.

This ambitious manual is another book that should be read by emergency management directors at all levels and retained as a reference source when emergency management policies and problems need attention.

While it does not give impassioned support to civil defense, it does not really neglect it. Interesting is its mention of civil defense beginnings. It says early on, for instance:

Shortly after the civil defense function was assigned to the NSRB [National Security Resources Board], three events altered subsequent policy. First, in August 1949 the Soviets detonated an atomic bomb. The diffusion of nuclear capability represented a new threat, particularly as the Cold War heated up. Second, in June 1950, North Korea sent troops into South Korea; five months later, soldiers from the People's Republic of China joined North Korean troops against the small contingent of troops that had been dispatched by the United Nations. A prolonged conflict seemed inevitable. Third, the NSRB issued a report proposing "the operational responsibilities of civil defense would rest with the state and local governments and the federal government would assist in ways it believed to be appropriate...."

It is interesting to note, looking back and comparing thinking in 1949 with attitudes of today, that the detonation of the Soviet Union's first atomic weapon — and a stockpile that one could count on the fingers of one hand (without using up all the fingers) — made civil defense a prime concern. Now, 40-odd years later, with a Soviet stockpile of 30,000 warheads, civil defense is looked upon as a minor concern.

This very thorough guide for local government reminds us that disasters like the Loma Prieta earthquake and Hurricane Hugo of 1989 can happen again and even be greater tragedies.

THE FIRST AIR WAR, 1914-1918, by Lee Kennet. Publisher: The Free Press, New York, N.Y. 1991. 1475 pages.

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

This book is doubly valuable. It fills a gap, since it is the first modern account of air warfare in World War I by a trained historian which covers all important aspects of the story, and with the full consciousness of World War II experience. We no longer have to depend on fragmentary, anecdotal accounts, which tend inevitably toward the romantic side. But this doesn't mean that the human interest emphasized in earlier accounts is neglected. Far from it. There is an extraordinarily rich collection of facts and stories about the men and machines of that period that give the book its second great value. A simply fascinating, very readable book, worth reading for this alone. How could a book about planes like the Sopwith Camel, the Red Baron, and the like not be interesting?

A sober assessment would have to conclude that air warfare was not of decisive importance in World War I, though it did point the way to the future and was important in broadening the minds and vision of all military leaders. Planes were first used purely for observation and only later did the more colorful role of fighter planes in aerial combat and bombing by bombers (a still newer kind of airplane) come into being and capture the attention of everyone. Here again, these things have been overstressed and the role of planes as observers, particularly of artillery fire, have been relatively neglected.

One aspect which is always both interesting and important is how military commanders react to the introduction of a new weapon. Actually, officers on both sides accepted the new weapon rather readily, though they did not understand it very well. The historian Tim Travers, "found that while British officers accepted new weapons readily enough, they had 'emotional difficulty in coming to mental grips with the tactical and command changes implied by the new or improved technology.'"

ARMS CONTINUE TO FLOW INTO MIDDLE EAST — McCAIN

Senator John McCain (R-AZ) tapped Congressional Research Service for information on new arms sales to Middle East countries and generated a ten-page list of those being considered, ordered and delivered. Says McCain:

The key . . . is to shut off the flow of arms to those states whose attitude and conduct threatens world peace, while strengthening those states whose defensive and deterrent capabilities are essential to checking aggression. The issue . . . is one of ensuring that key allies like Israel can defend themselves, and key threats like Iran, Iraq, Libya, and Syria do not make major further additions to their vast arsenals. . . .

The developments in Iran are particularly disturbing. While Iran's rhetoric has moderated since the Gulf War, its actions have not. It is posing a new threat to Israel — evidently with Syrian tolerance, if not encouragement. It is using Shi'ite extremist groups to not only launch attacks in southern Lebanon, but to attempt to penetrate into Israel. In fact, Iran has become the center of the hardline rejectionist effort that denies Israel's right to exist. . . .

