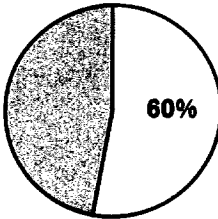


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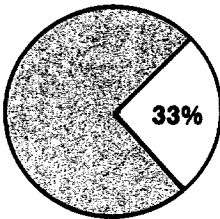
150,000,000
DEATHS



(ASSUMPTION: 8,000 MEGATON ATTACK)

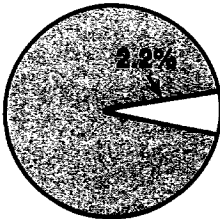
**U.S. NUCLEAR ATTACK FATALITIES TODAY
WITH NO SDI AND UNDEVELOPED CIVIL DEFENSE**

82,000,000
DEATHS



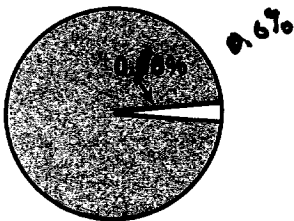
**U.S. NUCLEAR ATTACK FATALITIES WITH SDI
IN PLACE AND ASSUMED SDI LEAKAGE OF 10%**

5,500,000
DEATHS



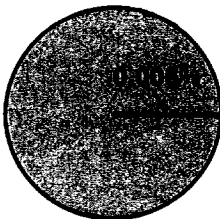
**U.S. NUCLEAR ATTACK FATALITIES WITH SDI
IN PLACE AND ASSUMED SDI LEAKAGE OF 10%
+ CREDIBLE CIVIL DEFENSE**

1,600,000
DEATHS

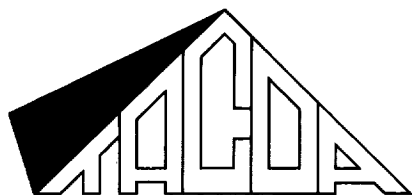


**U.S. NUCLEAR ATTACK FATALITIES WITH SDI
IN PLACE AND *PROJECTED* SDI LEAKAGE
OF 0.01% (SDI GOAL)**

16,000
DEATHS



**U.S. NUCLEAR ATTACK FATALITIES WITH 0.01%
SDI LEAKAGE FACTOR + CREDIBLE CIVIL DEFENSE**



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The American Civil Defense Association

Journal of Civil Defense

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

VOLUME XXV — NUMBER 3

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CONTENTS

5 CAPITAL COMMENTARY, by Walter Murphey — Cover Off Secret VIP Hideout.

6 TACDA 1992 SEMINAR FOCUS: 2000 A.D. — U.S., Space & Rocket Center Seminar: One for the Books.

9 PROTECTION: YOUR RESPONSIBILITY, by Jean Rué — Editorial translated from Sécurité Civile et Industrielle (France).

10 SPOTLIGHT — L.A. Lessons; Nuclear Future; FEMA Prints Disaster Plan in Spanish; War and Peace; SDI at Crossroads, etc.

12 MULTIPURPOSE EXERCISES — MORE BANG FOR THE BUCK, by Martha V. Adler, Kathy S. Gant and Rachael A. Rowland — How to get the most out of training exercises.

15 HOW ABOUT YOU? by Kevin Kilpatrick — Should preparedness extend to all?

16 SEVEN MYTHS OF CIVIL DEFENSE, by John E. Bex — Civil defense in proper focus pays real dividends.

18 WINDS OF SORROW, BLADES OF HOPE, by Joseph T. DePaolo — One of the best tools in medical rescue: the helicopter.

20 POTPOURRI — Lenin, Churchill and Sven-Eggert Bergelin.

21 CD SCENE — Singapore invitation; Dangers of "cold war" end; San Jose seismic protection; Chicago braces for flood recovery.

22 REVIEWS — Teller's War; The Death Lobby; Emergency Management; Risky Times; Pearl Harbor — The Story of the Secret War.

25 LETTER — In Memoriam (Richard E. Oster, Sr.) — by Bruce Sibley.

28 TOO GOOD TO FILE — "Throwing Money" at Problems; In defense of defense; Nuclear scientists on the loose; Trouble in the Middle East; Russia???????

30 UPCOMING

31 MARKETPLACE — (new and expanded).

32 EDITORIAL: "Disasters, Big and BIGGER."

DISPLAY ADVERTISERS

- 3 CHARLES C. THOMAS — PUBLISHER
- 4 MBNA CREDIT CARD
- 4 INTERNATIONAL CIVIL DEFENSE ORGANIZATION
- 4 METTAG
- 26 LIVE FREE
- 26 PRINCIPLES OF PROTECTION (BOOK)
- 26 SHELTER BLUE PRINTS
- 26 TACDA MUG
- 27 JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE SHELTER ARTICLES 1968-1991
- 27 EMERGENCY INFORMATION SYSTEM
- 29 AMERICAN SURVIVAL GUIDE
- 29 PRACTICAL PREPAREDNESS VIDEO

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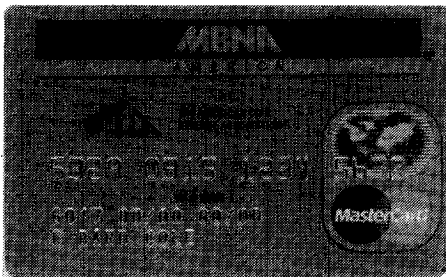
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COVER COMES OFF SECRET HIDEOUT

Washington D.C. on May 29th was treated by *The Washington Times* to an exposé of a top-secret congressional hideout to be used in the event of nuclear attack. *The Washington Post* followed suit the next day. And this despite the efforts by congressional leadership to persuade the papers to kill the story. Even "strenuous efforts" by House Speaker Thomas C. Foley failed to extend the 34-year coverup any longer.

(Comments on the huge shelter next to the posh 650-room Greenbriar resort hotel in White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia are also contained in the *Journal* story "How About You?" on page 15 of this issue.)

Efforts by congressional leadership to persuade the papers to kill the story

Foley's fear was not only concerned with negative public reaction, but also by the reaction of many members of the House of Representatives who knew nothing about the shelter.

The "elaborate supersecret complex" is nestled in the Allegheny Mountains west of Roanoke, Virginia and beside the Greenbriar Hotel, where members of Congress and people like Robert E. Lee, Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, Elsa Maxwell, Woodrow Wilson and Dwight Eisenhower were wont to go – and foreign guests like the Duke and Duchess of Windsor and Prince Ranier and Princess Grace of Monaco. (The Greenbriar also boasts 69 cottages, 30 meeting rooms, 3 golf courses, 20 tennis courts and a \$7 million spa and mineral bath on its 6,500 acres – all taken care of by its 1,600 employees.)

The idea has been for Congress to occupy the hotel in a crisis, then – if war really threatens – to descend to the shelter. The shelter is complete with all facilities – and stocked generously with food, medicines and other supplies. It would withstand the near miss of a nuclear missile, but not a direct hit. Its price tag in 1958 was \$14 million.

★

Reactions on Capitol Hill and vicinity were mixed. One anonymous congressional aide said about the congressional hideaway: "It's usefulness may now be over given publication of its location by the press."

House Speaker Foley called an emergency meeting of Democratic leadership on May 28th, and one assessment was: "Foley considers this a very grave breach of national security."

But Wesley Pruden, *The Washington Times* managing editor didn't quite agree: "It never occurred to me that Mr. Foley and his colleagues could consider this a national security issue. The Cold War is over and they want to eliminate much of the defense budget, so they obviously do not believe there's any longer a threat to the national security."

Minnesota Democrat, Representative Timothy J. Penny, after learning about the bunker, said: "If this isn't a joke, it should be. . . . Its days are numbered."

. . . "When the rest of us are frying in a nuclear attack."

House Majority Leader Richard Gephardt evinced the same pie-in-the-sky attitude: "With the collapse of the former Soviet Union, this facility has clearly outlived its usefulness."

On his WJFK radio talk show on May 29th G. Gordon Liddy of Watergate fame said it was good to know that Congress would be lolling around the Greenbriar "when the rest of us are frying in a nuclear attack."

What is right and what is wrong seems to depend upon where one is pegged in on the national defense ladder. Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney observed in a recent address: "We can get it wrong if we allow parochial interests and considerations to outweigh considerations of national security and what makes sense from the standpoint of our military capabilities and requirements."

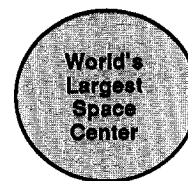
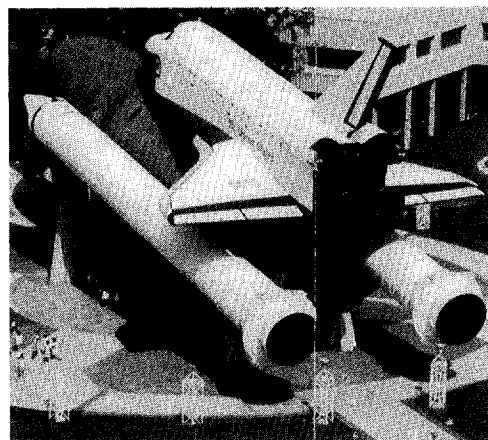
And, we would suggest he consider adding, from the standpoint of defenses which can reduce the risk of war to the vanishing point if seriously pursued – SDI and civil defense.

Congress should keep its shelter. It should demand credible preparedness for the entire country. The result would be peace. Could we accept that? □



The Constitution's promise "to provide for the common defense" acts as an inspiring backdrop for this year's TACDA Seminar to be held in Huntsville, Alabama October 3-5. The TACDA Seminar theme "Alert Today – Alive Tomorrow" ties in closely with the Constitution's promise. And the pie charts on the cover (this issue) illustrate dramatically the lifesaving potential of a serious strategic defense program.

TACDA's fifteenth annual seminar zeroes in on a national – even international – preparedness that holds life in high esteem and cuts attack casualties to a point where aggression is not worth the trouble, is even dangerous to the perpetrator.



TACDA 1992 SEMINAR FOCUS: 2000 A.D.



The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) brings together at its seminars outstanding experts on preparedness from around the world. Not only those who prepare for wartime emergencies – nuclear, biological and chemical attack – but also those who specialize in natural disasters and technological accidents (hurricanes and tornadoes, floods, earthquakes, fires, chemical spills, air crashes, explosions, plagues, droughts and so on ad infinitum).

The heavy accent is on safety – ways to reduce or even eliminate fatalities. And property damages. War and its tragic consequences are a primary target for imposing stringent controls.

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SEMINAR SPEAKERS

A look at seminar speakers and their chosen subjects gives an idea of seminar directions:

Columnist-commentator Philip Clarke (with America's Future) has for his ominous topic "Coming: A Nuclear Pearl Harbor." Clarke's contention is that 50 years after Pearl Harbor we are again unprepared to deal with weapons zeroed in on us –

this time with what will be a much more devastating result. The remedy, of course, is to develop and deploy known defenses.

THEME:
ALERT TODAY –
ALIVE TOMORROW

Doctor Conrad V. Chester of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory looks at "Defenses Against Biological Terrorism." Capabilities here are far-reaching, and new techniques make it possible to play havoc with populations who ignore defenses.

Joe Bynum, Vice President for Nuclear Operations with the Tennessee Valley Authority will speak on the "Promise of Nuclear

Power." The United States, the world pioneer in the field, needs to catch up with France, Sweden, Switzerland and other countries that have passed us by. The result will be a cleaner atmosphere and other advantages.

A long, hard look at the New Madrid earthquake fault

Charles L. Jacks, a retired but active civil defense executive, will concentrate on the drama of the violence of tornadoes in an area (North Alabama) that is dubbed "Tornado Alley." Jacks points out that here too much cannot be done to hold casualties and damages to a minimum.

Lacy Suiter, Director of the Tennessee Emergency Management Agency, will take a long, hard look at the New Madrid earthquake fault and predictions that it will soon generate a major disaster for the midwest area. Here too, attention to proper construction techniques can do much to minimize deaths and damages.

Brigham Young University social scientist Dr. Reed H. Blake will evaluate recent efforts to upgrade civil defense in Europe where some countries bank on a tough preparedness to avoid war. Dr. Blake makes frequent on-the-spot checks of civil defense in Europe.

The president of the highly successful shelter-building company, Subtech, Inc., is Walton McCarthy, author of the comprehensive shelter manual "Principles of Protection." In addition to his presentation he will hold a shelter discussion period after

AGENDA OUTLINE 1992 TACDA SEMINAR HUNTSVILLE, AL

Saturday, October 3

10:30AM-11:30AM – Seminar Program
11:45AM-12:45PM – Luncheon Program
1:00PM-5:00PM – Seminar Program
7:00PM – Welcome Reception

Sunday, October 4

8:50AM-11:30AM – Seminar Program
11:45AM-1:00PM – Luncheon Program
1:15PM-5:00PM – Seminar Program
5:30PM-6:30PM – Shelter Construction Discussion Period
7:00PM – Banquet Reception
8:00 – Banquet Program

Monday, October 5

7:30AM-11:45AM – Tour of U.S. Missile Command
11:45AM-1:00PM – Open Lunch
1:00PM-3:30PM – Seminar Program
3:30PM-4:30PM – Round Table
4:30PM – TACDA Business Meeting and TACDA Board of Directors Meeting

the October 4th program.

