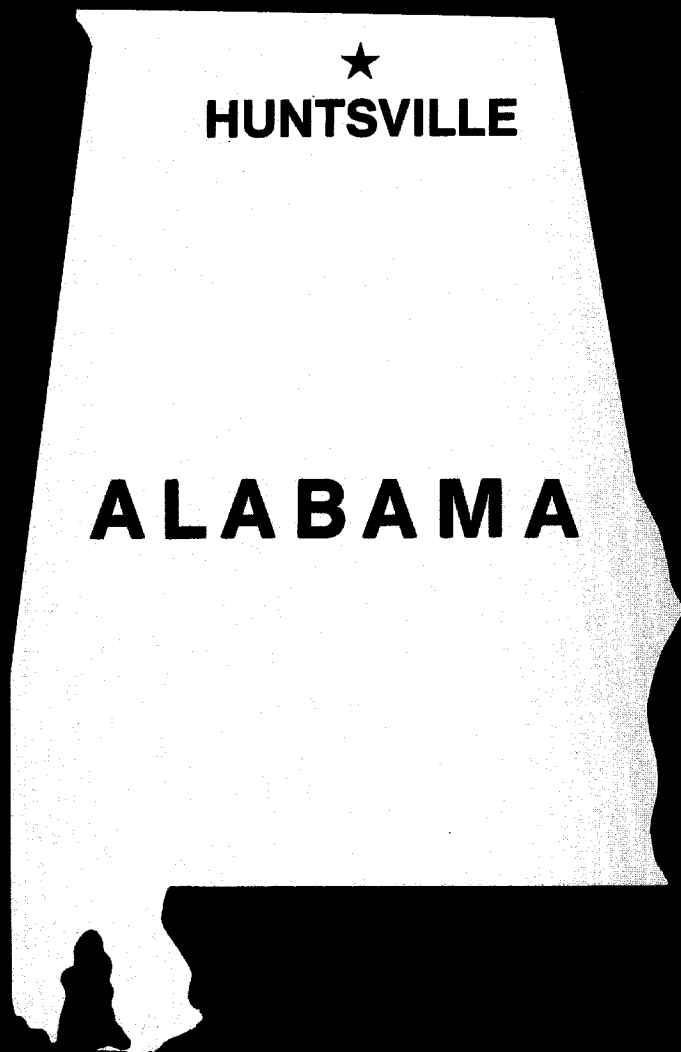
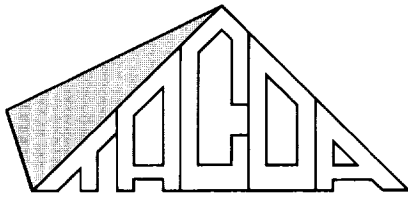


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Journal of Civil Defense

TRADEMARK — THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION

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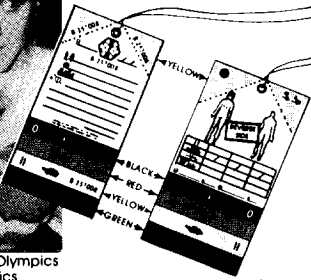
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- organizing **training** courses for civil defense cadres and their personnel.
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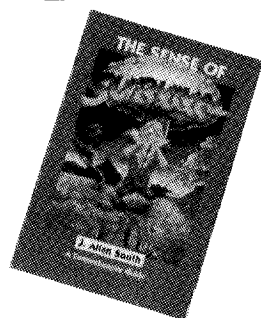
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The Nuclear Threat Won't Go Away

While most of the Washington political structure is focused on the upcoming presidential election, some parts of the administration have been attempting to deal with the larger world. One of the elements of this larger world is the nuclear arsenal of the former Soviet Union, which is a threat that really hasn't gone away.

In late May, Secretary of State James A. Baker III and officials of Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Belarus signed a protocol to the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) pledging to carry out its terms. In the agreement signed in Lisbon, Portugal, the three new nuclear states – Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Belarus – agreed to give up the ex-Soviet weapons based on their territory by the end of the decade – that's the year 2000 – and not to seek nuclear arms again.

The protocol culminated months of intense diplomatic negotiations that seem crucial to maintain control over the world's largest and most awesome array of ICBMs with thousands of nuclear warheads. It lays the groundwork for ratification of the START treaty and further negotiations between the United States and Russia for deeper cutbacks in strategic nuclear arms. These steps have been on hold since last July when President Bush and then-Soviet-President Gorbachev signed the START treaty in Moscow, after eight years of negotiations during the Reagan era.

The Soviet Union went out of business before the end of the year, leaving the future of the Soviet Rocket Forces in doubt. Boris Yeltsin, as President of Russia, was able to persuade all the newly independent states to permit short-range nuclear missiles to be returned to Russia for eventual dismantling. But in April Yeltsin told Bush that he was unable to get agreement from the three new nuclear powers to submit to the START treaty and to provide their inter-continental missiles for destruction. That galvanized Secretary Baker into action.

Just the numbers involved are grim. Russia and the U.S. each have about 10,000 strategic nuclear warheads. The next largest nuclear power would be the Ukraine with 1,662 warheads, then Kazakhstan with 1,410, then France with 450, China with 375, Britain with 275, and Belarus with 72. Belarus posed no problem but both Ukraine and Kazakhstan saw the ICBMs as major bargaining chips with Russia and, to some extent, America and the West.

The worst of it is that neither Ukraine nor Kazakhstan actually control the missiles on their soil. The missiles are heavily guarded by Russian troops of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), which replaced the now-defunct Soviet Union largely to be the home of the ex-Soviet military machine. The



CIS itself is nearly defunct. It is in danger of becoming completely in control of the ex-Soviet General Staff and an agent for return of a totalitarian communist regime. In a paper written for the Heritage Foundation, Andrei Kortunov, director of foreign policy at the U.S. and Canada Institute in Moscow, warned, "Until republic leaders get full control over troops and weapons deployed on their territories, they face the possibility of a military coup aimed at forceful restoration of the Soviet Union." Theoretically, all four CIS nuclear states must agree unanimously to either use or alter the strategic offensive forces but everyone's business often is nobody's business. Kortunov says, "Even if a Commonwealth summit makes a decision, the military establishment will have a lot of ways to sabotage it." Further, the non-Russian republics fear that a united Commonwealth armed force would be nothing but "a euphemism for the Russian army."

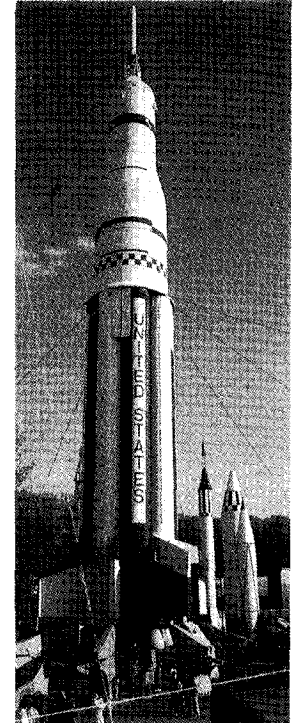
So, having the signed agreement of the Ukraine and Kazakhstan, the Bush administration can at last send the START agreement to the Senate for ratification. An agreement to make deeper cuts was signed during Boris Yeltsin's visit to Washington in June. But it is well to note the loophole in the Russian statement following the signing in Lisbon. It said that Russia will not put the START treaty in force until the other three states return their missiles and formally adhere to the nonproliferation treaty as "non-nuclear nations," an indication that Moscow has doubts as to whether the non-Russian states will keep the agreement made in Lisbon.

Moreover, many experts doubt the basis for the START treaty and are lobbying the Senate to go slow. Frank Gaffney, writing in *Insight*, complained that Secretary Baker took over the final negotiations on START and that every difficulty resolved found the U.S. backing down. So, there they are – all those thousands of ICBM warheads and they just won't go away. □

TACDA's fifteenth annual seminar in Huntsville, Alabama – home of the U.S. Space & Rocket Center and the U.S. Army Missile Command – beckons to all those interested in promoting stability and peace for America. Displaying a stimulating mix of national and international strategic defense authorities and operational level "hands-on" experts, the seminar agenda is geared to the desires of participants (a mid-morning start-up time for instance – except for the scheduled Space Center tour which must start early). Also: Plush hotel accommodations at reasonable rates (\$45), a location in the heart of urban activities, tours to points of historic and scientific interest, a generally seductive ambience that will give seminar participants an adventure to cherish. Huntsville has all this and more. The seminar agenda is a challenge to all concerned about promoting protective measures that will effectively defend and deter.

TACDA SEMINAR
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“Alert Today – Alive Tomorrow”: TACDA’s 1992 SEMINAR



The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) will – more dramatically than ever at its 1992 seminar – place heavy stress on the need for deliberate preparedness as the solution for confronting all disasters, to include missile attack.

The impressive roster of 1992 speakers proves the point. For instance, the U.S. Space & Rocket Center will provide its veteran director Edward O. Buckbee. Mr. Buckbee worked closely with Dr. Werner von Braun in setting up the American space program.

“America First?”

Another space scientist on the agenda is Dr. William D. Stephens, Director of Propulsion for the U.S. Army Missile Command. Dr. Stephens is also Chairman of the

Executive Committee of the Joint Army-Navy-NASA-Air Force Propulsion Committee. His presentation will zero in on “Smart Missiles” for the future.

Two speakers from the Oak Ridge National Laboratory are Dr. Conrad V. Chester, Chairman of the Emergency Technology Program, and Carsten M. Haaland of the Engineering, Physics and Mathematical Division. Both are experts in the field of strategic defense planning and analysis.

Banquet speaker Dr. Edward Teller (Subject: “America First?”) is the scientist who led the American H-bomb research team that produced America’s super-weapon shortly after World War II. Dr. Teller



Buckbee

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is now a senior research fellow for the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace in Stanford, California.

General Daniel O. Graham, director of High Frontier in the Washington D.C. area, pioneered the concept of the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) and was adviser to President Ronald Reagan at the outset of the program. He continues today, with his team of strategists at High Frontier, to campaign for further research and the deployment of SDI as a means of population protection in time of war and an effective war deterrent.

Wiley of Accuracy in Media . . . today in Moscow . . .

War correspondent Charles Wiley of Accuracy in Media (11 wars and counting) is today in Moscow check-

ing on latest Russian developments. He will be back in the U.S. in good time for the seminar and a report on developments, opinions and rumors from the streets, cafes and meeting halls of the Russian capital. (Wiley,



Teller Greene Cleveland

with a knack for being where the trouble is, was also in the riot area of Los Angeles during the May uprising.)