Although everyone wants peace in the Middle East, according to McCain much more is involved than "negotiations and good intentions." Strength, according to McCain, is the secret of success. He concludes:

Without strength, and a firm understanding of the threat they [belligerent Middle East nations] pose, we will almost certainly blunder down the path to a future war.

MEDICAL SERVICES CONFERENCE IN ISRAEL MARCH 8-12

TACDA has just received word that an "INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EMERGENCY CIVILIAN MEDICAL SERVICES IN A NON-CONVENTIONAL WAR" will be held at the Tel Aviv Hilton Hotel in Tel Aviv, Israel March 8-12.

Topics will include:

- Rescue Services and Evacuation
- Preparation: Manpower and Systems
- Role of the Media in Public Preparation
- States of Alert
- Hospital Planning: The Protected Environment

Registration is \$330 until January 31, \$360 after that. Accompanying persons — \$100. Language is English. Special tours will be available. For detailed information contact:

The Secretariat
International Conference on
Emergency Civilian Medical Services
in a Non-conventional War
P.O. Box 50006
Tel Aviv 61500
Israel

Tel: 942 3 5174571
FAX: 972 3 660325

A "NUCLEAR" PEARL HARBOR?

The nation paused on December 7th, to pay tribute to those killed during the Pearl Harbor attack 50 years ago.

Here and there appeared opinions that Pearl Harbor didn't have to happen, that we were forewarned.

The Retired Officer Magazine printed part of a secret report by General William Mitchell in 1924. Said Mitchell:

I am convinced that the growing air power of Japan will be the decisive element in the mastery of the Pacific. . . . The air attack (will) be made on Ford's Island at 7:30 a.m. . . .

There were other warnings, and we ignored them, all of them.

The point is: it can happen again. We could suffer a *nuclear* Pearl Harbor. Instead of 2,400 fatalities, there could be 150 million. Again, America sleeps.

Much of political leadership seems to say that we can't afford active and passive defense. The truth is that we can't afford *not* to have them. Both of them. Now.

SOVIET NUCLEAR WARHEADS ON THE MOVE

The current issue of *The American Sentinel* (325 Pennsylvania Ave., SE, Washington D.C. 20003 — Lee Bellinger, publisher) reports on the danger of possible hijacking of Soviet nuclear weapons in transit. Excerpt:

• A special "ethnic-Russian-only" KGB detachment — known as "VK79" — is currently transporting over 10,000 tactical nuclear warheads from Eastern Europe and remote Soviet bases to "secure" areas. . . .

• *Sabotage and Theft of Atomic Weapons Deemed Likely:* Western

intelligence experts note that an increasing lack of order in the Soviet Union has created unique opportunities for rogue military commanders, terrorists, rebellious Islamic Republics within the Empire, criminal gangs, and KGB coup plotters. Adding to the uncertainty is the VK79 itself — it has only 200 men responsible for protecting the weapons while in transit. According to *The Wall Street Journal*, a small convoy of Soviet trucks left Lychen, Germany in the fog earlier this year with dozens of metal boxes, each containing a nuclear warhead for a SCUD missile. Each warhead was capable of a Hiroshima-sized blast, but the convoy travelled several hundred miles on open, unprotected highways back to the USSR. The shipment was protected by a handful of men. The Soviet Ministry of Atomic Power admits that the VK79 men are untrained and could not easily handle a terrorist threat. A likely scenario: a VK79 convoy could be overpowered by an elite "Black Beret" unit loyal to hard-line Kremlin coup plotters. . . .

AIDS RATE ZOOMS

As "Disasters vs. Disasters" on page 14 shows the AIDS infection rate has passed .06% in the United States.

Not so among the homeless in Miami, Florida. An Associated Press report published in December gives the rate among homeless there as 12%.

The story reads in part:

. . . an ongoing study could show that as many as 20 percent of Miami's homeless have the virus.

"It's going to get worse," said Dr. Pedro Joe Greer, medical director of Camillus Health Concern. "It's going to spread. What we're going to see is people dying under I-395 [an expressway in Miami]. Whatever you think, these are human souls and they're going to die. That's the bottom line."