Dr. Annamaria Nucci and Dr. Giuseppe Satriano of Italy's active rescue organization "Soccorso Amico" will cover the latest in rescue techniques. Soccorso Amico operates with parachutists, deep-sea divers, helicopter pilots, mountain climbers, etc. (They also bring popular Italian musicians to the seminar to entertain seminar participants when the seminar program gives way to relaxation.)

Survivalist Stephen N. Cleveland of Live Free International will provide a window to survivalist activities. Live Free gets down to brass tacks in planning to overcome the hazards that modern society must contend with. It holds summer encampments every year where members practice

what they preach – surviving in perilous situations.

A credible defense against modern weapons of war ... will see us through ...

General Daniel O. Graham, formerly head of the Armed Forces Intelligence Agency and now director of High Frontier, the organization that campaigns vigorously for the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) will give a luncheon talk on "Space Defense = An American Tomorrow." A credible defense against modern weapons of war, insists Graham, will see us through the years to come.

"The Future: New Perils Ahead" is the intriguing title of Charles Wiley's presentation. War correspondent Wiley has reported from 11 wars and over 100 countries, pulls no punches. A member of Accuracy-in-Media's speaker's bureau, he travels extensively in the United States between assignments.

Oncologist Dr. Howard Maccabee (from Doctors for Disaster Preparedness) specializes in the study of the environment. His subject "Myths of Global Warming" brings into focus the belief that there are enough real problems to worry about without manufacturing them. Dr. Maccabee's oncology clinic is located in Walnut Creek, California.

Scientist and physician Michael Hawotte has been a researcher and analyst of the AIDS epidemic for almost a decade. His presentation "AIDS: Unstoppable?" is based on his extensive studies. Dr. Hawotte now works out of Chicago where he

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OCTOBER 3-5, 1992

represents a medical research firm.

Carsten M. Haaland of Oak Ridge National Laboratory has been associated with defense research projects for the past thirty years. A serious student of UFOs and modern music, Haaland's main pursuit is in the area of homeland defense measures. His topic, "The MAD Gamble" reflects on his concern for national defense.

... enough real problems. . . without manufacturing them

Dr. Edward Teller, as the saying goes, "needs no introduction." His subject as banquet speaker will be "America First?" And don't forget the question mark, he says. Teller, who led the team which developed the American H-bomb, has always been more concerned with ways to defend populations against it. Originally from Hungary, Teller has been a staunch American patriot ever since he arrived in America in the 1930s.

The U.S. Space & Rocket Center at Redstone Arsenal, in Huntsville, will furnish a special military speaker to brief the seminar audience on the "Birth of the Space Age."

A second military speaker will come from the U.S. Missile Command and will speak on Missile Command objectives.

Originally from Hungary, Teller has been a staunch American patriot . . .

Nancy Greene, strategic analyst and intelligence authority, will hold forth in a workshop with the subject "What Changes, USSR or CIS?" Greene, vice-president of TACDA and associated with other patriotic organizations, will put the spotlight on the workings of foreign and American intelligence teams, their goals and what they can be expected to accomplish. Greene is a speaker who stimulates questions and discussions.

*

U.S. MISSILE COMMAND TOUR - A CLIMAX

Arrangements have been made for a special United States Missile Command tour of selected points of

interest. The fantastic 4-hour tour will include elements of the U.S. Space & Rocket Center. Part of the publicity is quoted below for reader information:

... Explore Shuttle Park, featuring the Pathfinder, America's first full-scale Space Shuttle exhibit. Soar through the history of space and military rockets at Rocket Park. See the sleek lines of the SR-71 Blackbird, clocked at Mach 3. Marvel at the world's largest actual hands-on space museum, featuring spacecraft and memorabilia from space programs Mercury, Gemini, Apollo, Skylab and others. Treat your senses to a film spectacular at the Space-dome Theater, with its 67-foot screen that surrounds you with sights and sounds of space! . . .

All this is included in the seminar registration fee when paid in advance. Be sure to indicate on the seminar registration form the number in your party going on the U.S. Missile Command tour (extra guests \$10 each).

*

EXHIBIT HALL

The TACDA Seminar exhibit hall will be open to all comers. Displays of exhibitors, handouts, film viewings, etc. will be available for the duration of the seminar. One display will be a "brilliant pebble" - a space defense weapon designed to shoot down missiles.

Represented will be shelter companies, emergency food distributors and other emergency-oriented services and products.

Buffet lunches, coffee calls, and receptions will be centered in the exhibit hall. It is also an ideal location for one-on-one conversations with speakers, other seminar participants and exhibitors.

*

ROUND TABLE

A "Round Table" discussion period is scheduled for Monday afternoon where seminar participants may bring up special subjects, ask questions (of the TACDA staff), and use as an informal discussion period.

*

ENTERTAINMENT

Entertainment will be provided for the enjoyment of seminar participants. Receptions and an informal post-banquet period offer ideal

times. Italian performers will be brought to the seminar by Dr. Giuseppe Satriano. Another group of entertainers will be those recruited from northern Alabama and Tennessee by Howard Proctor and Charles Jacks.

Two or three musicians will be Italian performers

*

NOTES

1. Registration desk personnel will be available to handle routine questions and requests.

2. Special thanks are due from the TACDA staff to North Alabama executives who are doing invaluable service in coordinating seminar activities. These include Lt. Col. Daniel M. Prescott and Col. Thomas Brown of the U.S. Missile Command, Charles L. Jacks of the Huntsville-Madison County Emergency Management Council and J. Howard Proctor of the Decatur-Morgan County Civil Defense office. Add to this especially the Huntsville Chamber of Commerce and the Huntsville Convention Bureau.

3. Partial registrations are available for one to several parts of the seminar.

4. Tours of historic Huntsville are also available. Check with the TACDA registration desk.

5. The luxury Holiday Inn Research Park is located adjacent to an extensive shopping-dining-lounge area. Out the door and you're in the Huntsville version of the "Great White Way."

6. Recreation activities are at hand at the Holiday Inn (including an indoor swimming pool).

7. For further information in advance of the seminar contact: TACDA, P.O. Box 1057, Starke, FL 32091. Tel: 904/964-5397.

Cosponsors:

Access to Energy
American Security Council
American Strategic Defense
Association
America's Future
High Frontier
Live Free International
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PROTECTION: *YOUR* RESPONSIBILITY

For the majority of our citizens, the development of safety measures is a necessity due mainly to the increase of "technological" risks to society. Progress in this field in the past few years has been considerable.

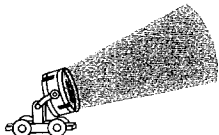
Further, there are those who, in spite of the many changes in the map of Eastern Europe, believe that the risks of confrontation among nations have not entirely disappeared, that other threats have appeared due in particular to the proliferation of nuclear technology. And they contend that the protection of populations is badly lacking – very much so. In their analysis, however, they don't clearly distinguish between peacetime disaster protection and civil defense. The protection of the population doesn't appear to them to be fundamentally different whether or not it pertains to attack from abroad, from subversive or terrorist actions, or from natural disasters or technological catastrophes (everyone remembers Chernobyl).

And if national government is to effectively plan and organize the defense of the population, define the missions and responsibilities at every level, it is also necessary that measures of protection must be taken at the regional and local levels.

The general plans as put forth at the national level must be elaborated on and tested at all these decentralized echelons.

Everyone at his own level must exercise his own responsibilities as part of an integrated organization where effectiveness is more often due to voluntary initiatives than to appointed authorities. Concerning the question of personnel, for example, this resource already exists with personnel of the military reserve. So these must be integrated with the planning and must know their missions.

– Jean Rué



L.A. LESSONS

AIM Report (published by Accuracy In Media, Inc., 1275 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005 – Tel: 202-371-6710) in its May-A 1992 issue gives a much-broadened version of the facts surrounding the violence which followed the April 29th “not guilty” jury verdict in the Rodney King police-brutality case.

AIM reports, for instance, that two white truck drivers, brutally beaten in revenge were rescued by blacks who risked their lives to intervene. (This was also on TV tapes.) There were other instances of bravery and common sense. Rodney King himself appeared on TV to call for calm.

The toll of over 50 deaths and almost a billion dollars in property damage that resulted were due in part to the fact that TV audiences were shown only a portion (less than half) of the 81-second tape of the Rodney King incident taken by George Holliday from his apartment – while the jury was shown the *whole film* (part of it out of clear focus). The entire film and other facts surrounding the 100-mile-per-hour chase (like the involvement of two other blacks who did not resist arrest) gave the story a much different slant.

On May 6th, a week after the rioting and looting and arson, NBC finally showed the entire 81-second film. AIM provided post cards with its report giving “Kudos to NBC” from readers for showing the whole film (a general AIM practice).

It probably would have helped to cool violent reactions had the whole film been shown earlier with the very first reports. Perhaps this is a lesson for the future.

□

A NUCLEAR FUTURE?

Finite oil, coal and natural gas resources – and stringent limits on other types of electric power generation (solar, hydro, wind, etc.) – point to the further development of clean, safe (but much maligned) nuclear power as the long-term solution for the U.S.A. as power demands increase.

Nuclear Energy, a booklet available from the U.S. Council on

Energy Awareness (1776 I St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006-3708 – Tel: 202/293-0770), gives an invaluable overview of energy problems and solutions. While coal and oil power plants, for instance, emit annually thousands of tons of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide and carbon dioxide into the atmosphere we must live in (and natural gas plants the last two), nuclear power plant emissions of these pollutants are **ZERO**.

The United States, the pioneer in the development of nuclear energy, has now fallen far behind in the use of nuclear power as a source of electricity. A table on page 17 of *Nuclear Energy* gives the percentages of nuclear power for 14 countries:

France	75%	Taiwan	38%
Belgium	60%	Finland	35%
Hungary	51%	Bulgaria	35%
South Korea	49%	West Germany	33%
Sweden	46%	Czechoslovakia	28%
Switzerland	43%	Japan	26%
Spain	38%	United States	21%

A 14th place for the United States testifies to the unfounded fears of radiation that alarmists have conjured up. In all its forty-year history the safety record of nuclear power has eclipsed those of all other energy sources. The *Nuclear Energy* booklet makes this clear and opens the door for increased safe, cheap and efficient use of nuclear power.

□

YOUR FAMILY DISASTER PLAN NOW AVAILABLE IN SPANISH

A Spanish version of *Your Family Disaster Plan* can now be ordered from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Orders not to exceed 1,000 copies may be submitted on FEMA Form 60-8 or by letter. Order from FEMA, P.O. Box 70274, Washington, D.C. 20024. Orders should request “L-191S.”

The Spanish version of the plan is titled: *PLAN PARA EL HOGAR EN CASO DE DESASTRES*. It was produced by the American Red Cross and is available, as is the English version, from Red Cross offices also.

For further information contact: Dr. B. Wayne Blanchard at FEMA, Room 602, 500 C St., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20472 – or phone 202/646-3549.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS: WAR AND PEACE

QUESTION: What peace-dedicated, anti-military, anti-defense country has been involved in *seven* wars during the 20th Century (so far)?

ANSWER: The U.S.A.

QUESTION: What war-alert, pro-military, pro-defense country has been involved in *no* wars during the 20th Century?

ANSWER: Switzerland (for one).

MORAL:

PREPAREDNESS = PEACE

(The comment is sometimes made that Switzerland, being a smaller country, is in a different category than the U.S.A. Maybe so, but Switzerland is at the crossroads of European conflicts, is a highly valued prize, was coveted by Adolph Hitler who had to back off because it was too tough to attack. Other small European countries – The Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Norway along with larger ones like Poland, Czechoslovakia and France – were handily conquered. The Swiss owe their neutrality to one thing: an all-out preparedness that gives an aggressor cold feet. A lesson for us that we need to take.)

“The history of anti-war movements is a history of violence, war and enslavement. Every anti-war movement that has ever come along has ended up helping aggressors, and usually helping to bring on the very war that it is so concerned about.”

– War Correspondent Charles Wiley (scheduled to speak again at TACDA's 1992 Seminar).

□

ON THE WAY TO THE YEAR 2000

Switzerland, known for its 175+ years of peace, and its no-nonsense civil defense posture (today a vital part of its “armed neutrality”) doesn't stand still. Its 1995 Civil Defense Revision plan calls for all-around improvements and focuses on realities of the approaching 21st Century. In the April edition of the Swiss civil defense magazine *Zivilschutz* the head of the Swiss Federal Department of Justice and Peace, Arnold Koller, writes:



Working at the disposition of civilian authorities, civil defense provides measures to assure protection, rescue and assistance for the population in the event of armed conflict. On the other hand, it furnishes, in collaboration with other designated services in the field, help in cases of natural and technological disasters, as well as in other situations requiring help. . . .