Senator Howell Heflin (D-Alabama), recipient of the Dr. Werner von Braun Space Flight Award in 1990, has long been a foremost advocate of preparedness as a means to contend with the threats of the 1990s and beyond. He is also a leading advocate of military preparedness and research and technology. Senator Heflin awards include the "Outstanding Service to Science" award. Prior to his election to the United States Senate, Senator Heflin served for six years as Chief Justice of the Alabama Supreme Court.

Commentator, columnist Philip C. Clarke writes the syndicated column "Behind the Headlines" and is editor of America's Future's monthly newsletter. Clarke opens the 1992 seminar with a look at the possibility of a surprise missile attack brought on by the refusal of many pious Americans (and others) to react to the ominous threats posed by new



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weapons and their use in surprise attacks.

Dr. Annamaria Nucci and Dr. Giuseppe Satriano represent what is recognized as the world's outstanding rescue organization: Soccorso Amico of Salerno, Italy. Soccorso Amico's advanced training program, its ability to respond immediately to a wide variety of disaster situations, make it admired at home and abroad. Parachutists, deep sea divers, mountaineers, helicopter pilots and so on give it capabilities unique in the rescue field – an example for others to follow.

Two speakers from the general area of north Alabama and southern Tennessee will be on the seminar program and will represent what is often designated as the "operational level" – the people with "hands-on" mission who must react with their resources locally to the effects of disaster. These two are Tennessee Emergency Management Agency director Lacy Suiter who will zero in on the anticipated earthquake along the New Madrid Fault in the area around New Madrid, Missouri – and Charles Jacks, who will cover actions to contend with weather extremes in Alabama's "Tornado Alley."

The subject of nuclear power and its advantages over more polluting

methods will be covered by the Tennessee Valley Authority's Vice President for Nuclear Operations Joe Bynum.

Dr. Reed Blake of Brigham Young University in Utah will give a report on his recent survey of European civil defense – one of several in the past two decades. Dr. Blake and his fellow-researcher Dr. John Christiansen (retired from Brigham Young University) continue their intensive evaluations of foreign – especially European – civil defense programs.

Live Free International, America's prominent survivalist organization headquartered in Chicago, will provide its Region 9 director Stephen N. Cleveland to give a report on Live Free's extensive survivalist functions.

Background and outlook of a new disaster: AIDS.



Heflin Chester Clarke

Nancy Greene, whose activities in the intelligence field have been reported on previously in the *Journal*, will hold a special one-hour intelligence workshop. Ms. Greene's late husband, Lorne Greene, has also appeared in the past as a TACDA participant.

REGISTRATION TACDA 1992 SEMINAR, OCTOBER 3-5

Registration: \$199 (after Sept. 18: \$219); Spouse/Student \$169. Includes complete program, luncheons, banquet, receptions, coffee breaks, information.

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— TACDA SEMINAR PARTICIPANT —
OCTOBER 3-5, 1992

TACDA's president, Dr. Max Klinghoffer, will present the background and outlook of a new disaster: AIDS. In April 1987 when Klinghoffer predicted that AIDS would become a much greater tragedy than it then was and published a chart predicting the increase in AIDS cases in the United States he wasn't taken seriously by some. The disease, now becoming a full-blown plague, will be further analyzed by



Wiley

Haaland

York

Dr. Klinghoffer. His further research over the past five years gives the problem new dimensions and a new challenge to find ways to bring it under control.

EXHIBIT HALL TO PLAY ROLE:

TACDA's seminar exhibit hall as in the past will be a focal point of the seminar. In addition to the items and services on display by exhibitors, the exhibit hall will be used for receptions and luncheon tables. Exhibitors will be introduced in the conference hall and will be asked to give brief presentations of what they have to offer. One or more hand-out tables will provide seminar participants with printed materials giving information on items and services from outlets not able to exhibit in person.

REGISTRATION DESK

As usual, Janice Tyliczka and the other ladies at the TACDA registration desk will provide a center where, upon registration, materials of interest will be available. Questions about Huntsville, the Space Center and attractions in the surrounding area will get answers. Each person registering will receive a packet of materials, name badge, program and other pertinent information. As in the past, any special problems will get the expert attention of registration personnel.

SPACE CENTER TOUR

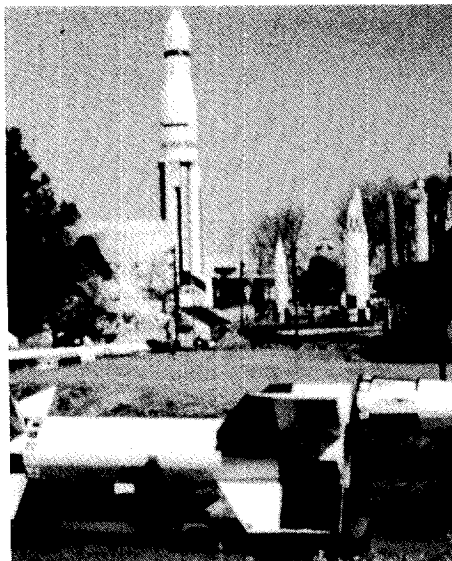
The tour of the U.S. Space & Rocket Center on Monday morning, October 5th (please see agenda on page 9) is considered a "must" for

many seminar participants. This 4-hour escorted tour will begin when buses pick up passengers at the Holiday Inn entrance at 7:30AM. It is included in the price of the registration if registration is made no later than September 18th. For those registering later and for special guests the cost will be \$10.

HUNTSVILLE AREA ATTRACTIONS

Historic Huntsville, the first settled locality in Alabama, is a mecca for those interested in historical landmarks. Huntsville's antebellum homes are well worth a special side trip. Then there's the von Braun Civic Center and several museums. Special visits to the U.S. Space and Rocket Center in addition to the guided tour are available (kids love it! - it's their 21st Century future!). Attractions don't stop in Huntsville. There are the Alabama vineyards that beckon the traveler. And the Jack Daniels distillery. These and many more attractions are worth coming early or staying late for - or both.

For full details on the Huntsville adventure write for information to the Huntsville/Madison County Convention & Visitors Bureau, 700 Monroe Street, Huntsville, Alabama 35801. Or phone (800) SPACE 4 U. [In round numbers that's 1-800-772-2348.] Or call Janice Tyliczka, Helen Baker or Brenda Reynolds at 1-904-964-5397 or FAX 1-904-964-9641. [Or write to P.O. Box 1057, Starke, Florida 32091.] Descriptive literature is available.



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Italian entertainers . . . perform for seminar guests

ENTERTAINERS AGAIN THIS YEAR

Italian entertainers will again perform for seminar guests. Two vocalists last year performed to the delight of banquet guests. Dr. Giuseppe Satriano and Dr. Annamaria Nucci have informed TACDA that seminar participants are in for another special treat.

ROUND TABLE

The TACDA home office staff will again conduct a "Round Table" discussion period for seminar participants interested in asking questions, making suggestions and observations, or voicing complaints, or whatever.

The staff appreciates this interest and uses it as guidance in conducting the affairs of the organization.

BUSINESS MEETING/ BOARD MEETING

The final act of the 1992 seminar will be the business and board meetings on Monday afternoon, October 5th.

Everyone invited. □

TACDA SEMINAR AGENDA

October 3-5, 1992

OCTOBER 3rd (SATURDAY)

- 10:30AM – Opening Ceremonies: (1) Posting of the Colors
(2) National Anthem
(3) Pledge of Allegiance
(4) Invocation
(5) Welcome
- 11:00AM – Philip Clarke (America's Future) – "Coming: A Nuclear Pearl Harbor?"
- 11:30AM – LUNCHEON PROGRAM – Dr. Annamaria Nucci and Dr. Giuseppe Satriano (Soccorso Amico – Italy) – "Rescue: Tomorrow's Techniques Today"
- 1:00PM – Dr. Conrad V. Chester (ORNL) – "Defense Against Biological Terrorism"
- 1:30PM – Defense Industry Speaker
- 2:00PM – Introduction of Seminar Exhibitors
- 2:15PM – COFFEE BREAK (in Exhibit Hall)
- 3:00PM – Joe Bynum (TVA – VP for Nuclear Operations) – "Promise of Nuclear Power"
- 3:30PM – Charles Jacks (Chairman, Huntsville-Madison County Emergency Management Board) – "Tornado Alley"
- 4:00PM – Lacy Suiter (Director, Tennessee Emergency Management Agency) – "The New Madrid Loss Estimation Statistics and Consequences"
- 4:30PM – (Tentative) Governor Guy Hunt of Alabama – To be introduced by Phillip L. Hicks, Director, Alabama Emergency Management Agency
- 7:00PM – Welcome Reception (in Exhibit Hall)

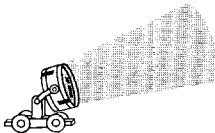
OCTOBER 4th (SUNDAY)

- 10:15AM – Opening Remarks
- 10:30AM – Dr. Reed H. Blake (Brigham Young University) – "New Civil Defense Emphasis – Europe"
- 11:00AM – Stephen N. Cleveland (Live Free International) – "Practical Survivalism"
- 11:30AM – LUNCHEON PROGRAM – General Daniel O. Graham (High Frontier) – "Space Defense – An American Tomorrow"
- 1:30PM – Charles Wiley (Accuracy-In-Media) – "The Future: New Perils Ahead"
- 2:00PM – Doctors for Disaster Preparedness Speaker
- 2:30PM – COFFEE BREAK (in Exhibit Hall)
- 3:15PM – Dr. Max Klinghoffer (TACDA President) – "AIDS: Unstoppable?"
- 3:45PM – Carsten M. Haaland (ORNL) – "The MAD Gambol"
- 4:15PM – Senator Howell Heflin – "Strategic Defense – Congressional Action"
- 5:00PM – Shelter Construction Discussion Period (Discussion leaders: Edwin N. York and Dr. Marcel M. Barbier)
- 7:00PM – Banquet Reception (in Exhibit Hall)
- 8:00PM – BANQUET PROGRAM – Dr. Edward Teller – "America First?"

OCTOBER 5th (MONDAY)

- 7:30AM to 11:30AM – Conducted tour of U.S. Space & Rocket Center (buses load at hotel)
- 11:30AM to 1:00PM – Lunch on own
- 1:00PM – Dr. William D. Stephens (Director of Propulsion, U.S. Army Missile Command) – "Smart Missiles for the Year 2001"
- 1:30PM – Edward G. Buckbee (Director, U.S. Space and Rocket Center) – "Huntsville's Role in the Space Age"
- 2:00PM – Closing remarks
- 2:15PM – COFFEE BREAK (in Exhibit Hall)
- 3:00PM – Intelligence Workshop – Nancy Greene (American Intelligence Analyst)
- 4:00PM – ROUND TABLE (Open TACDA Forum)
- 5:00PM – TACDA Business Meeting
- 5:30PM – TACDA Board of Directors Meeting

Note: TACDA Seminar registration is open to TACDA members and non-members alike.