Again, it seems that the study of the AIDS epidemic as a disaster by three TACDA researchers (Michael Hawotte, Max Klinghoffer and Charles Wiley) must be given the encouragement it deserves. Indifference could be genocidal.

The curve showing the course of AIDS in the past few years points exactly in that direction.

America needs more research, more efforts toward solutions to the problem — to the disaster.

1968-1991 JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE SHELTER ARTICLES

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

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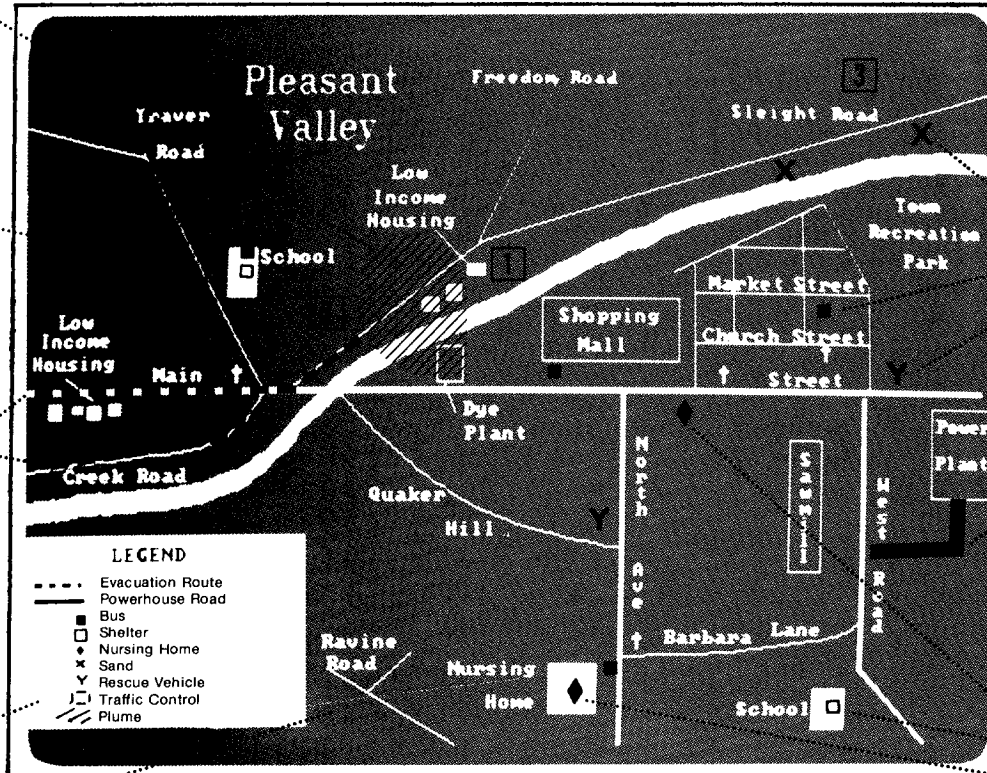
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TOO GOOD TO FILE

A SECOND AMERICAN REVOLUTION?

The *American Legion Magazine* for November 1991 publishes an interview with George Roche, president of Michigan's Hillsdale College — an outpost for rugged American individualism.

Excerpts:

American Legion Magazine: What would our founding fathers think if they could see America today?

George Roche: They'd be dreadfully disappointed. They set in motion a nation that drew on the dignity and purpose of human character, but that spirit has faded greatly in two centuries. They'd be saddened, but they'd also be actively working to effect changes.

Government has some legitimate functions — defense, adjudicating disputes, keeping the peace . . .

Q. What's the most serious problem in America today?

A. Big Government. Government has some legitimate functions — defense, adjudicating disputes, keeping the peace — but its power today is so overextended that the primary control of American citizens and their communities has passed from the people to the government. . . . Also, unfortunately, we've gotten in the habit of running to Uncle Sam every time we get the sniffles. . . .