The reshaping of civil defense will not be done overnight inasmuch as the anticipated new set-up must first be anchored in legislation. The gradual implementation of the 1995 reform thus offers us the possibility of verifying these measures as we go along, the suitability of measures taken in light of the developing situation, and the security requirements of our country.

. . . For now we must above all improve the quality of instruction and provide help in cases of disasters and emergencies without neglecting other civil defense tasks. The experiences of these past years, moreover, have shown that help given to the community has served to reinforce the confidence of the population in civil defense.

TACDA MEMBERS RESPOND TO TACDA FUND DRIVE – METTAG & CREDIT CARDS HELP

"God bless the small army of TACDA members who have responded to the TACDA request for help," says Staff Coordinator Janice Tyliczka. "They are responsible for getting us over an emergency period, and I only hope that more will put their shoulders to the wheel in the next few days."

Donations may be sent to

TACDA
P.O. Box 1057
Starke, FL 32091

*

An increase in the sales of METTAG ("America's international field triage tag") also helped substantially.

*

Another way to help TACDA (and to give one's self a break) is to order a silver or gold Master Card from MBNA at 1-800-847-7878, Ext. 5000. (Give priority code "TYRO".)

SDI AT CROSSROADS?

Typical of irresponsible attacks upon the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) is an Associated Press dispatch by Robert Burns on May 25th. Burns holds SDI up to ridicule across the board with broad-based allegations which amount to more liberal media bias aimed at the struggling 9-year Pentagon program.

The Burns report, like many other left-oriented broadsides against preparedness, appears to be based on the former Soviet propaganda line (presented with conviction by a Soviet Embassy representative at TACDA's 1990 seminar) to the effect that SDI is "useless" and "provocative" (like civil defense).

It should be an eye-opener to Mr. Burns and the Associated Press that Russia has for the past few months – through its president, Boris Yeltsin – proposed *joint* SDI research by Russia and the United States. This is similar to Ronald Reagan's proposal nine years ago. And it was Yeltsin's in a speech to the United Nations five months ago (on January 31st).

Advantages of SDI (dubbed "Star Wars" by detractors – an inaccurate description) are put in chart form on the cover of this issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense* and in its back-cover editorial. These are based mainly on scientific research of Dr. Conrad V. Chester of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

□

FALL FEMA CLASSES AT EMI

Classes at the Emergency Management Institute in Emmitsburg, Maryland include the following:

- Sept 14-18 – Radiological Defense Officer Management
- Oct 7-11 – Civil Defense Systems, Programs and Policies
- Oct 21-25 – Civil Defense Systems, Programs and Policies (Train the Trainer)
- Oct 21-25 – Electromagnetic Pulse Inspection and Maintenance

Oct 28-Nov 1 – Fallout Shelter Systems (Train the Trainer)

(See also UPCOMING, p 31
– bottom of page for application information.)

NEW DIRECTOR OF CIVIL DEFENSE TAKES OVER IN SWITZERLAND

With the retirement of Hans Mumenthaler as director of the Swiss Office of Civil Defense, Paul Thüring assumed the duties of the No. 1 Swiss CD post on May 1st.

Thüring, a colonel in the Swiss Army's air defense, was also head of civil defense for the canton of Bâle-Campagne where he reorganized the office to contend more effectively with the disaster preparedness mission.



Paul Thüring

□

"Be an optimist – at least until they start moving animals in pairs to Cape Kennedy."
– CURRENT COMEDY

□

TACDA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS

The TACDA Executive Committee (TACDA President Dr. Max Klinghoffer, Immediate Past-President Honorable Donald J. Mitchell and Executive Director Walter Murphey) met by telephone on the evening of May 26th. Among topics covered:

- Inter-organizational coordination
- Letter to presidential candidates (to be dispatched)
- TACDA Finances (further support of current efforts)
- Urban disturbances analyses
- TACDA Seminar planning (awards, etc.)
- *Journal of Civil Defense* name alteration (consideration postponed)
- *Journal of Civil Defense* content (continuation of study)

Exercises involving simulated emergencies provide opportunities for different emergency response organizations to practice and test their combined response. State and local governments receiving financial assistance from the Federal Emergency Management Agency under the Comprehensive Cooperative Agreements must conduct annual exercises demonstrating their response to different types of hazards. Federal and industrial installations have their own exercise requirements, as do other facilities such as hospitals and airports. Combining exercise efforts can reduce the total number of required exercises and enhance the realism of the response. Joint exercise planning efforts increase the interaction among facilities and community response groups and promote an integrated community response.



MULTIPURPOSE EXERCISES – *More Bang for the Buck*

- Martha V. Adler, Oak Ridge National Laboratory*
- Kathy S. Gant, Oak Ridge National Laboratory*
- Rachael A. Rowland, Federal Emergency Management Agency

Drills and exercises are recognized as both a training tool and a way to validate emergency plans and provide evidence of response readiness for industries and community emergency response organizations. Drills and exercises provide the opportunity to test plans, procedures, and response under as realistic conditions as possible, short of an actual emergency.

In many emergency scenarios, the initial responding group will not be able to deal with the problem alone and will need assistance. For example, a fire within an industrial plant site may require the assistance of community fire fighters, law enforce-

ment officials, and hospitals to respond effectively to the problem. Local government officials must be notified if a question of protecting the public arises. Exercises often provide the only opportunities, other than real incidents, for these groups to interact and practice their combined response. Furthermore, many community response groups may have requirements for exercises that can only be met through joint efforts. Each agency or jurisdiction also brings to the exercise its own perception of what constitutes an exercise, and how to plan, conduct, and evaluate it.

STATE AND LOCAL EXERCISE REQUIREMENTS FROM FEMA

State and local governments receiving financial assistance from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) under the State and Local Exercise (SLE) Annex of the Comprehensive Coordinated Agreement (CCA) Program¹ must hold at least one full-scale exercise within a 4-year period. At a minimum, a functional exercise must take place during each of the remaining 3 years.² FEMA encour-

ages the use of preparatory tabletop and functional exercises as part of a more comprehensive exercise program.

A tabletop exercise allows persons to gather in an informal atmosphere (a conference room, for example) to discuss actions, based upon the emergency plan and operating procedures, to be taken in an emergency. Participants practice problem-solving and resolve questions of coordination with minimum stress as a "walk through" preparation for an actual response. Tabletop exercises offer a unique opportunity for responders to be in the same location during the resolution of the simulated emergency. This aspect of a tabletop exercise provides training for all participants in the overall concept of the response and enhances the coordination and conflict resolution that takes place. Although tabletop exercises are typically used for key decision makers, they are also effective tools for first responders and emergency managers.

Functional exercises are usually more extensive than tabletop exercises. These exercises may focus on the testing of one or a few related

*Managed by Martin Marietta Energy Systems, Inc., for the U.S. Department of Energy under contract DE-AC05-84OR21400. The views and opinions of authors expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of the United States Government or any agency thereof.

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functions (e.g., communications) and could involve the actual deployment of some equipment and personnel. They can take place in some type of operating center, in the field, or a combination of both. Some exercise protocols require that the emergency operating center (EOC) must be activated and the direction, control, and warning functions must be demonstrated in all functional exercises.

Full-scale exercises involve significant resource and personnel commitments and produce increased stress on participants, but they also provide a more realistic response environment. Full-scale exercises include the activation of the emergency operating center, the mobilization and actual movement of personnel, equipment, and resources required to demonstrate coordination and response capability, testing of the direction, control, and warning function, and the demonstration and integration of multiple response functions.

The scenarios for the FEMA-required exercises rotate among three categories: natural hazards, technological hazards, and national security scenarios. Exercise scenarios may include primary and secondary hazards of different types to test different response functions. The natural hazard scenarios range from hurricanes, tornadoes, and winter storms, to fires, floods, and earthquakes. Technological hazard scenarios include hazardous materials, major transportation mishaps, a nuclear power plant accident, and other radiological emergencies. A national security exercise can involve a conventional or nuclear attack, sabotage, or continuity of state/local government scenario. FEMA may recognize the response to a real disaster or other significant emergency response as fulfilling the functional or full-scale exercise requirement.¹

EXERCISES SUITABLE FOR MULTI-AGENCY PARTICIPATION

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986

The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986³ includes significant requirements for state and local governments and private industries. Title III of this act addresses emergency planning for

hazardous materials emergencies at fixed facilities. SARA Title III requires Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) to develop emergency plans for their particular communities' risks. The plans are to include "methods and schedules for exercising the plan." While this is not an additional legal requirement for exercising, some states are requiring a full-scale exercise to certify the response plan. Because the LEPCs are responsible for the development of the community plan within a designated emergency planning district, they are usually responsible for exercising and updating the plan. Although federal facilities do not fall under the mandate of SARA Title III, most federal agencies have agreed to comply with the spirit of the law.

Although LEPC districts may not correspond directly to the jurisdictions funded by FEMA, some jurisdictions' exercises to test SARA Title III plans could also satisfy FEMA's technological hazard scenario requirement.

Radiological Emergency Preparedness Exercises

Successful preparedness exercises are necessary for licensing and continued operation of commercial nuclear power plants. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission requires⁴ the facilities to conduct exercises and FEMA has issued guidance and requirements⁵ for the surrounding communities to participate in off-site preparedness exercises. The utilities must exercise their on-site emergency plan annually. The impacted states and local governments exercise in cooperation with the utilities every 2 years. Each affected jurisdiction must participate in one of the full-scale exercises at least every 6 years. Off-site radiological emergency preparedness exercises also meet FEMA requirements for a technological hazard exercise.

Department of Energy/ Department of Defense Exercises

Various agencies in the Department of Defense and Department of Energy (DOE) sponsor field and command post exercises dealing with nuclear weapons activities. Both agencies often participate in these exercises. Non-federal participation in these exercises has increased in recent years. The players have had to deal with the local authorities to

recommend protective actions and to plan reentry into and recovery of affected areas. In some of the exercises with sabotage or terrorism scenarios, local law enforcement agencies and the Federal Bureau of Investigation have played an active role.

DOE facilities have also begun to expand their exercise activities. Some of these exercises deal with simulated accidents at the facility that could affect the off-site population; others exercise mutual aid arrangements with local responders. DOE facilities are required⁶ to conduct annual full participation exercises in which off-site organizations are given the opportunity to participate.

The Department of the Army, under a memorandum of understanding⁷ with FEMA, is upgrading state and local preparedness capabilities in the communities around eight chemical weapon storage sites in the continental United States. As part of this Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program, a joint exercise program is planned for the installations and surrounding jurisdictions within the period preceding and during the destruction of the stockpiles.

Other Exercises

Beyond these federal requirements, state and local governments, other institutions, and community groups may have additional exercise requirements. For example, in order to maintain accreditation with the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, hospitals must have an emergency preparedness program designed to manage the consequences of natural disasters or other emergencies that disrupt the hospital's ability to provide care and treatment. The program includes semiannual implementations of the plan, either in response to an emergency or in a planned drill.⁸ The Federal Aviation Administration requires exercises at least every three years as part of the certification process for airports.⁹

Some communities hold additional drills to test their hazardous materials response capabilities; the Environmental Protection Agency and the National Response Team have promoted this effort. States and the U.S. Forest Service may exercise their incident command systems and some response aspects at regional

forests during the fire season. Utility companies may conduct exercises to practice their response, especially to natural hazard scenarios.

SCENARIOS FOR JOINT EXERCISES

With the increasing number of exercises required and the need for responders from different agencies and facilities to work together, it makes sense to attempt to have combined drills and exercises within the community when appropriate. This gives more realistic play and conserves resources. The scenarios can range from very simple to very elaborate, depending on the objectives each group wishes to test. Because some emergencies result from multiple hazards, the scenario can often be tailored to fulfill the exercise requirements both of the facility and the local responders.

Various combinations of events to satisfy the objectives of different groups are possible in exercise scenarios. These are only a few examples:

- Scenarios involving releases from facilities handling nuclear or other hazardous material are often initiated by some natural event, such as a tornado. Playing the impact of the tornado would provide natural hazard and technological hazard scenarios, as well as providing casualties for an external hospital drill.
- A truck carrying hazardous material wrecks and releases material during the evacuation conducted as part of a hurricane scenario. This provides the opportunity for a technological hazard scenario as a realistic complication of the natural hazard scenario.
- An airplane carrying small amounts of radioactive material crashes on the runway, producing both casualties and hazardous material problems, and offering the opportunity for outside radiological assistance. This scenario could meet the requirements for a technological hazard exercise, an airport exercise, hospital external drills, and a drill for the nearest radiological response team.

Planners must be careful, however, to ensure that the exercises do not get too complex to control effectively. Combining exercise requirements must be balanced by manageability and a scenario that ensures the opportunity for the participants to be involved adequately in the response.