NDER SUPPORT FOR NATIONAL EMERGENCIES SCRAPPED – EXTENSION NEEDED FOR SECURITY

In times of crisis (especially war), the National Defense Executive Reserve (NDER) has been called upon to furnish from the civilian sector invaluable executive expertise to keep support requirements functioning.

In 1990, however (October 20), the Defense Production Act (DPA), which authorized the President to call upon NDER leadership to keep emergency management procedures in order and functioning, expired.

When the Persian Gulf War broke out an emergency DPA measure was quickly enacted to save the day. This measure, however, itself expired on March 1, 1992.

Expert analysis of the situation is that the passage of a new Defense Production Act is "problematical." In other words, not expected. Other measures contemplated are not considered by strategic analysts to be solutions that will provide meaningfully for future emergencies.

Needed: a tough approach to a tough problem that will see invaluable executives subject to call in emergency situations. Common sense demands it. *Now*, not when a crisis is upon us.

□

TACDA POET LAUREATE SETS SIGHTS ON CONGRESS

The *Oxford Dictionary of Quotations* includes the following poem:

The rain it raineth on the just
And also on the unjust fella
But chiefly on the just, because
The unjust stole the just's umbrella

With the recent discovery that Congress, which has failed to provide protective shelter (the "umbrella" of protection) for its constituents, has provided for its own protection in admirable fashion, TACDA president Dr. Max Klinghoffer came up with a varied version:

The fallout falleth on the just
But not upon the unjust fella
For Congress has its shelter built
And even stole the just's umbrella

SWISS PUBLISH 1992 UPDATE OF SHELTER COMPLEX FIGURES

Switzerland's underground fortifications (shelters) for its 6,778,000 citizens show that 6,100,000 people now have protected spaces in stocked, ventilated shelters.

That's 90%. In addition to that, there are now 1,429 underground medical facilities and 103,470 beds for patients.

That's 71% of the goal set by Swiss authorities. That's not all. 1,331 emergency supply stations (65% of the objective) are now ready to function.

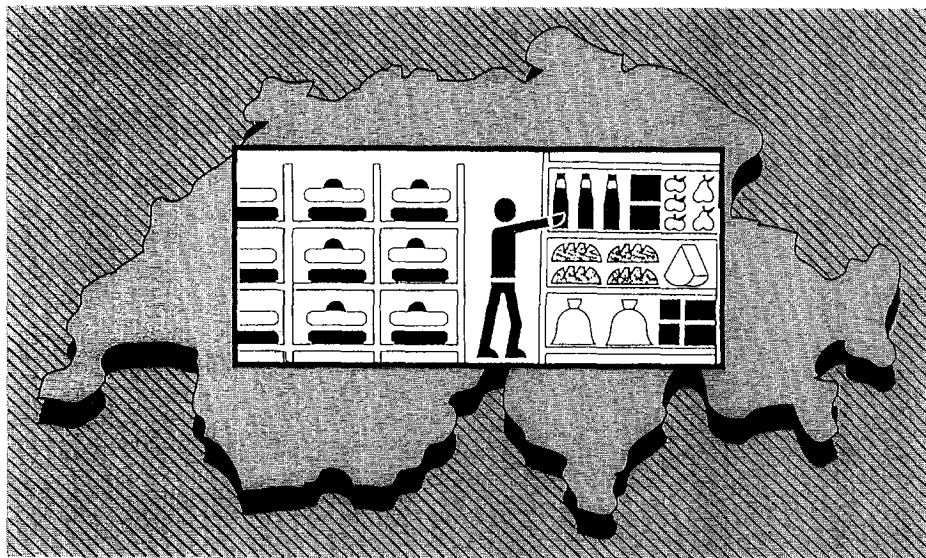
Tying all this together are 1,659 command posts, or 74% of the num-

ber proposed.

The breakup of the Soviet Union and resultant unrest, the civil war in Yugoslavia, trouble in the Middle East and unrest in other parts of the world have not convinced the Swiss that it should relax its military and civilian preparedness.

Again, its 177 years of peace seem to indicate that its gung-ho preparedness policy has something to say for itself.

FOOTNOTE: Four new civil defense instruction centers are now under construction and will soon be added to the 59 centers now in service.



UN PROJECTS 10 BILLION AS WORLD POPULATION IN 2050

Overpopulation, a problem today (even yesterday) with poverty and famine on the increase, will be a disaster of vastly increased proportions in the coming 21st Century according to UN and World Watch Institute studies.

The prediction is that today's world population of 5-1/2 billion will jump to 10 billion by 2050 if drastic measures are not programmed – measures like strict curbs on family planning, euthanasia and "termination" of the lives of undesirables.

(In the United States, population increases show similar trends. From a population of 100 million in 1915 the U.S. today in 1992 shows a population in excess of 250 million.)

CUBA REACTOR CONSTRUCTION CONTINUES TO BUG U.S.A.

Reports of a Chernobyl-type Cuban reactor – even more than one – give American authorities the jitters. The

A radioactive cloud over . . . the U.S. eastern seaboard

same type of failure that occurred at Chernobyl could generate a radioactive cloud over most of the U.S. eastern seaboard and Texas and Louisiana to boot. Russia, reportedly, has agreed to continue construction as long as payments continue to come in hard cash.

Persistent reports also continue to flow in to the effect that an ongoing Cuban shelter program remains in effect for the people of Cuba (as well as its political leaders).

ALABAMA CONFERENCE "ONE FOR THE BOOKS"

Traditional southern hospitality – with a strong Alabama accent to it – greeted participants at the 33rd annual conference of the Alabama Emergency Management Council (AEMC) in Dothan, Alabama June 22-25.

Backdrop for the affair seemed to be the thought expressed in a printed handout, which said in part:

WHAT IS AEMC?

It is a non-profit organization of emergency management personnel and it has the following purposes:

- To instill and stimulate love of our community, state and country.
- To advocate a strong emergency preparedness program adequate for the defense of our country. . . .

The relaxing informality served to accent AEMC's seriousness of purpose as an organization advocating and practicing preparedness for *all* disaster situations.

On the lighter side, a sylvan fish fry deep in the Alabama outback was occasion for discussions among members and guests (and was introduced by the dramatic wailing of sirens as a parade of police vehicles, fire engines, rescue vans and ambulances converged on assembled guests).

**To advocate a strong
emergency preparedness
. . . adequate for the
defense of our country.**

A golf tournament preceded the fish fry on the opening day. Receptions, vendor displays, entertainment, luncheons and a banquet kept the conference on course.

A tour of the nearby Farley Nuclear Plant with briefings by the plant staff highlighted the afternoon of June 23rd. On the morning of June 24th a visit to the Southeast Alabama Medical Center gave conference participants an in-depth view of emergency medical procedures.

Featured speakers included Bobby Blalock from FEMA's Region IV, Brian Peters of the National Weather Service and George C.

IN MEMORIAM

CAPTAIN THOMAS J. WADSWORTH

Outstanding American patriot and homeland defense advocate Captain Thomas J. ("Jerry") Wadsworth died suddenly of a heart attack in Idaho on June 3rd.

Recipient of The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) "American Preparedness Award" in 1986, Jerry Wadsworth was respected and admired by his community and those who knew him across the United States. He was an avid supporter of strategic defense, a U.S. Navy veteran of 31 years, and an impassioned advocate of respect for the American flag.

Wadsworth served as popular master of ceremonies at TACDA seminars and had been designated to so serve at the 1992 Huntsville, Alabama seminar. He was Idaho's state representative for TACDA.

As director of Idaho's Bonneville County Civil Defense office Wadsworth published one of America's outstanding civil defense newsletters (he was recently commended for this effort by FEMA Director Wallace Stickney).

Wadsworth's many awards included the "Seapower Centurian Award" from the Chief of Naval Operations for meritorious service from December 1974 to August 1983.

One of Jerry Wadsworth's many key positions was that of Project Engineer with the General Electric Company in the aircraft nuclear propulsion program. He was listed in *American Men in Science*, *Who's Who in Atoms*, *Community Leaders of America*, *Men of Achievement* and the *Dictionary of International Biography*.

The city of Idaho Falls observed Flag Day 1992 in memory of Captain Wadsworth, calling it the "Centennial Year of the Pledge of Allegiance dedicated to Captain Thomas J. Wadsworth."

In a letter to the Bonneville Civil Defense Office, Idaho Governor Cecil B. Andrus said:

The loss of Captain T. J. Wadsworth . . . has saddened all who have gathered today to recognize his enormous contribution to the state of Idaho. It is fitting that he be honored at this ceremony because he devoted his life to making the country strong and to encouraging the young people of Idaho Falls to be strong as well in courage, industry and honesty.

His life reflects honor on the flag of the United States and sets a benchmark of service and dedication for all of us.

Indeed, Captain "Jerry" remains as an inspiration to all American patriots dedicated to American survival in the nuclear age.



Captain Thomas J. ("Jerry") Wadsworth and the American Preparedness Award presented to him at TACDA's 1986 seminar in Dallas, Texas.

Wallace, Jr.

AEMC President Bobby Clemmons and his assistant, Brenda Dunning produced an inspiring conference. They also provided time for

an announcement of the upcoming TACDA Seminar in Huntsville, Alabama in October.

AEMC's 33rd conference was indeed one to remember.

As history proves through the centuries, peace comes to those nations best prepared to defend themselves. The seductive appeal of treaties and the trust of belligerents has repeatedly resulted in brutal attack upon the weakened worshippers of peace. Examples include Nazi Germany's attack upon Poland in 1939, Japan's attack upon the United States in 1941 (Pearl Harbor), and Iraq's attack upon peaceful Kuwait in 1990. Unfortunately, the lesson of preparedness as an effective anti-war measure has yet to be learned by peace-loving nations (with the rare exceptions that the Journal is guilty of citing as examples).

Edward Teller sums it up pointedly in his warning to the West: "In a dangerous situation we have chosen the most dangerous of courses. We have chosen not to face our danger."

Which is to say that we will again get caught with our preparedness capability at ten or twelve months' distance at a time when it will be required – in the next war emergency – in thirty minutes or less, the time for intercontinental ballistic missiles and submarine-launched ballistic missiles to reach undefended American targets. (Terrorist attacks would give NO warning.) The estimated magnitude of the attack is many thousands of times that of the 1945 nuclear attack upon Japan, a devastating blow which quickly forced its surrender.