Just look at the welfare system. Entitlement programs that are supposed to help families actually destroy family life and create a permanent bottom class in America by robbing people of the incentive to improve their own existence. We give away billions of dollars of welfare money that would be better spent in capital investment in the private sector to provide jobs — and permanent help — for these people. . . . The bureaucracy is subsidizing the destruction of families. . . .

I believe the '90s will be the time when we return power to individuals and communities. I see the '90s as a rebirth time for the working, building private sector — in business, education and community services. . . .

Q. Do we need a second American Revolution?

A. I think so. Not the kind that comes from the barrel of a gun, but a revolution of ideas. Just look at the language of the Declaration of Independence. The "he," of course, refers to King George III: "He has erected a multitude of new offices and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance." Not much has changed in two centuries.

**Has the revolution already begun?
Yes it has. . . .**

Q. Has the revolution already begun?

A. Yes it has. Across the spectrum of politics and economics and culture, a new appreciation is building for free market, quality education, individual liberty and limited government. . . .

It was most obvious in the election — and triumphant re-election — of Ronald Reagan, a man who said government was too big, taxes were too high, authority was too centralized, and bureaucrats were too often on people's backs. Reagan's tremendous popularity constituted a cultural phenomenon of great significance. . . .

Q. Who are the leaders of this revolution?

A. Well, it's a cinch that most of them are not in Washington, D.C. Mostly, though, they're in the country's heartland — and by that I mean a state of mind, not a geographic location. They're the business people, the parents, the faculty members, the folks who go to work every morning to better themselves and their communities. They're the people who simply educate their children, produce on the job and hold our culture together. . . .

Reassert the liberties the Constitution gives us. Effective change begins with individuals acting one by one.

Q. What can individuals do to help?

A. Go to a school board meeting and express your views. And to City council. And to state and federal legislators. Corner politicians at all levels and tell them what you think. Make phone calls. Write letters. Reassert the liberties the Constitu-

tion gives us. Effective change begins with individuals acting one by one.

Q. Will this second American Revolution succeed?

A. Answering that question will, I think be the central issue of the 1990s.

(Hillsdale College prints a challenging conservative newsletter in addition to addressing current issues through guest speakers and media contacts. Roche is a Marine Corps veteran and the author of 10 books. Hillsdale College address:

33 East College St.
Hillsdale, MI 49242-1298)

BITTER MEDICINE

Murray Weidenbaum, director of the Center for Study of American Business and former economic advisor to President Ronald Reagan, was interviewed last summer by *USA Today* on America's financial predicament. What to do?

"Quit taking the attitude," said Weidenbaum, "that we'll support spending and taxes except if they hit us. That attitude is the problem. It's the heart of the problem. As Pogo pointed out, 'We have met the enemy, and he is us.' . . .

"The day that members of the Congress can run for re-election saying, 'Look at the pork-barrel legislation that I killed, including the pork in our own district,' the day they campaign on that and get re-elected, that's when we'll begin to see light. . . . Knock out those Navy bases that the military doesn't need. Knock out the new VA hospitals that nobody needs because they're surplus hospital space. Phase out over a four-year cycle the whole farm-subsidy program. Knock out all of the pork-barrel public-works programs where the benefits don't equal the costs. . . . Everyone says, 'Cut the other guy's benefits, but don't cut mine.' There're not enough other guys to go around."

Weidenbaum's book, *Rendezvous With Reality*, reports on the deteriorated budget situation in depth. In it he cites Harry Truman as an expert in paring and controlling budgets when he was a U.S. Senator.

Economics professor Weidenbaum was interviewed by *USA Today* reporter Sharon Shahid.

ROA LOOKS AT SOVIET ENIGMA

In its November "National Security Report" the Reserve Officers Association (ROA) features articles by leading defense analysts who agree that the 1990s is no time for the United States to let its guard down.