BENEFITS OF MULTI-PURPOSE EXERCISES

The most obvious advantage of multi-purpose exercises is that the facilities and local/state response communities will become more effective emergency teams. Also, the total number of exercises might be reduced, and the realism of the scenarios enhanced. This can be most beneficial for resource-limited response organizations that respond to numerous emergencies and participate in many exercises. The scenarios used can be more realistic if the other community responders actually play their parts.

Joint exercises result in the planners and responders getting to know each other and the other organizations better as they participate in the exercise planning process. The personal relationships and the knowledge of another's response capabilities are assets in a real emergency. This provides an opportunity for planners and responders to see their response within a community framework and to modify their response plans to make them more compatible. The expertise and resources of the different groups of planners can supplement and reinforce each other, resulting in better planned and conducted exercises than one group would have been able to stage alone. When more groups have a stake (licensing or accreditation) in the outcome of the exercise, they have an incentive to make the exercise a success. In some cases, a facility's active participation with the community in emergency preparedness exercises may make the facility more acceptable to the community residents and officials by enhancing interactions between the facility and community.

It may not be realistic or desirable to attempt to address too many problems in a single exercise. There are times that the exercise has limited or narrowly-defined objectives, making

other participation inappropriate. The scope of the exercise must remain manageable, allowing the participating groups to meet their objectives. Awareness, however, of the exercise requirements of other community groups may provide opportunities to combine efforts in multi-purpose exercises and to improve the working relationships of different response organizations. The improvement in coordinated response capability will be beneficial, regardless of the size or type of emergency the community faces. □

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The long, long silence of Congress on precautions it might be taking in the event of nuclear warfare led most of us to believe that it considered war to be not a serious threat. But the 34-year-old secret is now out. Congress has shelter. Good shelter. As in other shelters for officials, provisions for sheltering families are apparently absent. This means that a congressman, like other sheltered officials and staff, must in most cases steel himself or herself to the fact that the rest of the family is exposed to the weapons he or she is being protected against – a chastening thought. Families really deserve protection also. Even constituents.

HOW ABOUT YOU?

– Kevin Kilpatrick

In the event of another attack by nuclear weapons (the first two occurred in 1945) elaborate plans have been made to guarantee that the President and his party are provided with a means of survival. This is as it should be.

But what about you?

Sophisticated protection has also been provided for key government and military personnel so that continuity of government and a capability of military response to attack are assured.

Now the news media (according to a May 30th Associated Press dispatch by Steven Komarow) exposes a heretofore little known fact: a huge, secret, well-stocked shelter exists (since 1958) five hours west of Washington in the hills of West Virginia for the explicit use of Congress – where it could meet in specially-designed underground halls and sleep and eat in dormitories and dining halls.*

But what about you?

Some of our citizens – survivalists and folks who take seriously the threats (1) of missiles still zeroed in on us or ready to be, (2) of proliferations of missile technology, (3) of the hiring abroad of hard-up nuclear-

chemical-biological scientists and (4) the possibility or probability of mobile missiles travelling across borders – have taken it upon themselves to build shelters for themselves and families and friends. This involves an estimated less than 1% of our population (because shelter requires a layout of funds, some planning, and a conviction that protection is a good thing).

CONGRESSIONAL STATEMENT – May 29, 1992

"It was always clear that if the secret of the facility's location [White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia] were to be compromised, the effectiveness and security of the program would be jeopardized.

"The joint bipartisan leadership of Congress sought in several meetings with *Washington Post* editors to persuade the *Post* not to reveal the location of the facility. We regret their decision to do so."

In countries where the population in general has meaningful protection the people themselves have not been responsible for providing it. It has been due to *government* initiative – to *government* requirements. It

is *law*, for instance, that the Swiss population be provided with shelter.

Again: How about you?

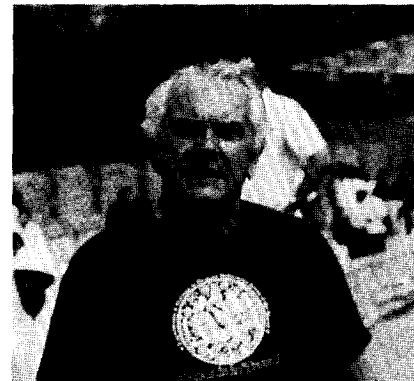
The answer is that the American government, while conscientiously implementing the requirement that the best possible protective measures be provided elements of leadership and key emergency personnel, has no such requirement for the American population. No shelter. No meaningful antimissile defense.

Is that the way we want it? TACDA feels that it is not. It feels that the government's No. 1 responsibility vis-à-vis recurrent war is to implement the Constitution's provision to "provide for the common defense" beyond the privileged few – for the entire population.

How about you? □

*TACDA three months ago reported that one American shelter builder had installed 18 underground shelters purchased by U.S. congressmen. Like other officials in Washington, congressmen are in a position to recognize more clearly than their constituents-at-large the threat of missile attack upon the United States and its consequences. One can only surmise how many more congressmen may have shelters built by other shelter specialists or by private contractors.

Controversial Hoosier writer, patriot, industrialist, government executive and philanthropist John E. Bex through the years has challenged American civil defense-emergency management leaders to be realistic about the mounting need for defense against modern weapons of war. Twenty years ago he wrote "Seven Myths of CIVIL DEFENSE" to highlight our neglect. The article, unfortunately, is even more timely today, and would today also feature the crying need for SDI.



John Bex and the Great Wall of China

20 YEARS AGO IN THE *JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE*:

Seven Myths of Civil Defense

— John E. Bex, Colonel, USAF (Ret.)

In every field where information is not widely disseminated and the public is not well informed, myths tend to accumulate. Civil Defense has been peculiarly afflicted with such myths since it has been treated as a very minor affair and neglected for so many years. The result is a sort of vicious dwindling spiral, since the effect works both ways and neglect fosters myths which bring about still further neglect.

Any progress in stopping this dangerous downward tendency in Civil Defense requires facing squarely all of these myths and combatting them vigorously. In few fields has the discrepancy between myth and reality grown so great.

We can summarize this unfortunate mythology under the following general points which we will list before proceeding to discuss them in detail:

1. Civil Defense is an essentially futile exercise since if war doesn't come, it's unnecessary, while if war does come, it can't help enough to be worthwhile.
2. All efforts toward improving Civil Defense merely further increase the war danger since they are provocative.
3. With our huge defense budgets over the years, so many billions have already been spent on Civil Defense that everything reasonable and practical has already been done.
4. Civil Defense is a military affair of limited interest to civilians.
5. Civil Defense is a Federal Government show and whatever is to be done will be taken care of at the Federal Government level.
6. Civil Defense is concerned only with the effects of nuclear warfare.
7. The general public is uninterested in or opposed to Civil Defense.

Now every one of these myths is false or a twisted half truth at best, yet each one is a major obstacle and acts as a really formidable roadblock against progress. Time and again you will run across these myths or fragments of them in the minds and public statements of not merely ordinary citizens, but high officials and national leaders as well. An adequate treatment would, for some of them, require many pages or separate essays; but let us dig in and cover the high points.

Myth No. 1

Is Civil Defense futile? War or no war, it is not futile. If war is to be avoided, Civil Defense can play an important role helping to discourage war. A strong Civil Defense system means that any aggressor will not be able to achieve victory in a single knockout blow, but must reckon with the consequences, perhaps long drawn out, of his actions. It adds weight to the counsels of caution and subdues the blitzkrieg fanatics.

Can Civil Defense actually be effective and make a difference? It most definitely can; and difference is in terms of millions of lives. In the American case, the difference between the loss of over 100,000,000 and less than 20,000,000 lives in the initial assault. (Eugene P. Wigner claims that the Soviet Union would lose less than 10,000,000 in these same circumstances due to its organized Civil Defense.)*

Civil Defense is independent of the issue of pacifism, since it is non-aggressive passive defense upon which both pacifists and non-pacifists can agree. Its essence is simple survival. If anyone were asked to name the principle pacifist nations and international leaders of pacifism,

*"The Myth of Assured Destruction," by Eugene P. Wigner, *Survive*, July-August, 1970.

Sweden and Switzerland would certainly appear on anyone's list. It is precisely these two countries which have developed the world's best systems of Civil Defense. Their systems are miles ahead of our own, and include things like deep rock blast shelters.

There is indeed a great hope and a good chance of avoiding nuclear war, but this can best be accomplished by taking appropriate defensive action and not depending on hope, drifting along. Men have complained of the burden and disaster of war since the time of Homer, but war has come. There is no guarantee that it will never strike again. We owe it to ourselves and to our civilization to ensure some sort of survival no matter how bad our luck may be. Mankind survived the attacks of the black plague in the Middle Ages which killed as much as one-third to one-half of the population in many regions. People didn't give up but went on living.

Myth No. 2

The example of the Swedes and the Swiss points up the falsity of the second myth, that Civil Defense increases the war danger by being a provocation. No reasonable person could accuse these nations of meaning to be provocative of war. They just intend to survive and have had the courage to face the unpleasant realities and take sensible, active steps to foster their own survival if worst comes to worst. Both reason and a sense of moral responsibility decree that we do the same.

Let us put the matter finally in these terms. Let us suppose that both Russia and the U.S. maintained the same total defense budget or perhaps reduced it at some constant rate each year. Consider case A where the proportions of that total budget for each nation were shifted away from offensive weapons and toward passive Civil Defense, and case B where the shift was made in the opposite direction. Which would be a better augury for peace?

Myth No. 3

According to myth three, since we've spent so much on defense, a lot of this must have gone for Civil Defense. Nothing could be more mistaken. Ask anyone who holds such a view what he thinks the percentage is which the Civil Defense budget represents of the total defense budget, just approximately. Keeping in mind that this is for the Civil Defense of over 200 million people, should one guess 10% perhaps, or maybe 5%? Such answers are not even in the right ball park, since the actual figure is approximately one-tenth of one percent. The annual Civil Defense budget has ranged around 70 million. The hard and simple facts of life are that we are unprotected today because we have not yet decided to undertake adequate programs, and spend the still fairly modest amount of additional money which is required.

Myth No. 4

Civil Defense is not a military affair at all, but it is run entirely by and for civilians from the National Director of Civil Defense down through the various regional, State, and local officials. It is of concern to civilians, or at least should be, since its whole purpose is to ensure their sur-

vival. It is a sad state of affairs for any normal, mentally healthy individual to be uninterested in his own survival, since survival is such an elemental instinct. But an external observer, like a man from Mars, would be almost forced by the available evidence regarding Civil Defense, to conclude that the mass of citizens of the U.S., the land of the free and home of the brave, had reached that strange state.

Myth No. 5

Myth number five, that the Federal Government is or should be taking care of everything in the way of Civil Defense for us, is completely opposed to the facts. The main responsibility and work for civil defense lies with the State and local authorities, where Congress has thought best to place it. The Federal Government's role is much more that of a coordinating and planning agency. The Federal agency does research, operates a national warning system, provides training and publications, makes grants of money and equipment, and makes suggestions and recommendations. But the substantive work of providing shelter, etc., to the extent that it gets done at all, must be done at the local level. Citizens must realize that Big Brother, on the whole, is not taking care of you, but will help you to take care of yourself if you and your local governments officials are interested.

Myth No. 6

Civilian defense certainly originated as a response to the threat of nuclear warfare, but it has been considerably broadened since then, so that myth six is now widely at variance with reality. Responsibility for aid in all types of peace-time disasters such as floods, earthquakes, and the like, has long been an intrinsic part of Civil Defense. Active help has accordingly been given in many such disasters occurring in recent years, though the public has generally not been aware of the fact. In this respect, as in many others, one might well agree with one Senator who remarked that the public relations work of Civil Defense seemed to be about one generation behind.

This role of Civil Defense is growing. Logic and psychology both favor further developments in this direction. After all, the role of a general responsibility for disaster aid and prevention at the national level is still unfilled. But then the same might be said about Civil Defense itself insofar as any really adequate system is concerned.

Myth No. 7

Finally, let us consider myth seven, which asserts that people on the whole are either uninterested or opposed. This is a dangerous sort of half truth. Certainly evidences of apathy, if not actual hostility, are abundant enough. But then the people have never been told about Civil Defense. No serious effort has yet been made to get the message across. As a result, people are better acquainted with the myths than the realities.