PLANNED VULNERABILITY – The Virtuous and the Vicious

– Kevin Kilpatrick

Many will fault us (TACDA) for putting the spotlight again on America's vulnerability to nuclear attack. Inasmuch as the danger of total defeat and the elimination of the United States as a viable nation persists and increases with time there remains a continued obligation to try to deal with the problem – to remedy the situation. It is not a new problem (except that the mechanics of attack have become much more proficient and devastating with time). It was an overwhelming problem just before World War II. "Peace" was again a desperate hope in the mid-1930s. The insistence of good God-fearing people on replying to the obvious danger of Nazi Germany's frenetic war preparations with determined peace efforts in the end almost resulted in curtains for the British Empire.

Sir Winston Churchill, as many of us are aware, in his book *The Gathering Storm* said:

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. . . .

And peacenik prime minister Neville Chamberlain in 1938 on his return to England after his Munich conference with Adolph Hitler waved a paper to the welcoming crowd as he deplained, crying jubilantly "Peace in our time." The following year an unprepared Great Britain was forced into a vicious battle for its life.

Peace was again a desperate hope

In 1940 Franklin Delano Roosevelt was reelected president of the U.S. mainly because he had kept us out of the war. And the worshippers of peace were to be heard loud and clear. But about a year later the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor – programmed in part by Washington leaders being asleep at the switch – propelled another tragically unprepared country into the conflict. The

price: the blood of American youth.

An old story.

Also a new story.

Today the "virtuous" march again. Honorable, hard-working, respectable, intelligent, patriotic, peace-loving, soul-searching advocates of peace through disarmament and negotiation.

The Helen Caldicotts and Patricia Schroeders of the peacenik world are persuasive people.

They appear to be dedicated to the theory that disarmament, parleys and treaties – although they have never worked before for long – will now work. A tempting proposition.

Add to this the much-heralded news that the "cold war" is over with the end of the Soviet Union.

*

Not much mention is made of the fact that the ten thousand or so missiles that the Soviet Union had are still on their launch pads, many of them aimed at American targets.

Nor is there concern among the peaceniks that other nuclear powers

not exactly allies of the U.S. are world powder kegs – including China, India, Pakistan, the Middle East and others about to come on line as nuclear powers.

The fact that former Soviet nuclear scientists and technicians are now being hired by Third World countries at bloated salaries to work on their revved-up nuclear programs is certainly significant. Also the report that one or more nuclear missiles have recently found their way from Kazakhstan to Iran. Proliferation is serious, and there is a consensus among students of the problem that the Third World nations seeking a nuclear capability may well have it by the end of this decade.

Today the “virtuous” march again

These are not friendly nations, and the cry is often heard “Death to America” among the people and from their leaders.

Heads of state like Saddam Hussein and others are hardly our pals. They would go to any extremes to keep us weak and vulnerable.

And the reaction of the Washington D.C. bureaucracy is hardly encouraging. The Federal Emergency Management Agency, for instance, the office responsible for civil defense, has reportedly felt that a “de-emphasis” of civil defense is in order. It has, for instance, changed the name of its “civil defense” office to that of the “emergency management office.” Certain individuals, however, still strongly support the idea of a meaningful civil defense program, including shelters.

State and local governments – many of them – have over the years gradually started to emphasize preparedness for and reaction to natural disasters and technological accidents. These, of course, need a good bit of attention. They happen at frequent intervals nationwide, and it makes sense to be ready to contend with them.

Unfortunately, this practice – commendable as it is – has served to pull a veil over civil defense needs.

It should be pointed out that the Civil Defense Act of 1950 is still in effect and that it calls for a serious approach to the problem of preparedness. One might say that it has

in many cases been “swept under the rug.”

The attractiveness of the peacenik “peace through unpreparedness” policy cannot be denied. Peace, after all, is an honorable pursuit. It is even the ultimate objective of war.

This practice . . . has served to pull a veil over civil defense

Preparedness against natural disasters includes such things as warning (even sirens), building construction (reinforced concrete structures are disaster-resistant if not in a flood plain), dispersal and so on. Preparedness against wartime attack also has well-defined policies.

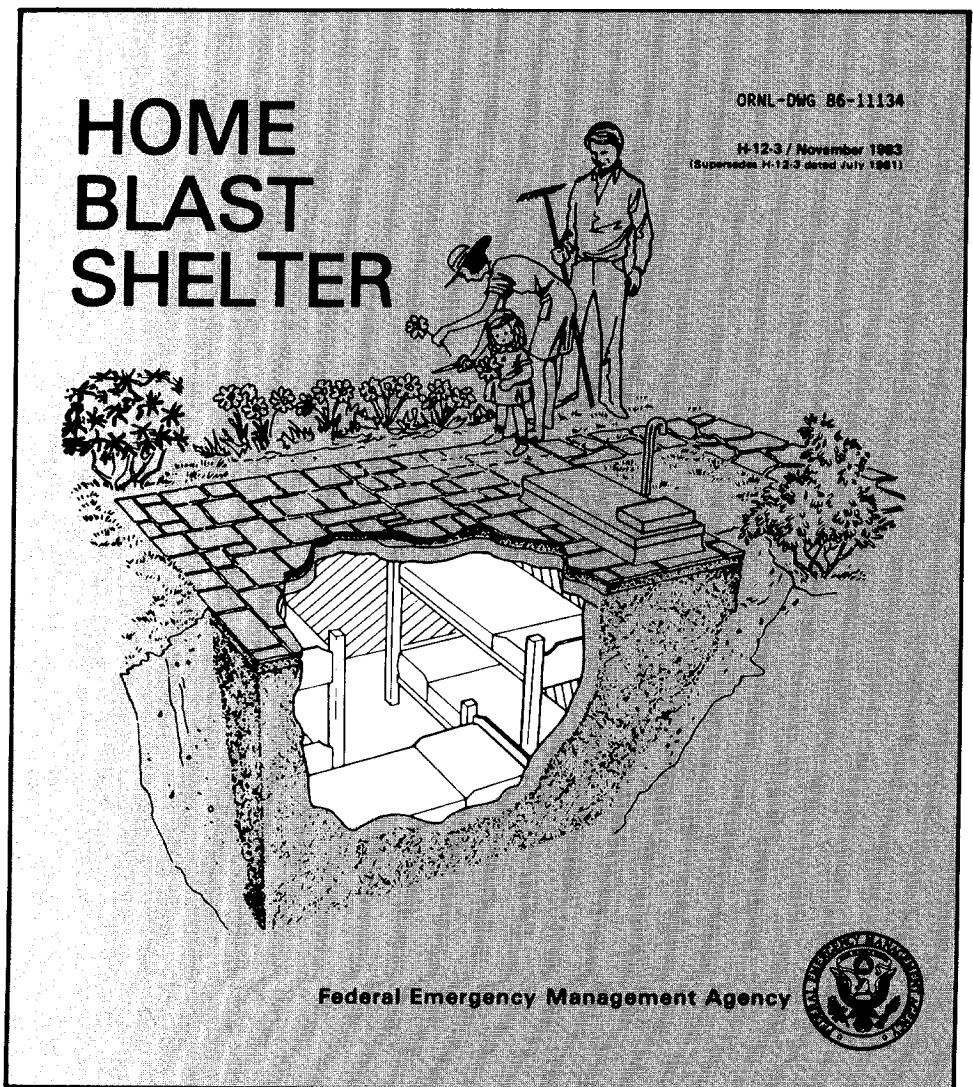
According to National Security Directive 66, dated March 16, 1992, civil defense must today retain its full emphasis. It reads in part under the general heading of “Policy”:

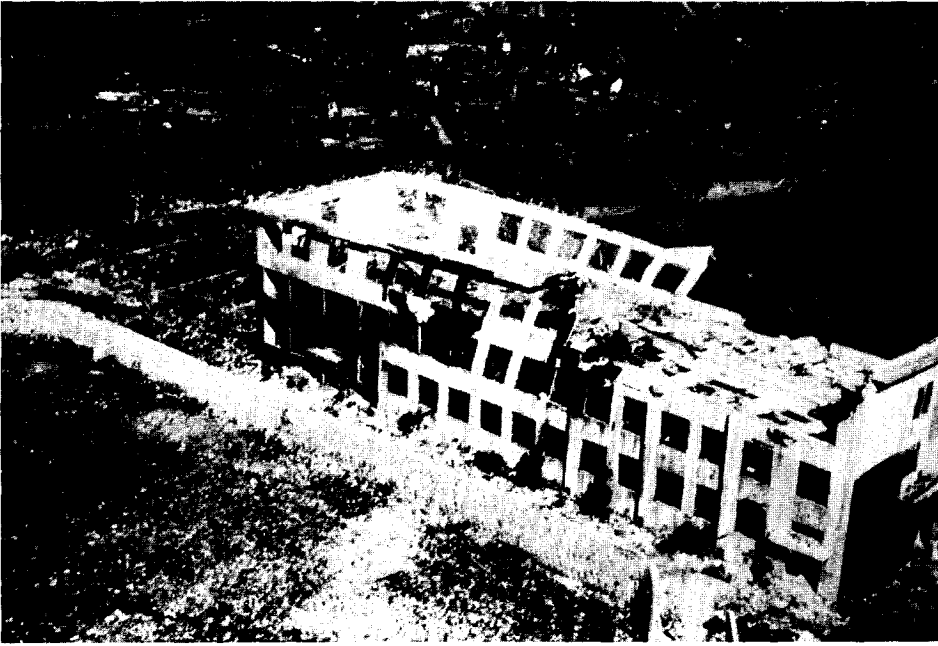
The United States will have a civil defense capability as an element of our overall national security posture. The objective of the civil defense program is to develop the required capabilities common to all catastrophic emergencies and those unique to attack emergencies in order to protect the population and vital infrastructure. Civil defense can contribute to deterrence by denying an enemy any confidence that he could prevent a concerted national response to attack.

The civil defense program will support all-hazard integrated emergency management at State and local levels. In so doing, the civil defense program will:

. . . (4) Focus on the development, jointly with State and local governments, of the required capabilities common to all catastrophic emergencies and those unique to attack emergencies, thus ensuring that the use of civil defense funds is consistent with, contributes to, and does not detract from attack preparedness. . . .

*





Nagasaki 1945 – The Blind and Dumb School (1900 feet northeast of ground zero)

This directive could be interpreted to mean that the administration takes seriously the threat of missile attack (the directive is signed “George Bush”) and that the agency called upon to direct the program – FEMA – will, with the “support” of other agencies, provide the measures needed to implement it. This interpretation, it should be pointed out, reckons without the “planned vulnerability” influence of the many peaceniks who want to avoid making waves.

And the directive is nothing really new. It replaces a similar directive issued in 1987.

Perhaps one encouraging sign is that it has been recently revealed that Congress itself several years ago recognized the threat by providing for its members and their families a plush shelter in West Virginia that would withstand anything but a direct hit in a nuclear attack upon the United States.