Following are excerpts:

U.S. Representative Les Aspin, Chairman of the House Committee on Armed Services —

"In the aftermath of the failed coup in the Soviet Union, additional questions have been raised about a second kind of undeterrable threat — accidental or unauthorized nuclear use. Indeed, this possibility may be of more immediate concern than any threat emanating from the Third World. . . .

"To ignore these kinds of possibilities we would have to reach two conclusions. First, that the recently failed coup is the last serious crisis for the Soviet Union. Second, we would have to conclude that we could disregard the growing Third World threat. I'm not ready to reach either of those conclusions. . . ."

President Ronald Reagan —

"I guess I surprised a lot of folks on 23 March 1983 when I announced the Strategic Defense Initiative in the budget speech. Yes, I recognized it was a formidable technical task — for the scientific community — to turn their great talents now to the cause of mankind and world peace. But I believed then and I believe now that it would be better to save lives than to avenge them. . . .

In our discussions with the Soviets, one of the outstanding topics of discussion should be the topic of civil defense.

Another . . . active defense.

"This is still a dangerous, unpredictable world we live in. As President Bush says, we need SDI now more than ever. . . . We have lived with nuclear overkill for decades; we could stand to err on the side of overprotection in the future."

Doctor Edward Teller —

"There is a particular point I want to emphasize. I approached it but now I want to put it in focus.

"BE READY TO DEAL WITH THE WORST"

One of the things I like to do now in talking with groups is to ask members of a group — and the group as a whole — if they feel more secure now in terms of the world situation than they did before the Warsaw Pact and the USSR began to crumble. And most people *don't* feel any more secure now. They feel *less* secure than they did then. I think that that's a real reflection of the reality that in these times of rapid change there are significant and inherent dangers. We need to be prepared to deal with irresponsible acts. And we need also to be prepared if these Eastern European experiments in democracy fail. Those governments could snap right back to where they were. They can do that, and they may do that very quickly. So we certainly need to — I think, and I'm sure a good share of the American public also thinks — be ready to deal with the worst that man can deliver.

— Wallace E. Stickney
Director, FEMA

"Defense must be established not just for the United States but for the world. Defense of peace is indivisible. . . .

"If the defensive effort, in all its phases, can be turned into an international undertaking, then our collaboration on them could do a lot to reduce the causes of war. That is a more basic and, therefore, a better approach than arms control. . . .

"In our discussions with the Soviets, one of the outstanding topics of discussion should be the topic of civil defense. Another is the joint pursuit of active defense. But the most important topic may be the establishment of an open world in which active cooperation between every nation can begin to lay the foundation of a peaceful world community."

Philip C. Clarke [of America's Future — foreign correspondent, columnist, commentator] —

"Remember how horrified they were [those diehard anti-anti-communists] when Ronald Reagan called the Soviet Union an 'evil

empire,' and how shocked they were when Old Dutch demanded that Gorbachev tear down the Berlin Wall?

"Well, on that Sunday TV show after the coup, Boris Yeltsin's new foreign minister, Andrei Kozyrev, speaking from Moscow, said that, yes, 'the Soviet Union had been an evil empire.' . . .

"As history tragically has demonstrated, there are dangers in precipitate and unilateral disarmament — especially so today when some 29,000 nuclear warheads remain scattered about the fragmenting territory of our erstwhile adversary, the Soviet Union.

"Eduard Shevardnadze, the former Soviet foreign minister, has warned that another coup by communist reactionaries is not to be discounted. . . .

"Whatever does finally happen in the ravaged remnants of the Soviet empire, the United States of America would be well advised to move now, urgently, to provide our nation and its allies with a long overdue system of space defense and effective civil defense. For too long we have remained defenseless against nuclear destruction, even from a single missile fired by accident or by crazed terrorists. . . ."

"WRAP UP," by National Security Report —

"The threat may no longer be a strong central government commanding a 4.2 million armed force, but it could be a government led by a coup more successful than the bungled attempt this August.

"Right now the picture of a docile Soviet bear is based on a single personality, Mikhail Gorbachev. This single reed is not strong enough to serve as the basis of American defense posture, yet there are some factions that would have otherwise.