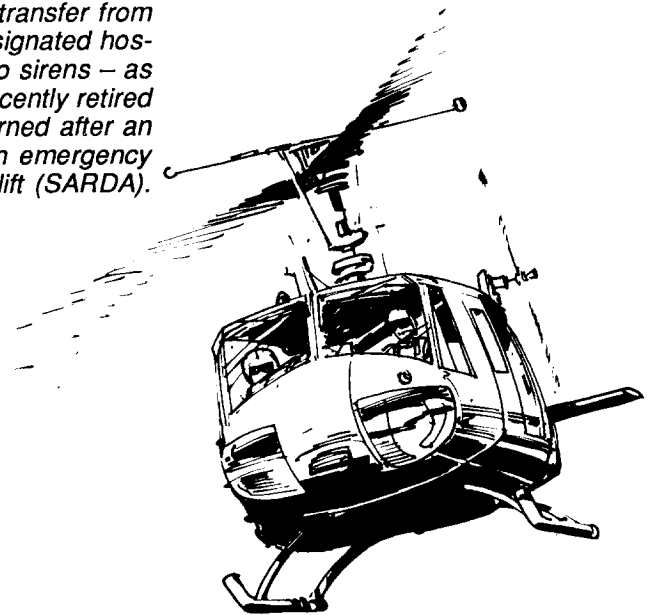
As a matter of fact, experience has shown that efforts which are occasionally made to break through this barrier of ignorance, silence, and misinformation are most rewarding. It turns out that people are interested once the facts have been correctly and properly presented to them. This shouldn't be too surprising.

After all, survival is everybody's business. □

Air rescue is not only dramatic – it's remarkably efficient. Quick transfer from disaster or accident site right to prompt medical attention at a designated hospital. And with helicopters: no bumps, no braking, no swerving, no sirens – as gentle as going up a slow elevator. Here Colonel Joe DePaolo, recently retired from the Civil Air Patrol (CAP) concocts a training tornado (patterned after an actual Louisiana tornado of the late 1940s) and exploits it as an emergency planning vehicle for Louisiana's State and Regional Disaster Airlift (SARDA). Its lessons go far beyond Louisiana.

Winds of Sorrow – Blades of Hope

– Joseph T. DePaolo, Lt. Col. CAP (Retired)



With the roar of a runaway freight train, the tornado smashed its way through the small southwest Louisiana town of 12,000. Winds of over two hundred miles an hour

around a moving base 1,000 feet wide cutting a swath of death and destruction across the south side of town from southwest to southeast, hitting first the town's airport, then

lands, the tornado leaves behind it a scene from a horror movie.

The tornado lasts ten minutes. Its toll: 219 injured requiring prompt medical attention, 32 dead.

In this scenario, one of the most important factors affecting emergency managers is that the hospital has suffered extensive damages, its services disrupted through utility outages, transportation limitations and the lack of available emergency resources.

The story of State and Regional Disaster Airlift (SARDA), its history, current status and an application.

the country club and on into residential sections. Reaching the southern edge of town, as it slams its way eastward, it engulfs the only hospital in the area, devastating it and the many medical offices and clinics located close by. East of the hospital lies a major railroad which runs from south to north through the center of town. It offers no block to the storm and is quickly covered with debris. On to the east, the city hall and the police station explode in a mass of flying glass, brick and twisted steel. The post office and a couple of Feed & Grain stores are next to disappear into the swirling mass. Moving eastward through more residential sections and into the surrounding farm-

Tornadoes have the potential for destroying entire towns

This is a dilemma that many emergency managers could face in communities across the country. Tornadoes – and other disasters – have the potential for destroying entire towns.

Current disaster planning must provide for outside assistance from other communities. Help has to be brought in. A big question is: "How



Lt. Colonel Joseph T. DePaolo, CAP (Ret.) is a veteran of 40 years service with the Civil Air Patrol. He has dedicated the last 15 years to Aviation Disaster Planning. An FAA Academy-trained instructor, he has also attended the National Civil Defense Staff College, the CAP National Staff College and is a graduate of the Air Force Squadron Leadership School and the Air Force Air Command and Staff School. Colonel DePaolo now lives in DeRidder, Louisiana.

long will it take"?? Most disasters can destroy roads, bridges and other transportation resources. Earthquakes can cause large fissures and landslides. Tornadoes can cover cities with debris that can take days to clear away. Railroads and waterways are limited to begin with, but can also be put out of commission. This sometimes leaves us with one alternative, the use of the skies above – the only avenue of assistance left.

After most disasters, be they sudden (as in the case of a tornado) or of long duration (as with a hurricane), the skies clear as if God opened a window, providing excellent flying conditions. This enables the emergency manager to use available *air assets*. For what better way to obtain help from outside a disaster area than by air, when other avenues have been closed?

The Civil Air Patrol . . . the official civilian auxiliary of the United States Air Force.

The United States has the finest General Aviation (i.e. civilian aircraft) resources of any country on earth. 1990 figures indicate 219,700 aircraft, which accounts for 98% of the total aircraft in America. Over 706,800 pilots of all types, 17,400 airports and 4,900 heliports. It also has one of the best emergency service organizations in the Civil Air Patrol – the official civilian auxiliary of the United States Air Force. Advisory circulars published by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) for the use of General Aviation (including the CAP) as "*Air Assets*" to mitigate disasters are called "*State and Regional Disaster Airlift (SARDA) Plans*."

The total use of all General Aviation resources was recognized during the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962 at which time there was a renewed interest in civil defense and national emergency preparedness. Plans were coordinated between the Office of Civil Defense (OCD), the Federal Aviation Administration and the U.S. Air Force. In April 1964 the FAA, which has regulatory powers, published the First Advisory Circular for "State and Regional Defense

Airlift Planning." The Office of Civil Defense also published a guide, which was "Civil Non-Air Carrier Aircraft Support for Civil Defense Emergency Operations." The FAA updated its Advisory Circular 00-7B, State and Regional Disaster Airlift (SARDA) Planning, in August 1987. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is presently working to update a Civil Preparedness Guide (CPG).

Unfortunately, these early directives were far too cumbersome to use and difficult to interpret. Although most states did develop SARDA plans, they have not been updated or further developed, but have been buried somewhere with no action. Even today, most state aviation officials and emergency managers know nothing about SARDA operations, with the result that one of America's greatest

assets goes unused during emergencies.

Current guidance for SARDA plans would provide emergency managers the use of General Aviation aircraft and associated resources within their areas – local, state or regional – to help mitigate disasters. This would include all aircraft, including helicopters, but excluding all military aircraft and civilian air carriers.

According to FAA AC 00-7B, paragraph 4: "The objective of SARDA is to assure the availability and effective use of General Aviation aircraft in support of military and civil survival and recovery operations during emergencies within each state or region. This shall be accomplished by providing an adequate organization at the state and local levels to accept missions, assign priorities, allocate aircraft and resources, and



Casualties being evacuated from disaster area to medical facility.

direct activities consistent with other available modes of transportation."

Helicopters can bring personnel and supplies into any open areas . . .

There are many things that can be accomplished by SARDA forces. Some of which are: airlifting urgently needed supplies and personnel; aerial reconnaissance and damage assessment; aerial radiological monitoring; radio relay assistance; performing "air-head" operations; air support for emergency survival and recovery operations; and Search and Rescue to name a few. Observation by air is faster and, with good visibility, likely to be superior to surface observation. Airborne operations are not limited by rubble-strewn surface routes, destroyed bridges or localized fires along the way. Helicopters can bring personnel and supplies into any open areas, including parks, school yards, even short spaces of blocked highways and streets. Their use in disaster recovery can be invaluable.

As an illustration of how General Aviation Aircraft, especially helicopters, can be utilized suppose we look back at the beginning of this article and consider the problems of the local emergency manager who has just had all of his or her medical facilities destroyed by a tornado.

Within the past several years there have been giant steps made in the field of aeromedical evacuation. There are many hospitals, ambulance organizations and medical groups that now own or rent helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft for aeromedical airlift. There are even a few large cities that have developed plans that incorporate these aircraft into disaster planning.

. . . giant steps made in . . . aeromedical evacuation

The emergency manager who has lost a considerable amount of his medical capability can count on help from these organizations. But none of these airlift teams can replace a medical facility. They can fly in personnel and supplies. Then transport

casualties that have been triaged and stabilized for airlift. Not many of them can fly directly into a disaster scene, land, triage, stabilize and transport. Most mass casualty incidents require that casualties be moved to a triage point. Ground medics do this, with helicopters airlifting to supporting medical facilities.

Suppose the emergency manager in our tornado story could call upon the State Governor to send him an Air-Mobile Medical Facility – called a "Casualty Collection Point" (CCP). A completely air-delivered unit, capable of providing triage, stabilization, food, shelter and reassurance that help is there for all needing it. A plan has been developed for just such a facility. It is entitled "The 90th Aerial Port Squadron." Utilizing SARDA forces of light aircraft, especially including helicopters, plans have been developed for 100, 300, 600 and 1,000-bed Casualty Collection Point (CCP) facilities with equipment lists, configuration, set-up and structure schedules. This plan contains 12 chapters covering "Introduction to Training" and six annexes from "Guidelines" to "Tents, Shelters & Equipment." Born from a "concept," over three years of research has gone into this plan. The basic concept calls for these aircraft to transport all of the stored components of the CCP from storage locations – including personnel – and transport them to the disaster area. This CCP would then be operated for one to several days, then moved back to storage locations.

These Casualty Collection Points could save many lives in many disasters. But how many emergency managers know about them and would call for them if they knew they were available? Certainly the emergency manager in our tornado story could use one. There are normally large, open fields around a town into which a CCP could be flown in and set up. Casualties could be brought in by cars, trucks and boats if necessary. Some could walk in.

Isn't it about time we use our "Air Assets"?

Copies of "The 90th Aerial Port Squadron" may be obtained from the writer of this article for \$2 shipping and handling. Send requests to:
Lt. Col. Joseph T. DePaolo
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DeRidder, LA 70634-5553

POTPOURRI

The Konzak Report quotes Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov (Lenin), 1921:

"The capitalists of the whole world will close their eyes – and will become blind as well as deaf-mutes. They will extend loans which will provide us with the equipment and technology we lack and will thus help rebuild our military industry which we need to launch subsequent victorious attacks against our suppliers. In other words, the capitalist nations will always work to prepare their own suicide."

Sir Winston Churchill in his book *The Gathering Storm* wrote:

"It is my purpose to show how easily the tragedy of the Second World War could have been prevented, how the malice of the wicked was reinforced by the weakness of the virtuous. . . . We shall see how the counsels of prudence and restraint may become the prime agents of mortal danger; how the middle course adopted from desires for safety and a quiet life may be found to lead direct to the bull's eye of disaster."

In 1972 Sven-Eggert Bergelin of the Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare had this to say:

"Our civil defense is aimed at making Sweden so tough to attack that no rational enemy will ever try. Should in spite of this Sweden be attacked then the *first aim* of Swedish diplomacy, civil defense and other parts of Swedish total defense – i.e. peace – will have failed.

"In this event the *second aim* – the fight of our total defense for Sweden's freedom – will take over.

"If the worst should happen – atomic bombs over Sweden – the survival of Sweden and its population will be in jeopardy.

"For the survival of our population a good civil defense is needed. And I can say that our Swedish civil defense is good."

(One result of the above policy: 177 years of peace for Sweden – and counting. No aggressor wants to attack her.)

WELCOME MAT OUT FOR NAVY IN SINGAPORE

With the Philippine lease on Subic Bay not being renewed beyond the end of this year, the United States Navy is badly in need of an Asian base right away. (The United States' other Philippine facility, Clark Air Field, was put out of commission last year by lava flow from a nearby volcano.)

Singapore has offered facilities to the U.S. Navy in a friendly gesture, and even though what it has to offer is only half as big as Subic Bay it may ease the problem of maintaining a U.S. presence in the Far East. Guam is also being considered, but its location 1,500 miles to the east of the Philippines makes it a bit remote.

Picturesque Singapore is an impressive ally despite its small size. And its cleanliness is legend. Even chewing gum is prohibited. And drugs? Well, for starters there's a mandatory no-bones-about-it immediate death verdict for drug dealing.

More than that, Singapore is dead serious about civil defense.

Good background for a Naval Base. The *America's Future* monthly review (P.O. Box 1625, Milford, PA 18337-2625) reports:

Whatever the outcome, the United States could scarcely find a more hospitable and prosperous friend in all of Asia. Singapore is a remarkably successful model of free enterprise. Per capita income for its 2.8 million people has risen to \$7,000; unemployment is under 1% and some 200,000 foreigners hold down jobs, including many well-paid ones. Singapore is now the world's leading port both in tonnage and cargo handled. At any one time, as many as 400 ships are anchored in the immense harbor.

The island nation is even growing in dimensions. Soil is being imported and small offshore islands are being formed into larger ones to accommodate new businesses. In one offshore area, five smaller islands have been joined into one big island that is attracting such industrial giants as Exxon and huge new oil refineries. Numerous Singapore companies have formed joint enterprises with Indonesian firms to develop some of Indonesia's offshore islands. . . .

COLD WAR "VICTORY" PUTS AMERICA OFF BALANCE

John M. Fisher, Chairman of the American Security Council Foundation has the following to say in a lead story in *National Security Report* (Boston, VA 22713, 703/547-1776):

Difficulties in adapting U.S. Policy to the post-Cold War era risk set the nation adrift and unable to cope with new threats and opportunities.