Commendable foresight – but, it turns out, rather embarrassing when the subject of protective measures for constituents is brought up. As has been mentioned previously, the President and his family are provided for also in the event of attack. The film “One Incoming” (to be shown at TACDA’s October seminar) dramatically portrays the evacuation of the President and his family to a waiting helicopter and thence to

Andrews Air Force Base and quickly up above impacting missiles below (and later to shelter).

Of course, this is right. And, obviously, the public could not expect the same strong accent given the protection of the President and of its congressmen. But, of course again, there should be a program designed to provide a policy of protection of some kind for the population.

“Planned Vulnerability” is hardly the answer.

One very important opportunity to give the entire country an effective shield against missile attack is the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). SDI was announced in 1983 by then-President Ronald Reagan and is a concept promoted by former Armed Services Intelligence Director General Daniel O. Graham.

It too has been the victim of the “peaceniks” who have dubbed it “Star Wars.” SDI has no offensive capability whatsoever. It can only *defend* – that is, seek out incoming offensive missiles and destroy them. A more appropriate name would be “Star Umbrella.”

But SDI too has been opposed by the peacenik crowd, and by the Soviets of the recent past who called it “useless” and “provocative” in the same breath. With the missile threat now posed by Third World countries, however, Russia now would like to

team up with the United States in developing SDI (Russia is vulnerable to medium-range missiles which Third World countries – in the Middle East and North Africa – can reach Moscow with).

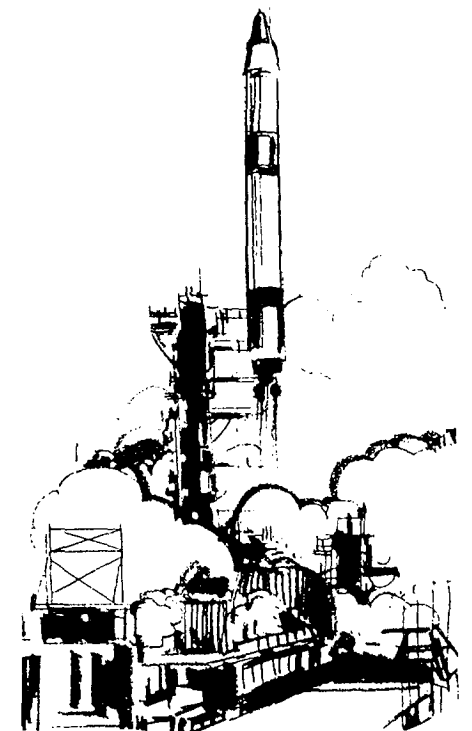
Our virtuous peace-at-any-price campaigners would do well to wake up to the fact that the “vicious” element in the present propaganda war – akin to Winston Churchill’s “wicked” – has been out to do us in.

No aggressor in his right mind would dare risk an attack

The combination of SDI and a credible civil defense can, as Oak Ridge National Laboratory scientist Dr. Conrad V. Chester has shown, bring estimated American attack fatalities down so low that no aggressor in his right mind would dare risk an attack. Would that be so bad? Of course, it would cost money and probably cut into pork barrel funds.

But perhaps America would be worth it. It would scrap the “planned vulnerability” of current mophead Messiahs.

It would see the United States through the rest of this century, into the next, and on toward the 22nd Century. □



It's an unbelievable experience, an exhilarating morale boost to those who have deplored seeing civil defense on the skids for the past 40 years, to witness a political candidate face the issue of national security squarely, dare to analyze it and to propose corrective action. It takes common sense, courage and a conviction that voters will grasp the real significance of preparedness as the surest – the demonstrated – road to peace.

Bill McCampbell, Republican candidate for the U.S. House of Representatives from California's District 17, posted a landslide victory in the Republican primary, now has his sights set on his Democratic Party opponent Leon Panetta, the incumbent. Here he presents his campaign involvement with strategic defense – SDI and civil defense.



Bill McCampbell

Civil Defense: A Mission Misled

– Bill McCampbell

At first, I addressed my potential constituency on two issues: (1) that I disagreed with every vote cast in Congress by my Democratic Party opponent, Congressman Leon Panetta, and (2) that the enhancement of small business opportunities was a way out of the nation's economic woes. I also had positions on welfare, health reform, and Social Security.

However, I found among my audiences other issues that needed advocacy or opposition. And my homework sent me scuttling to libraries and consultants for the purpose of consolidating opinion and formulating position.

In one meeting I was asked if I thought civil defense was a governmental boondoggle, a federal program that legislators captured for their pork barrel, or what?

I had no honest answer. Truthfully, I felt like President Eisenhower, who is on record as stating, "Frankly, I never knew what to do with a civil defense."

Reviewing such publications as the *Journal of Civil Defense*, the report of the Babbitt Commission on Three Mile Island, the views of Newt Gingrich, and even reviewing Senator Proxmire's Congressional Record summations on hearings he conducted that led to the formation of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, I found no difficulty in formulating a position.

First: A system of civil defense is a Law of the Land. This is probably the most miserably served law on the books.

Second: A series of Executive Orders exists charging the various federal agencies and departments with responsibilities for preparation in the event of emergency. These charges are consistent with organizational charters. These orders are ignored, even defied – with the exception of the Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Weather Service in the Department of Commerce. I would call the remainder of the federal bureaucracy to account.

**"A system of civil defense
is a Law of the Land."**

Third: As amended the law provides for disaster assistance to states and local governments. A much-abused statute. I have been told of county commissioners who refused the use of their county's snow-removal equipment during a 3-day snow storm in order to substitute federal monies, in disaster assistance, to pay for cleanup. Inequities: Yuma Arizona suffered a \$30,000,000 flood loss and was refused recompense because it was adjudged to be in the capability of

the local government to cope. And my opponent in the election, Congressman Panetta, who never cast a favorable vote for civil defense, was all over the federal establishment to provide "disaster assistance" to Monterey Bay fishermen whose potential source of catch dried up. (Don't we know that *all* businesses, whether a shoe store or fishing fleet or whatever, face risk?)

Fourth: The Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) is the most sensible step in U.S. security policy since George Washington undertook the crossing of the Delaware River to attack the British (to best serve the interest of the Colonies).

Culmination of all phases of SDI means a gigantic turnabout in national defense policy. And taxpayer savings. We could reduce our armed services to about five percent of what they are today and still preserve both our national security and the commitments to our foreign allies. Our Armed Services need only a strike force such as was exhibited in Desert Storm.

Fifth: SDI cannot protect everyone due to "leakage" within its system. Millions would still remain at risk. This "leakage" can be effectively reduced to close to zero with a civil defense shelter system. Credible studies have shown this to be the case.

That's my position!

Preparedness Payoff!

— Richard A. Wood, Disaster Preparedness Program Leader, National Weather Service

They said that tornadoes “just don’t hit Malden, they lift up or dissipate due to the ridge just west of town.” On Wednesday afternoon, April 22, 1981, one “didn’t lift up or dissipate.” The tornado moved across the northern sections of Malden, Missouri. This story won’t tell of death and injuries . . . but instead of how *preparedness* and *awareness* saved countless lives.

“The efforts of Malden people . . . nothing less than sensational.”

The chronology of events which culminated in the tornado striking the north Malden area began in mid afternoon:

Radar operator Tommy Treadway of the Little Rock National Weather Service Forecast Office (WSFO) first noticed the “hook” on radar and Lead Forecaster Ken Ziegenbein called Harry Waldheuser at the Weather Service Forecast Office in St. Louis.

- 3:26 p.m. — the WSFO in St. Louis issued a Tornado Watch for the area just west of the Bootheel in southeast Missouri.

- 4:20 p.m. — a weather spotter near Fagus (about 15 miles west of Malden) sighted a funnel cloud and called the Butler County Civil Defense.

- 4:22 p.m. — the WSFO issued a Tornado Warning for the Malden area.

- 4:35 p.m. — a weather spotter at Qulin (about 15 miles west-northwest of Malden) confirmed with Butler County Civil Defense that a funnel cloud was moving east toward Malden. At this time Butler County authorities contacted Malden officials with a Tornado Warning from the WSFO.

- 4:44 p.m. — Malden Civil

Defense Director, J.C. McMunn, on outpost duty with other weather spotters, confirmed tornadoes west of Malden and moving northeast toward the Industrial Park north of the downtown area.

- 4:48 p.m. — McMunn reported that the tornado was moving into the Industrial Park.

To quote the April 30, 1981, editorial in the *Malden Press-Merit*, “The efforts of Malden people prior to, during, and after the storm were nothing less than sensational.” . . .

Why did this community which has not been hit by a tornado in known history, respond so well in this instance? It started about ten years ago when the Weather Service Forecast Office in St. Louis began direct communications with Lloyd Miler, nearby Butler County Civil Defense leader. The Southeast Missouri Civil Defense organization was formed in 1974. Miler was President. Originally, there were 11 counties; now there are 13. WSFO, St. Louis,



Boiling skies

in general, and weatherman Harry Waldheuser in particular, have been an integral part of the organization since its inception. . . .

Acting instead of reacting

While warnings in this situation gave most people from a few seconds to about 18 minutes of valuable time to take action and cover, warnings may not always precede a local severe storm, or a siren may not be heard. For this reason the National Weather Service strongly encourages everyone to be alert to environmental clues (warning signs) around them. Individuals need to be aware of changing weather conditions so they can take lifesaving measures when needed.

Among environmental clues (warning signs) of an approaching tornado are:

- Threatening skies
- Darkening skies
- Boiling/churning skies
- Frequent/continuous lightning
- Large hail
- Strong (increasing) winds
- Very heavy driving rain
- Very loud frequent thunder
- Thick dust
- Signs of heavy thundershowers nearby which could produce flash flooding in areas where no or little rain is falling. These signs should be watched particularly carefully by those in mountains, canyons, and washes.

The Malden, Missouri, story presents a “textbook” awareness, preparedness and warning situation, from “top” to “bottom”, from the Weather Service and Civil Defense groups, to emergency services, police, etc., to the average citizen, spotters, etc., acting instead of reacting, “knowing what to do and doing it!” □

Walmer E. "Jerry" Strobe, retired from the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency, has written "Capital Commentary" for the Journal of Civil Defense for the past seventeen years (see his latest column on page 5 of this issue). He also served as director for the defense-oriented Center for Planning and Research on the Washington D.C. periphery. Strobe continues today as a critical analyst of national defense policy, where it comes from and where it is going.