"America's Future newsletter suggests that the August coup may be the forerunner of bloodier upheavals to come.

"In an interview with American author Alvin Toffler, published in July *World Monitor*, reported *America's Future*, 'Red Army Col. Viktor Aleksnis, spoke of the imminence of civil war and warned that such an outbreak ultimately could suck the U.S., Europe and Japan into World War III. . . .'"

UPCOMING

- 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 international 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 Feb. 24-Mar. 6 below.
- 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.
- Feb 13-16 **DISASTER '92**, International Disaster Management Conference, Twin Towers Hotel, Orlando, FL. Contact: Disaster '92, Florida Emergency Medicine Foundation, 3717 S. Conway Rd., Orlando, FL 32812 (407/281-7396).
- Feb 17-28 **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.
- Feb 24-Mar 6 **MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES**, Emmitsburg, MD. Addresses areas of concern for ongoing EMS operation. Contact: See box below.
- Feb 29 **LIVE FREE REGION 7 SURVIVAL SEMINAR**, Lexington, KY. Subjects to include: medicinal plants, food planting & preservation, self-defense/unarmed combat and physical fitness for survival. Contact: LFI Region 7, P.O. Box 706, Lenoir City, TN 37771.
- Mar 11-14 **10TH EMS TODAY CONFERENCE & EXPOSITION**, Albuquerque Convention Center, Albuquerque, NM. Contact: The Conference Corp., P.O. Box 2400, Carlsbad, CA 92018-2400 (619/431-8088) (FAX: 619/431-8176).
- Mar 16-27 **BLAST PROTECTIVE DESIGN**, EMI, Emmitsburg, MD. Course for architects & engineers. Nuclear weapons, radiation, shelter life support systems, more. Contact: See box below.
- Mar 17-19 **EMEX '92**, 2nd International Emergency Mgmt. Expo & Conference, Moscone Center, San Francisco, CA. Reg. fee: \$275. Contact: EMEX '92, 300 First Ave., Needham, MA 02914-2722 (617/449-8938) (FAX: 617/449-2674).
- Mar 23-25 **DISASTER PREPAREDNESS SEMINAR**, EMI, Emmitsburg, MD. Intro and overview of emer. mgmt. case studies, crisis mgmt., developing emer. plans, more. Contact: See box below.
- Mar 23-27 **OCCUPATIONAL & ENVIRONMENTAL RADIATION PROTECTION**, Boston, MA. Addresses basic practices for working with radiation. Topics: atomic structure & radioactivity, ionizing radiation, monitoring and more. Reg. fee: \$1075. Contact: Office of Cont. Ed., Mary McPeak, Harvard School of Public Health, 677 Huntington Ave., Boston, MA 02115 (617/432-1171) (FAX: 617/432-1969).
- Apr 21-24 **11TH INTERNATIONAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SPILLS CONFERENCE**, Wyndham Franklin Plaza, Philadelphia, PA. Topics: Federal & State legislation, training, regulations, transport and more. Contact: TRI, Sonja Cohen, 3202 Tower Oaks Blvd., Rockville, MD 20852.
- Apr 27-May 1 **ELECTROMAGNETIC PULSE (EMP) INSPECTION/MAINTENANCE**, Emmitsburg, MD. Contact: See box below.
- May 11-15 **RADIATION PROTECTION INSTRUMENTATION**, Boston, MA. Covers fundamentals of radiation protection instrumentation, external radiation and contamination, whole body counting, more. Reg. fee: \$1025. Contact: Mary McPeak, Office of Continuing Ed., Harvard School of Public Health, 677 Huntington Ave., Boston, MA 02115 (617/432-1171) (FAX: 617/432-1969).
- May 18-20 **ANNUAL EMERGENCY INFORMATION SYSTEM (EIS) CONFERENCE (EIS/92)**, Crowne Plaza Hotel, Rockville, MD. Sponsored by Research Alternatives, Inc. (RAI). Workshops: EIS Learning Sessions, Emergency Technologies, Computer Applications and Power Users. Contact: RAI, 966 Hungerford Dr., Suite 1, Rockville, MD 20850 (800/999-5009) (FAX: 301/738-1026).
- May 27-30 **RESPONSE '92**, National Association for Search and Rescue (NASAR) 21st annual conference & exhibition. The Pointe on South Mountain, Phoenix, AZ. Contact: Response '92, NASAR, P.O. Box 3709, Fairfax, VA 22038 (703/352-1349).