Public opinion as well as policy-makers are becoming polarized as the half-century bond which unified the country against Soviet aggression becomes unglued. We are seeing this in renewed calls for isolationism, temptations to slash the defense budget without considering new threats, and calls for pouring savings from the "peace dividend" into social programs without considering root problems that remain to be addressed. So quickly has the main adversary collapsed that the United States has had difficulty in assuming the world leadership it has so justly earned. There is little consensus over what to do. There is no strategy. . . .

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SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA SERIOUS ABOUT EARTHQUAKES

The need for planning ahead to minimize earthquake damages and deaths is no secret. Cities and other government entities that actually do something about it, however, are few and far between. One exception is San Jose, California with its "Planning Ahead Yesterday" undertaking.

Natural Hazards Observer in its May issue publishes a report from the city of San Jose which says in part:

Under the Stafford Act, the city applied for funding to seismically retrofit seven fire stations, the Museum of Art, and the PAB, and asked for another \$2,000,000 to retrofit privately owned URMS. . . .

Abbreviations:

PAB - Police Administration Building
URM - Unreinforced Masonry Building

The only structures that remain from our list of proposals are the PAB and the remaining privately owned URMs. The city has agreed to form a voluntary financing district to provide for

the URMs.

The Plan Ahead Yesterday process, in which we spent money to be prepared for unknown funding sources, paid off for the city of San Jose. We suggest that other jurisdictions look into the feasibility of similar planning.

We are also pleased that in 1991, the city council approved a mandatory retrofit program for the privately owned URMs and funded a liaison to work with the owners of the approximately 146 buildings. Many of these structures are on the historic inventory, and some are city landmarks. The program is well underway, and by May 1992 owners are required to submit full construction plans to retrofit or must demolish their buildings. For more information about the city of San Jose program, contact Robert Silverstein, City of San Jose, Office of Emergency Services, 855 North San Pedro Street, San Jose, CA 95110-1718, (408) 227-4735.

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CHICAGO'S "WORST DISASTER"

The flooding of Chicago's underground tunnel system has been called "the worst disaster in recent history." Certainly it was Chicago's worst by a long shot. The "Windy City" will be a long time recovering from it and stands to be more famous for water than for wind.

Work on the 62-mile tunnel system started in 1899, and during the first half of the 20th Century it served the city well for hauling coal and ashes and for other purposes.

The developing danger was recognized before this year's disruptive flooding on April 13th. Reports have it that on January 14th two men with the Chicago Cable Television company discovered a cave-in in process in a part of the tunnel under a bridge. They were alarmed enough to take a video of it which they tried to push through Chicago's bureaucracy in order to get the attention of the Department of General Services. And they succeeded in getting official attention.

Repair cost was estimated at \$10,000, but bids came to considerably more. More bids were requested. A meeting to check on the situation was scheduled for April 14th. Unfortunately, this was a day after the disaster.

REVIEWS

TELLER'S WAR; The Top Secret Story Behind the Star Wars Deception, by William J. Broad. Published by Simon & Schuster. Copyright 1992 by William J. Broad. Hardback. 350 pages. Price \$25.

— Reviewed by Conrad V. Chester,
Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

This book recounts Edward Teller's accomplishments in the defense of this country over the last half century with his contributions to the technology of nuclear weapons and other technologies. The book is a gripping tale, well told and meticulously researched and documented.

The author has done a herculean task putting together the information on the development of the hydrogen bomb and the effort to develop an x-ray laser. He has talked at great length with many of the people involved in these developments and has managed to piece together bits of information from different sources to construct a very detailed description of an x-ray laser and how it works. Using unclassified sources he has put together a document which would probably be classified if it were subjected to security review. However, the title is a misrepresentation, because the author provides no evidence of any deliberate deception of the administration, Congress, or the public. There is only speculation about Teller's motives. Teller did severely underestimate the cost and difficulty of bringing an x-ray laser into existence. Technical progress in the last half century has depended on advocacy of new ideas which are often at first estimated to have a higher benefit/cost ratio than they turn out to have. A better subtitle for the book would be "The Top Secret Story Behind the Unrealized Hopes for Star Wars."

The purpose of the book in the author's words: "The main question this book tried to address is how Edward Teller, a man so gifted scientifically, could repeatedly mislead the White House on critical issues of national security. That question goes primarily to the x-ray laser which Teller promoted indefatigably to the government despite its uncertain

promise."

The author, although a science writer, apparently has limited knowledge of the world of research and development and how important advocates and funding are for new developments. The author is also a resolute adherent to the strategy of Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD). He scoffs at Teller's advocacy of a strategy of Assured Survival and apparently is completely innocent of any knowledge of the synergistic interaction between blast shelters and leaky missile defense.

The x-ray laser . . . potential of a quantum leap . . .

The x-ray laser offered the potential of a quantum leap in the technology of nuclear explosives. It offered the possibility of increasing the kill radius of nuclear weapons by factors of a hundred or more (and the kill volume by a million) but only along certain selected radii from the weapon. It was at first believed that a single large weapon could be equipped with hundreds of laser rods, each of which was capable of destroying an adversary booster or warhead hundreds or thousands of kilometers from the defending laser. This capability would introduce an entirely new situation in the offense/defense competition, giving the numerical leverage to the defense for the first time, where one defending vehicle can destroy many more attacking vehicles. It offered the real possibility for "making (space-delivered) nuclear weapons obsolete and impotent".

Broad describes an x-ray laser as consisting of a bundle of wires of heavy elements. The heavy atom has its inner electrons in shells that have useful energy gaps between them (a few kilovolts). When a nuclear weapon explodes nearby, x-rays from the weapon flood through the rods, lifting the electrons around each metal atom into higher energy orbits. As a photon of energy equal to a change in energy levels within the inner electron shells starts traveling down the lasing rod it randomly stimulates electrons in that higher

orbit of other atoms to drop down to a lower energy level, emit a photon of the same energy, and thus the cascade of photons is amplified. The beam's direction, divergence, and power are determined by the direction, fineness, and length of the lasing rod. Broad mentions rods fifty microns (millionths of a meter) in diameter bundled with other rods; all of them are straight, true, and parallel to within a small fraction of their diameter, a formidable fabrication challenge. The metal of the rod is not solid but is extremely finely divided and suspended in a fine organic foam to permit the x-rays from the bomb to pass crosswise through all of the wires in a bundle. Tests were made of single wires in underground nuclear tests in which the wire was fabricated by scratching a groove on a rigid piece of plastic and filling the groove with the suspension of metal in foam.

Since there is no theory predicting how the laser will perform, it must be tested in an underground nuclear explosion, an expensive and time-consuming proposition.

The first successful test of an experimental x-ray laser device was in November 1980. It gave a spuriously high reading of laser output due to the unsuspected contamination with oxygen of a beryllium sampling mirror in the x-ray beam. Subsequent tests indicated maximum output at least ten times lower. In May 1992, the administration announced the cessation of all work on the nuclear-driven x-ray laser.

Broad's hero in the affair is Roy Woodruff, the Director of Weapons Development at Livermore. He was unsupported by higher management in his effort to rein in Teller and his protégé, Lowell Wood, and their overly-optimistic statements about the success of the tests and the feasibility of a practical device.

The book is very critical of Teller for two major sins: (1) he was overly optimistic about the technical feasibility of the x-ray laser and (2) he made "unfair" use of his personal access to President Reagan to sell not only the x-ray laser but the whole concept of changing National Strategic Policy from one of Mutual

THE DEATH LOBBY, *How the West Armed Iraq*, by Kenneth R. Timmerman. Published by Houghton Mifflin Company, New York. 1991, 443 pages. Price \$21.95.

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

The news, even of major events, appears and disappears so rapidly in this hectic modern world that we get only a fragmentary account of what happened and why and must often wait for years to learn the full

Assured Destruction to Assured Survival through Strategic Defense (Star Wars). The author grudgingly admits that "Star Wars unnerved the Soviets," but he asserts that Western superiority in electronic technology and information handling was more important to the Soviet prospect of hopeless military inferiority (and the subsequent disintegration of their Empire). Broad decries the "waste" of billions of dollars on the x-ray laser and Star Wars but he fails to recognize that the savings made possible by the end of the Cold War and Soviet communism are so vast that even a small fraction of the credit will pay for the whole program.

Broad proposes the establishment of a formal committee and procedures to "screen" ideas before they are informally presented to high officials who can influence funding. He wants to remove the role of entrepreneurship from the U.S. research and development activity and in effect replace it with central planning. It would be difficult to imagine a more destructive act against U.S. science. Most major advances in society are the products of, to paraphrase Robert Townsend, one to a few "dedicated men with the light of conviction in their eyes."

Broad's book on Teller contains a monumental collection of historical and technological facts which in themselves do honor to this gifted patriot and is well worth the price of the book. But the reader must be warned that most opinions, deductions, and conclusions reflect the political predilections of the author.

story. Fortunately, those interested now don't have to wait so long in the case of the Desert Storm war, since this excellent book fills us in with a rich account of the entire setting of Desert Storm. And it is indeed a fascinating account, that includes several different stories of which we have up until now known too little.

For example, as just one part, there is an absorbing account of Gerald Bull and his super-guns. He was assassinated in a rather open fashion by the Israeli counterpart of the CIA, the Mossad, for helping to build such a gun for the wrong party, the government of Iraq. He had previously negotiated with the Israelis regarding the super-gun. Iraq almost got one built, with which they could have poured a huge volume of powerful shells into Israel, but were stopped short in the final phase, almost by chance, when some officials became suspicious about crates of "pipe" to be shipped to Iraq. But the possibility of a super-gun still exists and it would have certain advantages for long range fire over rockets.

For a fuller understanding of Desert Storm

Another thing the author reveals and substantiates rather well is what was probably the real reason, or at least the most pressing reason, why the Desert Storm war was launched by us when it was. It wasn't to protect the oil supplies of the Persian gulf, though this was an important consideration. It wasn't to save democracy and restore the government of Kuwait to power, since few regimes in the world are less democratic and more autocratic and medieval. The most pressing reason seems to have been that Saddam Hussein was only a few months away from having atomic bombs of his own. A CIA report informed President Bush, though not the general public, that Iraq would probably have atomic bombs in less than 6 months. So the war was a classic preemptive attack, more than anything else.

A great deal of the book is devoted to painting a detailed picture of

the tremendous armaments buildup which Saddam Hussein was carrying through rather successfully, including a wide variety of modern, high tech weapons. He beggared his own people to do so, spending lavish amounts of money from his oil revenues, while the Iraqi people went actually hungry and in need of health care and other necessities. But what did this matter to a murderous character like Hussein, who it seems at one stage of his career was a professional torturer employed by a previous Iraqi government?

The other part of the story of the tremendous Iraqi arms buildup was the extent to which it was done with the active aid and encouragement of western governments, not the least of which was the government of the United States. In this case we faced, of course, a real dilemma since we were then much more concerned about opposing Iran, and concluded that one of the best ways available was to bestow lavish aid on Iran's greatest enemy, Iraq. With the wisdom of hindsight, we can see now that this was not a really good and far-sighted way of handling such a dilemma. Creating a second monster in hopes that it may cancel out the threat of the first, can, with the twists and turns inevitable in foreign affairs, result in simply doubling the danger and leaving us to face two monsters instead of one. It would not be the first time in human history that this has happened.

But there was also a long conspiracy of silence of the role of Western nations and the USSR, and especially the United States, concerning this Iraqi arms buildup, which still continues to a surprising extent to this day. This book represents a massive effort to lift the veil on this conspiracy of silence, with its long detailed accounts of the specific western companies involved and the numerous official acts of the governments concerned in aiding and abetting Saddam Hussein. This continued right up to a few weeks before Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait, which caused us and others, apparently for the first time, to question the wisdom of this policy so long pursued.

REVIEWS (Cont.)

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT: Principles and Practice for Local Government, Thomas E. Drabek and Gerald J. Hoetmer, Editors. Published by International City Managers Association. ICMA Distribution Center, P.O. Box 2011, Annapolis Junction, MD. 20701. 1991, 349pp. plus credits and index. Price: \$35.95 plus \$5 shipping.

— Reviewed by James M. Ridgway, Ph.D.

The ICMA is commended for publishing an authoritative and comprehensive textbook on emergency management. Its 16 contributors are an excellent mix of research, academic, and field experience talents.

The 12 chapters of the book are organized around the 4 basic parts of comprehensive emergency management; preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. Effective use of sidebars giving cases, examples of forms, checklists, and outlines keeps the text uncluttered. Photographs and diagrams are of good quality.

Editing and production time considered, the book's cutoff date is 1990. Therefore, the book is "state of the art" at that time. Barring research findings or federal policy shifts unknown to the reviewer, the book is current and highly useful for emergency managers and as a text in selected political science and public administration courses.

In this academic area a student with a goal of becoming an emergency manager might well read Chapter 7, "Planning, Training, and Exercising," by Guy E. Daines. This chapter gives a good picture of a local emergency manager's normal and crisis tasks. With these in mind, the student can make a more informed career judgment.