Civic Defense Program Concept

— Jerry Strobe

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) was in the news a month or so ago when the *Washington Post* printed an article about the banishment of the agency's third-ranking official to the underground facility in the Blue Ridge Mountains, gay employees, misuse of official cars by the Deputy Director, and other assorted allegations reminiscent of Senator Al Gore's investigation of "Little General" Giuffrida some years ago. In the article, *Post* staff writer Dana Priest included the following paragraph: "What FEMA will become in the post-Cold War era is a question yet to be addressed by Congress and the administration. For the moment it is operating in a time warp, said employees and Capitol Hill staff members." That paragraph could only refer to civic defense-attack preparedness, which indeed is a FEMA responsibility although hardly its dominant one.

Said employees and Capitol Hill staff members just are not up with current events. FEMA thinks it knows very well what its civil defense policy is in the post-Cold War era. Last year as part of the authorization process, the Senate and House conferees made the following recommendation, which was accepted by both houses of Congress:

"The conferees recommend that the administration reexamine disaster preparedness resource requirements and reconsider how best to structure the FEMA mission statement and funding arrangements. As a defense function, the civil defense budget outlook is not bright, given the trend in defense spending overall and the reduced risk of nuclear war

in particular. If it is determined that national disaster preparedness requirements exceed the scope and resources that can be justified for national defense, alternative funding arrangements must be addressed. The conferees request that an inter-agency study group be established to examine these issues and to provide a report to the Congress by April 1, 1992."

FEMA made the deadline, but just barely, with a 22-page report dated March 1992 entitled "Civil Defense: a Report to Congress on National Disaster Preparedness." In the Executive Summary of the report, it is argued that a change in basic policies rather than authorities is the proper response to the change in threat. The President has issued new policy for the CD program, the report says. Further, "the new policy is similar to the old in that it continues to have CD capability as an element in our overall national security posture." And, it is "different from the old in that it acknowledges significant changes in the range of threats and eliminates the undue emphasis on nuclear attack."

The "changed" CD policy is contained in National Security Directive 66 (NSD 66), which was signed by President Bush on March 16, 1992. The NSD is the result of interagency negotiation involving in this case mainly the NSC, OMB, FEMA, and the Department of Defense. When the National Security Advisor to the President approves, the President signs. Normally, NSDs are close-held and many are classified for security. But NSD 66 is on the street and a close review indicates that it differs very little from the earlier NSD, which could not even be

referred to by its number in documents available to the public. The "changed" policy states that the objective of the civil defense program is to "develop the required capabilities common to all catastrophic emergencies and those unique to attack emergencies . . ." Sound familiar? The policy also states that the program must ensure "that the use of civil defense funds is consistent with, contributes to, and does not detract from attack preparedness." Sound familiar? As in the former NSD, the "changed" policy calls for a capability to expand the civil defense infrastructure "in a national security emergency involving the threat of all forms of attack on the United States which provide advanced warning." This is the "civil defense surge" for which the part of FEMA concerned with attack preparedness (it is no longer called the Office of Civil Defense) has spent a good deal of planning effort in the past five years.

In addition to the report to the Congress and the NSD, FEMA has prepared a 12-page paper entitled "U.S. Civil Defense Program Concept" that outlines the authorities, policy, who's responsible for what, and the functional components of the program. The paper is thoroughly all-hazards oriented and on this score more accurately reflects what is going on in the field where very little if any attack preparedness activity exists. The most likely future nuclear attack threat, namely, a terrorist bomb without warning à la Tom Clancy's *The Sum of All Fears*, is not in the planning picture, so everyone can ignore the consequent fallout event just as Clancy did and wait for the forthcoming civil defense surge. □

LETTERS

(A high school class in Soquel, California – a few miles south of San Francisco – was apparently stimulated by an alert teacher to consider problems of homeland defense and to analyze materials relating to it, including information from TACDA. Following are four letters from students.)

Aptos, California

American Civil Defense Association

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am very upset with where my tax dollars are going. I feel the defense budget should be cut tremendously. I feel your ideas for defense are of pure stupidity.

Please respond on how you feel the defense budget is being spent sufficiently. I am curious to your reply.

Yours truly,
Erin O'Donnell

Reply from TACDA

Dear Erin:

Thank you for your letter of recent date.

It would be of help if you could let us know *why* you feel our defense ideas are "pure stupidity."

In a nutshell, history shows that nations which neglect to provide themselves with credible defenses invite war, are the victims of aggression. . . .

We have paid in the blood of young people like you for indifference to preparedness. It would be good if your generation could avoid decimation. A credible defense would guarantee it.

It would be good to hear from you again.

Sincerely,
Walter Murphey
Executive Director

*

Soquel, California

American Civil Defense Association

To whom it may concern,

I am a seventeen year old high school student writing you concerning the issue of Star Wars and High Frontier. It is obvious now that our country has enough weapons to destroy the whole earth several

times, but we have no way to protect ourselves from an accidental launching of a nuclear missile. These are the reasons I agree with some type of defense system that can lower the percentage chance of a missile launched coming in contact with our country.

Although our technology is not capable of achieving such tasks as creating a Star Wars-like defense system right now, we will learn some day how to protect ourselves from a nuclear threat. In the past our reasoning for designing a defense system was the threat of the Soviet Union. Now that the Soviet Union has fallen many people see a defense system as worthless. The Soviet fall shouldn't discontinue our progress in designing a future defense since in the near future many countries will have nuclear weapons. In my opinion I think our country would fear a Middle-East country using a nuclear weapon more than our past rivals would have.

Yours truly,
Kieran Horn

Reply from TACDA –

Dear Kieran:

. . . What you say I feel is very much to the point. Nuclear armaments pose a much greater threat than we have ever had before. As you note, there are enough weapons to destroy a good part of the civilized world.

I would observe that our technology is capable of creating a credible "Star Wars" defense system. We only need to decide to do it.

This tremendous problem of defense is one that your generation is going to have to deal with, one that we should be beginning to deal with now – in my opinion. . . .

We need above all young people like you to become interested. There are, for those interested in a good defense-generated peace, the lessons of Sweden and Switzerland which have, in spite of wars erupting all around them, been at peace with their neighbors for over 175 years. It was not by accident but by design, by a strong homeland defense, that they have been able to avoid war.

They intend to continue. . . .

I hope your interest in national security will . . . remain active.

Sincerely,
Walter Murphey
Executive Director

*

American Civil Defense Associates

Dear Sir or Madame,

I am writing to you because I am concerned about the waste of money that is spent in the name of nuclear war or at least being ready for one. My name is PAT TOWNE. I attend Soquel High and I am graduating in June. I am looking forward to graduating but not to contributing to your experiments with Star Wars and other R & D experiments. I feel that if we go to a nuclear war it would be over quickly no matter what. Besides, what do you do with all the waste from R & D? I bet you have a high level of toxic substances that no one wants to take care of. I just hope that you people don't dump your waste on land or the ocean, so what do you do with the waste anyhow?

Sincerely,
Pat Towne

Reply from TACDA –

Dear Pat:

. . . It certainly is good to be concerned with the possibility of nuclear war. It is a problem that demands the attention of your generation.

Your apparent assumption that we promote nuclear war, if this is what you really do assume, is not accurate. As our motto at the bottom of this stationery ["Peace Through Preparedness"] states, we are devoted to attaining peace. Perhaps not an easy pursuit, but one that demands some real analyses.

"Star Wars" is an unfortunate name – one that very good propaganda has saddled us with. "Star Wars" or the Strategic Defense Initiative as it is more properly called *has no offensive capability*. It can only shoot down offensive missiles. It is an instrument of peace. So is a credible civil defense. . . .

In reference to your concern about nuclear waste, it is a problem only if we make it a problem (like human waste). Recommend you send for a free booklet: *Nuclear Energy* – avail-

able from the U.S. Council on Energy Awareness, 1776 I St., N.W., Washington, DC 20006-3708. It deals in facts instead of the fantasy of certain pseudo-environmental groups.

Hope you keep studying these problems.

Sincerely,
Walter Murphey
Executive Director

*
Soquel, California

To whom it may concern:

I am writing to you from my concern of my country's defense system. Is it to be able to protect our country from a nuclear attack? Today and in the future there will be more nuclear weapons developed in other countries, and sooner or later they will be as common as an airplane. I feel that we have plenty of nuclear weapons and we need no more. We need to develop a viable defense system.

Nuclear weapons are a threat to us because our defense system only stops 95% of the missiles. And if a country launches 1,000 missiles at us, 50 missiles will hit our country and do a lot of destruction. I feel spending on developing nuclear weapons should be cut and more attention should be paid to our country's defense. I hope one day our

defense system is so good that other countries' nuclear weapons are useless.

Sincerely,
Simon Evans

Reply from TACDA –
Dear Simon:

Thank you for your recent letter in reference to national defense.

This certainly is our concern too. We will be treating this in some depth

....
We are particularly interested in hearing from your generation because this problem of defense (or no defense) will, we believe, be *your* problem over the next few decades.

We feel also that the example of two countries in Europe which have been at peace with their neighbors for over 175 years in spite of wars which would normally have involved them should be analyzed. These countries are Switzerland and Sweden. . . . I hope your interest in this vital matter continues and grows. (Our seminar in October in Huntsville, Alabama – the home of the "U.S. Space & Rocket Center" – will focus on these questions.)

Sincerely,
Walter Murphey
Executive Director

Excerpt, letter from Bruce A. Rogers of Tempe, Arizona (*Journal of Civil Defense*, Jan.-Feb. 1972):

The idea that words may constitute an effective defense system is more common among wordsmiths than one might imagine. It is, however, irreconcilable with the facts. For example, the historian, Jacques Novicow calculated about 1860 that, since 1500 B.C., about 8,000 treaties of peace have been

since 1500 B.C.,
about 8,000 treaties of peace

negotiated each of which was supposed to remain in force as long as the contracting nations endured. What actually occurred was that the treaties were honored for two years on the average. Beilenson's recent (1969) book, *The Treaty Trap*, is, perhaps, even less encouraging.

I suspect that most of us feel safer behind concrete than we do behind parchment however elegant the words thereon. (W.M.)



The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA)

P.O. Box 1057 • Starke, Florida 32091
Phone: 904/964-5397 FAX: 904/964-9641

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OBJECTIVES:

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

Frequent outbreaks of hostilities among the new republics which have broken away from Yugoslavia have focussed government plans more and more on the requirement for giving non-combatants caught in the crossfire and air attacks a means of survival. Ergo: the prompt application of emergency civil defense measures. In this article Dr. Šimon A. Djarmati and Dr. Miloš J. Opsenica of the Serbian Civil Defense and Protection Agency shed light on actions taken to contend with the situation. To be sure, they furnish an invaluable lesson for those responsible elsewhere for providing "for the common defense."