*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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Pork Barrel Paralysis

Much is being said these days about Congress and its dedication to regional and local projects, aid to "worthy causes," socialized medicine, school lunches and so on — the funding of activities that produce constituent approval and reelection and padded pocketbooks (see "Bitter Medicine" on page 28).

Very little is being done to face up to the nation's No. 1 mission: providing "for the common defense." It is not viewed as a problem, which is exactly the idea that propagandists market, and market successfully.

To get a perspective on the problem, let's look back to 1949 when, as is mentioned elsewhere in this issue, the Soviet Union did what Western scientists and political leaders thought it would do: explode its first atomic weapon. This was a supershock, even though it was predictable and had been expected. The shock led to a preparedness binge. The Civil Defense Act of 1950 (still on the books and legally in force) called for preparedness in a big way. Government leadership was doing in concert what it was supposed to do: defining and implementing measures to protect the United States and its people. It was acting responsibly. How to build shelters, stock emergency supplies and take other survival measures got center stage in the public eye.

But gradually and surreptitiously tempting propaganda began to take hold. Visions of peace were more tempting than the prospects of war and preparing for it. And Western spokesmen, called "useful idiots" by Lenin in the Communist quest for world domination, spread the idea that civil defense preparations would be useless in any future nuclear war — and that, curiously, they would also be provocative.

So successful was this continuous barrage of balderdash that by the mid-1960s civil defense had progressed from a weak but hopeful beginning to a program in advanced disarray. A TACDA envoy to Sweden, where civil defense has an admirable track record and protection is universally required, asked the Swedish civil defense director in Stockholm how he got the support of the Swedish people in promoting civil defense measures. "We don't," he replied. "The man-in-the-street in Stockholm is no more moved to embrace the idea of protective measures than the man-in-the-street in New York. What makes civil defense work here is that responsible government requires it by law, and the people simply obey the law."

Twenty-five years later, now in 1992, the situation has simply deteriorated further. People, over 95% of them, laugh at the idea of shelter, ridicule all protective measures. Political leaders, most — but not all — of them, follow suit in quest of their constituent votes. Shelters are considered a joke. They are known as useless relics of the past.

In Congress there is more and more a dedication to the "pork barrel." In view of the failure to deal in realism we have also come to view the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) and its purely defensive capabilities as another "useless and provocative" boondoggle. SDI, however, if developed and deployed, would take care of (shoot down far from our shores) 90%, 95%, 99% or even more of the missiles launched at Western targets. Instead of calling SDI "Star Wars" as propagandists have done to link it with offensive weapons, it should be called "Star Shield" or "Star Peace" to emphasize its actual role. In concert with civil defense it can provide a miraculous defense, one that would make any aggressor shrink at attacking us. Would that be worth it?

What to do? Jim Ridgway's article "CIVIL DEFENSE . . . KEEP IT!" (pages 6-8) has some persuasive guidance to give along with a Conrad Chester table that provides an effective relationship between SDI and civil defense. And the Blake-Christiansen article "NEW DIRECTIONS FOR CIVIL DEFENSE" (page 12-13) provides actual planning recommendations for a new American civil defense effort.

How to do it? Not easy. On page 28 George Roche, president of fiercely independent Hillsdale College in Michigan (it accepts no government help) sees a "Second American Revolution" (a bloodless one) as the way to get rid of America's "Big Government" — to restrict it to its original missions.

Unencumbered with "Pork Barrel Paralysis" maybe it could do its assigned job. □

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