Civil defense is discussed in historical terms. The implication the reviewer gets is that the writers think it unfortunate that state and local emergency management offices are required by the Federal Emergency Management Agency to spend time and resources on civil defense — time and resources that could be better spent on natural and techno-

logical hazard mitigation. Civil defense appears on page 141 under the caption, "**Civil hazards:** Famine and hostile attack constitute the major civil hazards. . . ." That is the whole length of the discussion. Practicing and potential emergency managers will have to look elsewhere for information on civil defense, terrorism, and weapons of mass destruction.

If the threat of nuclear attack is dismissed, what is the motivating force for emergency management? In addition to natural disasters this book puts emphasis upon the Environmental Protection Agency's Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA Title III). The sidebar on page 103 states, ". . . The organizational and planning requirements outlined under Title III have provided local emergency management with a new constituency and, in the process, a new visibility in many communities."

The major threat now appears to be the manufacture, transportation, storage, use, and disposal of chemical and other hazardous materials. In the complex economy of the United States, these should keep emergency management in business a long time.

RISKY TIMES — How to be AIDS-Smart and Stay Healthy (A Guide for Teenagers), by Jeanne Blake. Published by WORKMAN Publishing Co., 708 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003. 158 pages. 1990. Price: \$5.95.

— Reviewed by Bob Baffin.

Word has it that there is no vaccine against AIDS, but six teenagers near the beginning of *Risky Times* dispute this verdict. They say (in part):

The purpose of this book isn't to tell you what you should or shouldn't do. There are enough people in your life telling you that. This book will help you learn the facts about AIDS, how the AIDS virus is transmitted and how it's not. Then you can learn to make decisions that will protect your from infection.

It's that simple. We call it the "infor-

mation vaccine." If we get the facts and make decisions about our lives based on these facts, we are not likely to get AIDS.

Author Jeanne Blake does just that in a remarkably simple, dramatic and convincing fashion.

She gives case histories. She quotes from people who have been afflicted with the disease. She explains what circumstances are conducive to make a person an AIDS candidate. The book is filled with impressive quotes. One is from actor Eddie Murphy. He says:

I think it is pretty well documented — and a fact that I take pride in — that I do not smoke, drink, or do drugs. This was a decision I made a long time ago, even though I had to deal with peer pressure — everyone does. But when I realized that the only person I truly had to impress was myself, I decided to work hard at my craft and do what it took to be a success. Well, I have worked hard and have achieved a lot because I stuck to the promise I made to myself. You too, can make the decision to do what's right . . .

Risky Times reminds us of the ridicule that Dr. Max Klinghoffer was subjected to when he dared a few years ago in the *Journal* to predict that AIDS would become a plague. It has done just that and, unfortunately, it is a growing threat to society that will not stop growing. The many millions of victims testify to this.

Jeanne Blake richly deserves a tribute for her classic. One comes from Dr. Jerome E. Groopman of the Harvard Medical School. He says:

The intellectual and emotional understanding of author Jeanne Blake, her long-time involvement in the medical and social issues of AIDS, and her particular sensitivity to and understanding of teenagers have equipped her well to write this unusual book. *Risky Times* should be read by every young person and should be available in every home, classroom, library, church and synagogue. It is a book that can create awareness and understanding — a book that can save your life.

Lots more. *Risky Times* gives the National AIDS hotline (1-800-342-

AIDS) and 40 State AIDS hotlines – plus three in Canada.

The price – \$5.95 – is ridiculously low. Remove the decimal point, and it's worth a good bit more than that.

Recommendation: Get it for your kids, other kids. Adults too. You'll be glad you did. You'll like it too.

PEARL HARBOR – THE STORY OF THE SECRET WAR, by George Morgenstern. (Institute for Historical Review.) Published by Independent Publishers, 3535 East Coast Highway (Suite 64), Corona, CA 92625. 1991. 425pp. Price: \$14.95.

– Reviewed by Stephen Sharro.

George Morgenstern was a 35-year old Chicago newspaper man when Japanese forces attacked the U.S. Naval Base at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. Like every other American who was alive on that day, his life was changed forever by that event. Morgenstern soon obtained a wartime commission in the Marine Corps and served as a director of the corps' combat correspondents. Very shortly after returning to civilian life, Morgenstern began writing *Pearl Harbor*. When the book was published at the end of 1946 – just five years after the climactic event that precipitated America's entry into World War II – it prompted a firestorm of controversy. The central issue was the extent to which the Roosevelt Administration allowed the attack on Pearl Harbor to happen in order to overcome public resistance to becoming involved in another world war.

The popular history of America's role in World War II naturally emphasizes the struggle and the ultimate success the Allies achieved. What is frequently forgotten is the great opposition that many Americans felt in 1941 to becoming involved in another European war that did not seem likely to directly affect the United States. Only a few more years separated the country then from World War I than separates us today from Viet Nam, and memories of the Great War were still very fresh in the minds of many Americans.

Franklin Roosevelt made no

secret of his sympathy for the plight of England and China who seemed on the brink of being overrun by fascist hoards. So the speculation that the government had permitted or even encouraged the massacre at Pearl Harbor began almost immediately. At the same time, the outrage at the Japanese perfidy and the need to get on with the business of waging war kept this issue off page one. Nevertheless, with bits of new information coming to light as the years pass, the issue continues to surface.

By the time the war ended in 1945, Franklin Roosevelt was dead, a martyr to the stress of leading the country through one of the most cataclysmic periods in its existence. America had achieved a stunning victory and become an unrivalled world power. It was into this environment that *Pearl Harbor* appeared a year later. Morgenstern's book represented the first credible minority opinion document to the report of the official commission that had investigated the attack on Pearl Harbor in 1942 and found nothing amiss except the Japanese treachery.

The book prompted a firestorm of controversy

Morgenstern's book has now been reprinted in conjunction with the 50th anniversary of Pearl Harbor. In light of Watergate, Irangate, and perhaps the October surprise we are more jaded today, more cynical, and more willing to accept the possibility that a politician of Roosevelt's stature might do what Morgenstern implies.

For those who are still excited by this controversy, the book will be fascinating. It is well written, even scholarly. For the most part the facts contained in the book have never been refuted. But, while the facts are compelling, the evidence is no more conclusive now than it was at the time the book was written. And since Morgenstern's work has not been updated, this book will be mainly of interest as a period piece for the perspective it provides of an author writing so close to the actual event.

LETTER

IN MEMORIAM

Lincolnshire
England

Dear . . . TACDA members,

I have just received the sad news of the death of Richard E. Oster Sr. – civil defense writer, electronics specialist and WW2 flyer who died in Memphis, TN March 16th, 1992 after prolonged ill-health and undeserved misfortune. Rik now rests in peace at the West Tennessee Veterans Cemetery.

During the last two decades, Richard Oster Sr. spent much of his time and personal savings advancing the cause of American Civil Defense. His home-brewed survival publications provided an invaluable insight into aftermath survival techniques, a contribution which will outlast a man who sought neither fame nor reward for this altruistic work.

Richard E. Oster, Sr.

Although we never met, Richard and I exchanged hundreds of letters over that last 15 years, and we became very firm friends as a consequence of this long correspondence. We also enjoyed chewing the rag via the transatlantic telephone, although our conversation didn't always refer to civil defense matters, but instead addressed Seaplanes, Electronics, and Ham Radio. Our past military experiences and other interests also overlapped.

I shall miss his cheerful voice, his technical knowledge and informative letters. Richard Oster Sr. was a very fine man and friend, and to use an American expression, "He did good."

God bless you Rik.

Yours Sincerely,
/s/ Bruce Sibley

NOTE: Bruce Sibley, British scientist, publisher and author and civil defense authority, has long led an intensive battle for civil defense measures. His articles have been featured in the *Journal of Civil Defense*.

Richard Oster has also written extensively, and a number of his "Family Forum" articles have appeared in the *Journal*.

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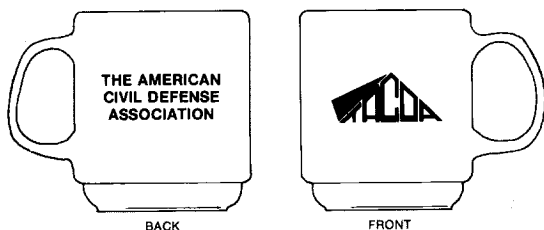
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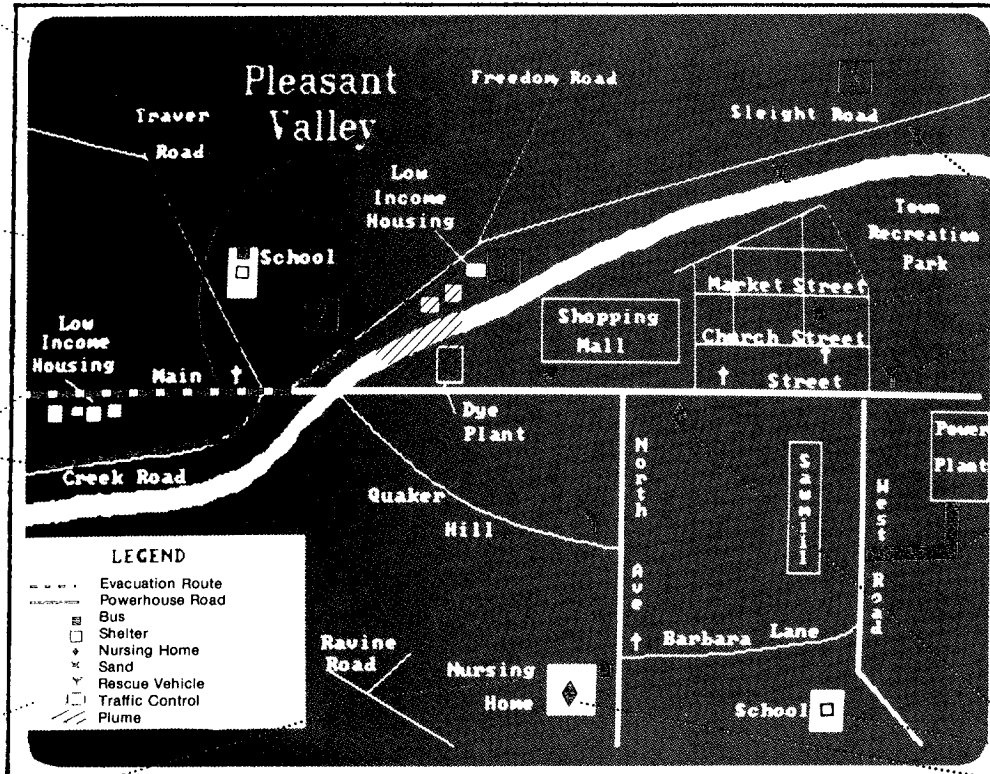
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"THROWING MONEY" AT PROBLEMS – NO SOLUTION

Liberal Washington insiders quietly applauding the looting and burning of Los Angeles as an opportunity to pour additional billions into the coffers of the welfare bureaucracy are badly mistaken. Voters know that the \$3.2 trillion thrown at the nation's social ills since the enactment of President LYNDON JOHNSON's "War on Poverty" has been largely squandered. Even worse, these mis-spent monies have spawned a permanent, seething underclass of welfare dependents and a huge wealth-consuming bureaucracy. Post-riot surveys indicate a reduced public confidence in the ability of our elected leaders to solve social problems. Consider that a nationwide survey by the Times-Mirror Center for People and the Press reveals that President GEORGE BUSH holds the loyalty of only 33-percent of registered voters nationally, compared with 30-percent for likely Democrat rival BILL CLINTON. Surprisingly, the undeclared candidacy of billionaire H. ROSS PEROT is also at the 30-percent approval mark, and rising.

Perot's strong showing with the electorate indicates a wide-spread conviction that the two major parties have little more to offer than a discredited "throw-money-at-the-problem" mentality. Perot, whose still-murky message stresses self-help and values as an antidote to welfare dependency, seems ideally positioned to capture disenchanted Reagan Democrats who supported Bush for President in 1988.

– *The American Sentinel*, May 18, 1992.

□

WILL NO ONE DEFEND DEFENSE?

... Some 54,000 young men died in Korea in significant measure because Louis Johnson, the secretary of defense, and his boss, President Truman, thought that a defense budget of \$12 billion (\$102 billion in current dollars) was fat and ought to be cut. Calls to bring the boys home turned the U.S. military establishment – which had emerged just a few years earlier from World

War II as the greatest fighting machine ever – into a hollow shell that came perilously close to being defeated by North Korea. Are we setting ourselves up for a repeat?

The president's State of the Union message proposes a \$50 billion reduction in the defense budget over the next five years – a 25% reduction in the armed forces' size (people, divisions, aircraft carriers, etc.). That neo-strategist, Sen. George Mitchell (D., Maine), is prepared to see the president and raise him \$50 billion. Sen. Edward Kennedy (D., Mass.), a consistent critic of the defense budget (except where it would involve closure of Massachusetts defense industries), proposes a \$210 billion cut over seven years.