Serbia's New Concept of Civil Protection

– Šimon A. Djarmati Ph.D. and Miloš J. Opsenica Ph.D.
Serbian Office of Civil Defense, Belgrade

The civil protection system in Yugoslavia, as a strategic component of the system of defense and protection, is becoming more and more the strategy of survival. Originally, it was created on the basis of the anti-aircraft defense, whose aim 1948-1955 was to protect from war dangers coming from airspace. Until 1962, the anti-aircraft defense department as well as the

The law of the defense . . . of Serbia gives new solutions

civil protection service, were in the authority of the Home Office. After 1962, the affairs of the civil protection (whose activities now included the protection and salvage of people and material objects in case of natural disasters or technological catastrophes) were transferred into the domain of the administrative offices that dealt with the affairs of national defense.

The Law of National Defense (1965) regulated the general administration of the civil protection service through the headquarters of civil protection. Four years after that, the protection and recovery were defined. For the realization of these measures special forces were to be formed – the civil protection units.

The new Law of National Defense (1974) established the following constitutional elements: self-protection (after 1982 – personal and mutual protection), civil protection measures, the units (general and special purpose) and headquarters (operational-expert administrative organs of the civil protection).

Until the breaking up of the Yugoslav crisis, all the republics used the federal concept of organizing civil protection. Thus, on the whole territory of Yugoslavia, a united functioning of the protection and recovery system was made possible.

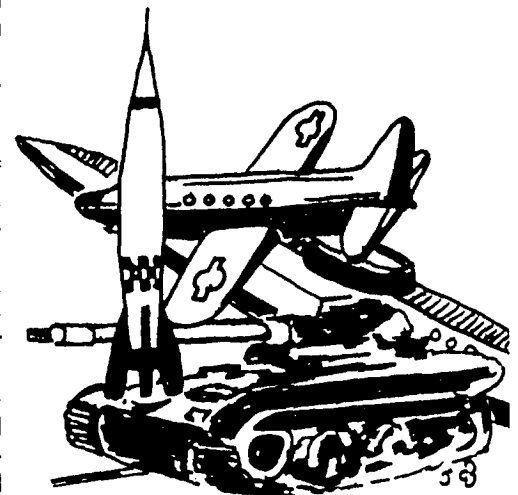
The Law of the Defense of the Republic of Serbia (adopted July 1991) gives new solutions, that are in some respects different from those given in the Yugoslav federal law. The aim of this text is to inform about the new approach in the protection and salvage system on the territory of the Republic of Serbia.

In the above mentioned Law, civil protection is defined as the part of defense that is organized, prepared and realized as a system for protection and recovery of people, material objects, and cultural heritage from war devastation, natural and technological disasters, as well as other major dangers in peace and war. According to the law, the civil protection elements are: individual and group protection, recovery measures, civil protection units and

headquarters, the service for observation and information, etc.

In the above stated definition of the civil protection, the importance of the protection and salvage of cultural inheritance is emphasized for the first time. Thus, the Law is in accordance with the international conventions on the protection of cultural heritage from war devastation. At times of ethnic clashes, cultural and historical monuments are very important objectives of enemy attacks. Because of that, a well-organized protection is important for the preservation of cultural and national identity.

Another important item in the definition of the civil protection is that environmental protection is established as one of its functions. In case



of realizing great quantities of harmful substances, civil protection would be a very significant intervening force.

The Law of the Defense of the Republic of Serbia anticipates eleven measures. These are: sheltering of people, goods, and cultural inheritance; evacuation; blackout and camouflage; taking care of imperilled persons and casualties; radiological-bio-chemical protection; protection from demolition and salvage from ruins; protection and salvage from flood and on water; protection and salvage from fire and explosion; first medical help; protection and salvage of animals; cleaning up.

Better conditions for . . . realization of civil protection

The difference between the above mentioned measures and those in the federal law is mainly in their number, for some of them are now connected (blackout and camouflage; protection and recovery from flood and on water; protection and salvage from fire and explosion). The only essential difference is the omission of plants and foodstuffs. But the protection and salvage of foodstuffs and fodder can successfully be realized within personal and

mutual protection.

Another new item in the civil protection concept is the participation of firms, organizations and services equipped for protection and salvage as the official members of the civil protection. Although they often played a major role in practice, before 1991 their participation did not have a legal foundation. At the same time, by these changes, better conditions for a more rational and effective realization of the civil protection were created.

The service for observation and information, which used to be closely connected with the civil protection, is now established as one of its elements. Thus, a natural unity of the two previously separated segments of the system for defense and protection is achieved. In this way, the conditions for a harmonious and operational functioning were created.

As for the service for observation and information, it should be emphasized that it organizes, makes preparations, and trains people for discovering, following, collecting, elaborating, and distributing of the data on dangers that may imperil people, material objects or cultural inheritance, with a view to taking the right measures for protection and salvage. The service's net includes officials, organizations and units that perform observation and informing as part of their normal activities, as



well as the special stations for visual observation, which are set at times of impending danger. All the significant data, collected by the net, are sent to the centers for observation and information.

Unfortunately, the present situation in Yugoslavia puts some of the items of the concept on trial in the most severe conditions. □

American Takes Over as Yugoslav Premier California Businessman Seeks Peace

An interesting – and perhaps even promising – Yugoslav development on July 14th was the swearing in of an American businessman as the new Yugoslav premier, designed to provide a solution to Yugoslavia's unrelenting misery.

The American now on the Yugoslav scene is millionaire industrialist Milan Panic (pronounced PAHN-ich) who left his native Yugoslavia 30 years ago to found the drug company CN Pharmaceuticals in Costa Mesa, California.

Panic took his oath of office in Serbian but at its conclusion added in English "So help me God!" Panic has two announced objectives: (1) to stop the fighting in Bosnia and (2) to generate a significant improvement in Yugoslavia's relations with other countries. In the light of repeated cease-fire agreements, none of which has had any effect, Panic is generally conceded to have a tough, tough job on his hands.

Panic says he has been told that his U.S. citizenship will not be in danger even though American law prohibits its citizens from holding foreign political office. He points out that America is not involved in his Yugoslav activities and that all he brings from the U.S.A. are capitalistic and democratic guidelines.

REVIEWS

ONE INCOMING (VHS Film – 27 minutes). Directed by Tom Clancy, narrated by Charlton Heston, Available from High Frontier, 2800 Shirlington Road (Suite 405A), Arlington, VA 32206. 1989. Reduced price: \$10.

– Reviewed by Bob Baffin.

When the Journal first reviewed the highly dramatic film *ONE INCOMING* in 1989 the price was \$25, and this was a bargain. At the present \$10 it is, of course, a still greater bargain. *ONE INCOMING*, narrated by Charlton Heston, shows what happens when an “accidental launch” of a nuclear missile targeted on the eastern shore of the United States takes place. The “hot line” is used to warn U.S. authorities. The 1989 review says in part:

... Pre-planned emergency actions are taken: the President and his wife are quickly escorted from the White House to their helicopter – which hurriedly leaves for Andrews Air Force Base where the “Air Force One” flying command post waits to fly them safely above exploding warheads.

The President reacts in disbelief. He is unable to stop even one of the incoming ten warheads. All he can order is “nothing” or a reply in kind. This latter, in turn, would trigger a much larger attack on the U.S. He is powerless to defend U.S. targets. Time to target narrows down to a few minutes. Then to seconds. As the warheads impact we see scenes of people in their homes where the blast waves hit and tumble, then “freeze” the victims – mainly women and children – in death positions. The drama is intense. Not only is it obvious that SDI defensive weapons could have been brought into play – *if we had had them* – to intercept and destroy the missile or the warheads, but it is also obvious that had the victims been in blast shelters the chances of survival would have been good – very good, excellent. . . .

Commentary that underlines the total exposure of America and Americans to missiles from anywhere in the world is handled dramatically and convincingly by screen actor Charlton Heston.

The message of *ONE INCOMING* is simply that the United States, in order to survive as a nation and in order to save its population from wholesale slaughter, must demand

that our government act responsibly, and provide *now* known effective protection measures.

ONE INCOMING will be shown again at the October 3-5 TACDA Seminar in Huntsville, Alabama (in the exhibit area). □

NO SECOND CHANCE (Film, 30 min., color, “Public School version”). Narrated by RN Cathy Kay, executive director of California Healthcare Advocates. Produced by Jeremiah Films, Inc., P.O. Box 1719, Hemet, CA 92546. 1991. Price: \$19.95.

– Reviewed by Bob Baffin.

The main message of *No Second Chance* is that once a person has contracted AIDS he or she is doomed to die. No turning back. No corrective measures possible. No taking a wiser approach to the problem. No “second chance.” None. Death risk: 100%.

Aimed primarily at the young where flirtation and friendship more often lead to spontaneous intimacy, the film is blatantly frank about the dangers of being careless. Reliance on condoms, for instance, is like playing Russian roulette. And relying on the vibrantly healthy appearance of an attractive potential mate as being disease-free means nothing. No outward signs of infection exist for the first three to seven years – even longer. And the capability of infecting another person is as high then as when the illness is evident.

Solution: abstinence or monogamy [perhaps with tests for HIV beforehand?].

Not easy. But a possible choice between life and death.

This convincing film brings on physicians with their brief but poignant observations.

What is highest in drama and tragedy, however, is the appearance of AIDS patients themselves and their pathetic observations as they speak with a difficulty brought on by afflictions that the AIDS virus prevents them from fighting.

“I’m too young to die a painful and horrible death,” says one AIDS victim who is obviously not far from it.

Another talks about his hopes and dreams being “shot” and about crying night and day.

The narrator points out that when a person is led into a situation where pleasurable sex is the outcome, it is accurate to say that he or she is making love not only with the partner but, from an AIDS viewpoint, with all the sex partners that person has ever had – plus those of those persons’ partners and so on.

Cathy Kay recommends a corrective behavioral action for those who have been lucky so far. She calls it “secondary virginity.”

An impressive film. Perhaps a start on a sensible – but new and difficult – approach to a plague that now threatens mankind.

Highly recommended. □

ICMA MANAGEMENT CATALOG, published by the International City/County Management Association, 777 North Capitol St., N.E. (#500), Washington, D.C. 20002-4201. Free.

– Staff Review.

For the local government official ICMA is a source of information on responsibilities across the board. The catalog lists around 800 publications. A number of them are in the field of public safety. Some titles:

Citizens Disaster Preparedness Education Program

Emergency Management Principles and Practice for Local Government

Emergency Medical Services Systems

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know. Local Implementation

Hurricane and Storm Mitigation and Reconstruction Plan

AIDS Policies and Action Plan

ICMA membership: 7,700. Members receive the *ICMA Newsletter*, the *Public Management Magazine* and *Who's Who in Local Government Management*.