... What is the justification for such massive cuts? The Soviet threat has greatly diminished, but has it disappeared? ...

It is worth recalling that long before there was a Soviet Union there was a powerful Russian imperial state that brooked no democratic nonsense and that repeatedly invaded its neighbors. This has not been a region of the world crowned with tranquility or devoted to democracy.

... And even Boris Yeltsin reminds us just how unstable Russia is by warning that he could be replaced by a totalitarian government. ...

– Seymour Weiss in the *Wall Street Journal*

□

NUCLEAR SKILLS FOR HIRE

U.S. officials have said that an effort to prevent a "brain drain" of top Russian weapon developers to Third World nations has focussed little attention on thousands of technicians capable of putting an atomic weapon together.

The *New York Times* reported that it was these people – chemical engineers, for example – who possessed the skills to fashion a bomb using technology sold by American and German companies and plutonium from the thousands of warheads the CIS will dismantle. A research center aimed at keeping

CIS nuclear scientists employed is focused on scientists, theorists and managers, rather than on the technicians who actually fabricate and assemble weapons.

The *Washington Times* reports that Iraq has recruited more than 50 nuclear scientists and experts from the former Soviet Union. Two of them were actually quoted in the *Dresdener Morgenpost* daily in Berlin as saying they were en route to a "military complex" near Baghdad. The two scientists claimed that Iraq has lured as many as 50 scientists into its employ, and said that it was not only Iraq that was acquiring expertise from the former USSR. They told the paper that they had been given five-year contracts paying \$10,000 a month – they had earned the equivalent of just \$50 a month in the economically stricken Russian republic. ...

– *High Frontier Newswatch*, May 1992

□

IRAQ AND IRAN: TROUBLE

The Future Threat From Iraq

As Secretary Cheney has warned the world today, the threat posed by Iraq is not over. We must not confuse the UN's very real progress in reducing Iraq's capabilities, or our progress in arms control, with an end to the problem of proliferation.

Robert Gates, the Director of Central Intelligence, has been warning us since January that once the UN leaves, Iraq could start work on biological weapons in a matter of weeks. They will probably be able to renew the production of chemical weapons in a matter of months, and will be able to rebuild much of its nuclear technology in a matter of a few years.

The Future Threat From Iran

We face a similar threat from Iran. Last week [March], we saw a North Korean ship deliver North Korean missiles to Iran, and possibly the equipment to manufacture or assemble such missiles in Iran.

These missiles are a major redesign of the Scud missile. ...

– Senator John McCain (R-AZ) in letter to President Bush.

REPORT FROM RUSSIA

In the wake of the Cold War, Washington is becoming embroiled in a bitter new controversy over U.S. defense policy. The stakes in terms of our national security are critical.

Seizing on a classified Defense Department discussion paper recently leaked to the *New York Times*, critics complain loudly that the Pentagon is seeking to play super-power policemen to the world. On the other hand, defenders of the Pentagon draft document argue that it speaks only of America's inevitable responsibilities in a still dangerous world. The potential threats include Third World dictatorships armed with weapons of mass destruction, a power vacuum in East Asia and the Pacific, and the continued existence of a nuclear-armed Russia vulnerable to a coup by military hardliners....

All but obscured amid Middle East developments was the report of a bipartisan delegation of six members of Congress that visited Moscow in late February. Led by Rep. John Kyl, the Arizona Republican, the mission's primary purpose was to access Russia's progress toward dismantling the arsenal of strategic nuclear weapons. . . .

On the political side, Congressman Kyl said that "hardliners still comprise the bulk of the Russian bureaucracy and are reluctant to carry out many proposed reforms." The delegation also met with members of a Russian parliamentary commission . . .

Buried midway in the Congressmen's 15-page report is this alarming passage: "The three Russian commission members . . . believe the worst threat to Russia is that of counter-revolution. The intelligence agencies, internal Army structures and the General Staff remain generally reactionary. . . . As a result, the commission members judged that about 80% of current government officials, from the President's office down, remain hostile to democracy. . . . The army, they said, already is positioning itself to become an independent political actor." . . .

— *America's Future* (P.O. Box 1625, Milford, PA 18337-2625).

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- Jul 13-17 **NATIONAL SURVIVAL WEEK #1**, Training Center, Harrisburg, MO. Family oriented hands-on program that includes: map/compass, foraging, trapping, field medicine, shelter building, more. Contact: See July 20-24 Week #2 below.
- Jul 13-17 **MANAGEMENT & DISPOSAL OF RADIOACTIVE WASTES**, Boston, MA. Course provides detailed coverage of mgmt. of low-level "mixed" wastes. Topics: waste sources & handling, disposal alternatives, transportation and storage and more. Accredited course. Reg. fee: \$1025. Contact: Harvard School of Public Health, Office of Cont. Education, Mary McPeak, 677 Huntington Ave., Boston, MA 02115 (617/432-1171) (FAX 617/432-1969).
- Jul 20-24 **ADVANCED WORKSHOP ON NUCLEAR EMERGENCY PLANNING**, Boston, MA. Emphasis on avoiding accidents at nuclear power plants, with emergency planning for medical, industrial and academic institutions. Topics include past nuclear emergencies, support capabilities, regulations, sabotage & terrorism, more. Contact: Mary McPeak, Continuing Education, Harvard School of Public Health, 677 Huntington Ave., Boston, MA 02115 (617/432-1171) (FAX 617/432-1969).
- Jul 20-24 **NATIONAL SURVIVAL WEEK #2**, Training Center, Harrisburg, MO. Round-the-clock combat survival training. Escape & evasion, hand-to-hand combat, field operations, medical skills, more. Reg. fee: \$300 for 1 week, each additional family member 18 and over \$150, each child under 18 \$10 (Live Free member rates). Contact: Live Free Region Six, 2020 State Rt. Y, Harrisburg, MO 65256.
- Jul 25 **EAST TENNESSEE ONE DAY SURVIVAL SEMINAR**. Subjects: plant identification, radio communications, survival arms, medical aids. Contact: Live Free Region 7, P.O. Box 706, Lenoir City, TN 37771.
- Jul 26-30 **NCCEM REGION IV ANNUAL CONFERENCE**, Airport Radisson Inn, Cincinnati, OH. Sponsored by the Boone County Disaster & Emergency Services, Burlington, KY. Contact: Bill Appleby, NCCEM Reg. IV, P.O. Box 900, Burlington, KY 41005 (606/334-2279).
- Aug 3-7 **EMERGENCY PLANNING FOR CHEMICAL ACCIDENTS**, Boston, MA. Basic emergency requirements, SARA & Title III, toxicological evaluation, damage control & medical treatment, much more. Reg. fee \$1025. Contact: Mary McPeak, Continuing Education, Harvard School of Public Health, 677 Huntington Ave., Boston, MA 02115 (617/432-1171) (FAX 617/432-1969).
- Aug 10-21 **MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES**, Emmitsburg, MD. Addresses areas of concern for ongoing EMS operation. Contact: See box below.
- Aug 17-21 **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.
- Aug 17-21 **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. Education, Mary McPeak, Harvard School of Public Health, 677 Huntington Ave., Boston, MA 02115 (617/432-1171) (FAX 617/432-1969).
- Aug 23-27 **6TH ANNUAL AIRCRAFT FIRE RESCUE EDUCATORS CONFERENCE**, Holiday Inn South, Irving, TX. FAA updates, aircraft rescue & firefighting, disease control at disaster sight, more. Contact: Bill Wekenborg, Dallas County Fire Instructors Assn., 1816 Bedford Rd., Bedford, TX 76021 (214/574-5534) (FAX 214/574-3253).
- Sep 8-11 **FIRE '92**, International Fire Fighting & Rescue Exhibition and EXPOPROTECTION, 14th Intl. Exhibition of Protection, Security and Safety. Paris, FRANCE. Contact: Groupe Blenheim, 22/24 rue du President Wilson, 92532 Levallois-Perret, Cedex, Paris, FRANCE (33 (1) 47 56 50 00) (FAX 33 (1) 47 56 90 49).
- Sep 14-16 **DISASTER PREPAREDNESS SEMINAR**, EMI, Emmitsburg, MD: Intro and overview of emergency mgmt., case studies, crisis mgmt., developing emergency plans, more. Contact: see box below.
- Sep 21-Oct 2 **FALLOUT SHELTER ANALYSIS**, EMI, Emmitsburg, MD: Course for architects and engineers who assess protective value of structures against fallout radiation. Topics: weapons effects, design, federal policies & programs, more. Contact: See box below.
- Sep 22-25 **NIGHT OPERATIONS SYMPOSIUM X (NOS X)**, Fairmont Hotel, New Orleans, LA. The American Defense Preparedness Assn. presents "Get Smart - Technology for Continued Leadership". Topics: sensors & signal processing, military applications of smart sensors, more. Contact: Nelson Jackson, ADPA, 2101 Wilson Blvd., Suite 400, Arlington, VA 22201 (703/522-1820) (FAX 703/522-1885).
- Oct 3-5 **THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION (TACDA) 15TH ANNUAL SEMINAR**, Holiday Inn Research Park, Huntsville AL. Reg. fee \$199. See story on pages 6-8. Contact: TACDA, P.O. Box 1057, Starke, FL 32091 (904/964-5397) (FAX 904/964-9641).
- Nov 15-18 **NCCEM 40TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE & EXHIBIT**, Broadmoor Hotel, Colorado Springs, CO. Contact: NCCEM, 7297 Lee Hwy. Suite N, Falls Church, VA 22042 (703/533-7672).

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, D.C. 20024.

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Old books for sale. Circa early 1900's, *The Pirate*, by Sir Walter Scott; *Hariike*, by Ganpat; *Andersen's Fairy Tales*; *The Erie Train Boy*, by Horatio Alger, Jr. Contact: Mr. T., 1303 W. Pratt St., Starke, FL 32091.

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■ EDITORIAL

Disasters, Big and BIGGER

TACDA and the *Journal of Civil Defense* are sometimes cited for ignoring non-nuclear disasters, and this is not the case. A look at the Journal's index over the past 25 years shows that the opposite is true. Articles and news items on natural disasters and technological accidents are common. Examples:

"Camille – An Adventure in Fury" – December 1969
"Bangladesh – Land of Storms" – June 1974
"Beware the Storms of Winter" – December 1978
"Natural Disaster Anyone?" – April 1981
"Tornado Target: The Mobile Home" – December 1984
"First Aid Medical Kits Aboard Air Carrier Aircraft" – August 1988
"The Changing Winds of Weather" – April 1991

Many more. Add to that subjects covered at TACDA seminars. Upcoming for TACDA's October 1992 seminar:

"Tornado Alley" (Charles L. Jacks)
"Rescue: Tomorrow's Techniques Today" (Dr. Annamaria Nucci and Dr. Giuseppe Satriano)
"Myths of Global Warming" (Dr. Howard Maccabee)
"AIDS: Unstoppable?" (Dr. Michael Hawotte)

*

And TACDA and the *Journal of Civil Defense* are sometimes cited for overemphasizing the nuclear disaster. Inasmuch as their main concern is nuclear attack and there is continual emphasis on problems associated with it, this accusation may be considered to be valid. It will in all probability remain so.

It is the opinion of TACDA and the Journal that much can be done in *all* disasters to minimize fatalities and property damages. In *all* cases, evaluations of the threats and effective means of contending with them are called for.

A look at fatalities in the past and to be expected puts the matter in meaningful perspective. For instance:

Fires can result in 200 to 300 deaths.
Tornadoes in 400 to 500 deaths.
Air crashes in 500 or so.
Explosions in 2,000 to 3,000.
Floods in 200,000 to 300,000.
Hurricanes up to 200,000 and more.
Earthquakes in excess of 250,000.

Preparedness serves to reduce these fatalities – and to reduce property damages by billions of dollars.

Preparedness can also cut nuclear attack fatalities. In Hiroshima and Nagasaki, of course, there was no preparedness. In many countries today in-place preparedness against nuclear attack can cut fatalities drastically. In the United States there is very little preparedness, however. Fatalities in a full-scale (8,000-megaton) nuclear attack are estimated at 150,000,000! A study by Dr. Conrad V. Chester of Oak Ridge National Laboratory shows that SDI, with an assumed leakage of 10%, could cut fatalities to 82,000,000. Combined with a credible civil defense these casualties would be reduced to 5,500,000 (2.2% of the population).

With an SDI leakage factor of 0.01% – a reasonable goal – estimated fatalities would be decreased to 1,600,000 with SDI alone (0.06% of the population). Combined with a good civil defense, the fatality figure drops to 16,000 (0.006% of the population).

So, is preparedness worth the investment? TACDA and the Journal say "yes." And this is the reason for their resolute determination to push preparedness for *all* disasters. In the case of nuclear attack, this projected fatality figure (property damages are cut similarly) of 0.006% makes aggressor plans for attack ridiculous. Not worth the gamble.

This is the reason for accenting preparedness. □

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