FIRE DEPARTMENT OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY, Fire Protection Publications, published by Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK 74078-0118. 1991, 370 pages. Price \$20.

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

This book provides thorough coverage of all aspects of fire and safety. It is clear and straightforward, and there are excellent and abundant illustrations which are in reasonable proximity to the relevant text. Some publishers seem not to give a continental about this latter point, but an illustration loses much of its value if one has to page back and forth to find it.

All in all, there are a lot of pluses to the book and yet there is something very fundamental that should be stressed more. That is the human dimension, the psychological and human factors involved in establishing and maintaining a safety program that works. Every year there are numerous accidents, many if not most of which are avoidable. Why is this so, with such an abundance of information and training available? It must be that many of those involved are not sufficiently safety conscious, are not motivated, or have the wrong attitude. The authors seem to be aware of this crucial importance of the human dimension since they state at one point, "The factors of individual **MOTIVATION** and personal **INVOLVEMENT** will largely determine the success of a safety program." But they do not follow through on this sufficiently in keeping with its importance. The nitty-gritty of the real world sometimes does indeed break through, as when they say in caps, "**NOTHING CAN DAMAGE A SAFETY PROGRAM MORE THAN AN OFFICER WHO OPENLY REJECTS OR RIDICULES THE PROGRAM.**"

How could one give a more suitable emphasis to the human dimension and so make a basically good manual still better? One way would be to give a number of case studies and real life illustrations of what safety means in practice. In many investigations which follow up on outstanding disasters there are nuggets of factual information about what was and was not done. These would add realism and impact to the otherwise abstract discussion. One can imagine accounts to the effect that the authorities had planned to do this or that but had not yet gotten

around to it or that the equipment was actually available but unused, etc. and so countless lives were needlessly sacrificed.

One thing that might be worth reconsidering and is more than a matter of mere terminology is the appointment of a safety officer. It is also true that every man must be his own safety officer and this is a responsibility that one simply cannot delegate. As the authors point out in the opening chapter, "firefighters have traditionally accepted injuries and related losses as part of their vocation. Knowing their job to be one of the most hazardous, many firefighters are resigned to occupational accidents, injuries, and fatalities. This does not have to be."

One can and should go further than this and realize that every citizen should be concerned about fire safety, that it is far too important to leave in the hands of the professional only. In some cases of major disasters involving a great loss of life through crushing and suffocation of people piled up at blocked exits it turns out that the door was locked or opened only inward. Any owner or other individual who locks an exit door in a public place to keep out non-paying entrants or to prevent theft or whatever is guilty of a serious crime. Any time that any of us finds such an exit blocked for whatever excuse should say to himself "**DEATH TRAP**" and take action to report it.

One might sum up this by saying that the most important thing regarding fire safety for fire professionals and others is *attitude*. If this is in line, then the rest can follow suit. But if it isn't, then it doesn't matter what else you do. One can imagine a possible reaction of some top level officials to this suggestion about giving more emphasis to the human factors of fire safety: "Don't go overboard on this psychological baloney, but stick to the substantial rules and facts - everyone knows it anyway." To which one might reply, "You are fundamentally wrong. The right emphasis on human factors and attitude is not a frill. It can be the whole ball game."

Q & A Corner

Q: A Space Center tour as part of the next TACDA Seminar is, of course, a must for your Huntsville Seminar. Some of us will be wanting to see more than that. Will there be opportunities?

A: Plenty! Come early and stay late as you may wish. With the Age of Space now dawning, children are especially enthusiastic. Much of the display materials are geared to children. It's their dream world and real world combined. (That's just a start! Other adventures include Brown's Ferry Nuclear Plant, the Von Braun Civic Center, Huntsville Museum of Art, Constitution Hall Village, tours of historic areas, visits to space industrial plants, many many more.)

For information contact the Huntsville Convention & Visitors Bureau, 700 Monroe Street, Huntsville, Alabama 35801 or call 800-843-0468 (inside Alabama call 800-225-6819).

Information is also available from TACDA (Janice Tylczka or Helen Baker) and at the seminar itself from the TACDA registration table. Or write the *Journal of Civil Defense* (Or call us at 904-964-5397 - FAX 904-964-9641).

(A number of descriptive pamphlets are available from the above sources.)

Q: TACDA Seminar speakers seem to "cover the waterfront" from SDI and civil defense to space technology to natural disasters. Will there be opportunities for questions?

A: Absolutely. As usual, all speakers are requested to reserve time near the end of their presentations for questions and answers. In addition to that, speakers will be available for press interviews. Coffee calls, luncheons, receptions and the banquet provide further opportunities for private conversations with speakers and other participants you might want to talk with. Informality is the rule and the custom.

Q: In the last couple of years (since the Gulf War) we haven't heard shelters ridiculed like they used to be. It seems some are being built. Is this true generally?

A: True it is, as we mention elsewhere in this issue. Those who are really interested may get information from a number of sources. FEMA's Emergency Management Institute still gives classes in shelter. The second issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense* (now the Spring issue) gives a listing of shelter builders - and shelter equipment suppliers, etc. - with names and addresses. Plans are available from TACDA (see ad on page 26). Also consult shelter exhibits at the TACDA seminar.

CD SCENE

NEW YORK TRIBUTE DINNER TO HONOR DR. EDWARD TELLER

The Teller Foundation will hold a formal "International Tribute Dinner" at New York City's Waldorf Astoria Hotel on September 21st.

Co-host will be The American Israel Economic Corporation.



Dr. Edward Teller

Purpose of the tribute dinner is the founding of the Edward Teller Institute of Technology.

Among those listed as patrons, co-chairs and tribute committee members are the four living past-presidents of the United States, top Israeli political leaders, six foreign ambassadors, over fifty members of Congress and over one hundred prominent Americans, including Henry Kissinger, Melvin R. Laird, Dr. Frederick Seitz and Admiral E. R. Zumwalt.

The institute's mission is described as providing "a unique task force, one that will address the urgent issues of today, issues in which science and technology can indeed provide answers. . . ."

For further information contact:

The Teller Foundation
11440 W. Bernardo Ct., Suite 300
San Diego, CA 92127
(Tel: 619-674-6628)

Note: Dr. Teller will be banquet speaker at the TACDA Seminar on October 4th. His subject: "America First?." See pages 6-9 for seminar information.

WAR CORRESPONDENT WILEY OFF TO RUSSIA (AGAIN)

Charley Wiley is always on his way to somewhere. If it's not a new war (he has covered 11 of them) it's another trouble spot or place that has undergone radical change in the recent past.

Now he's off to Moscow and an analysis of what is really taking place now that communism has been (reportedly) flushed down the drain. We can expect a refreshing insight into what is really happening in and around Red Square when Wiley speaks to the TACDA Seminar in Huntsville, Alabama.

Some months ago, not long before the demise of the USSR and the appearance of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) in its place, Wiley spent several weeks in Leningrad where he lived in a Russian apartment and mingled socially and academically with the citizens of the city. He detected then signs of the unrest that preceded the fall of communism there.

With a knack for being where trouble is brewing, Wiley was also on the scene in Los Angeles when rioting erupted over the Rodney King trial.

Wiley returns from Moscow before the TACDA Seminar in early October and will speak there on October 4th.

He will also be available to speak to civic, church, educational and military groups (without honoraria) during the two days that precede the seminar - October 1st and 2nd.

Further information may be obtained by contacting TACDA or the *Journal of Civil Defense* or seminar liaison officer Charles L. Jacks (Phone: 205-539-8012).



HOUSTON SCRAPS SIRENS

The survivalist newsletter, *Region Five Report* (P.O. Box 9978, Houston, TX 77213-0976) reveals that Houston discarded its emergency siren system after 40 years of service to the community.

Houston follows a trend observed by other American communities which feel that contemplated emergencies the sirens were installed to deal with have subsided. The "end of the cold war" was the coup-de-grâce.

DDP 1992 SEMINAR HIGHLIGHTS - FRANK WILLIAMS PLUGS TEAMWORK

At its 10th annual seminar - held in Costa Mesa, California July 11th and 12th Doctors for Disaster Preparedness (DDP) examined possibilities for improved homeland defenses and came up with recommendations that would work toward that end. Among the speakers were:

Arthur Robinson, Ph.D.
Edwin York
Vladimir Sakharov
Sam Cohen
Conrad Chester, Ph.D.
Petr Beckmann, D.Sc.
Edward Teller, Ph.D.
Colonel Warren S. Everett
Charles Wiley
Gerald Looney, M.D.

By special invitation of Dr. Ken Lucas, DDP President, Frank Williams of The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) was invited to speak. Williams called for upgraded relations between DDP and TACDA in their attempts to bring about a credible homeland defense. In his presentation ("Civil Defense - Endangered Species No. 1") Williams said in part:

. . . the awesome problems of our nuclear age deserve all the attention they can get, all our efforts toward solutions. Our total commitment . . . I realize that this concept is nothing new, but in the absence of any notable success to deal with it, there is a desperate need to try and try again.

. . . those who cry so loudly for peace contend that peace can best be provided by refusing to recognize the threat, by refusing to acknowledge that today war appears to be more than ever a way of life. The evidence is overwhelming. . . .

We all need to rededicate ourselves, to ignore past failures, to campaign vigorously in every way we can to awaken government and the people to the need for civil defense and SDI if we are to continue the "American Dream."

Williams used the nuclear war casualty chart appearing on the summer issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense* to demonstrate fatality-reduction possibilities with a serious application of SDI and civil defense.

Private discussion further accentuated the need for a new coordinated effort in the strategic defense field.

NCCEM'S 40TH ANNUAL MEETING NOVEMBER 14-18 IN COLORADO SPRINGS

The National Coordinating Council on Emergency Management (NCCEM) will hold its 40th Annual conference in Colorado Springs November 14-18 at the Broadmoor Hotel.

Colorado Springs, in addition to being the home of the United States Military Academy, is only a stone's throw from the North American Air Defense Command (NORAD) inside Cheyenne Mountain. The NCCEM meeting will hold a special four-hour tour of NORAD as a grand finale on the morning of November 18th.

Admiral James D. Watkins, Secretary of Energy at the U.S. Department of Energy has been invited to deliver the Keynote Presentation on November 15th. The Presidential Reception and Banquet will take place November 17th.

Fee for the conference is \$165 prior to October 10th and \$175 after that date. A separate fee of \$30 applies for the NORAD tour (and the tour is limited to the first 40 persons who apply).

The conference will include scheduled presentations on subjects dealing with emergency management, an exhibit area and an awards luncheon on November 16th.

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

□

METTAG PUBLICITY APPEARS IN MULTILINGUAL CD PUBLICATION

METTAG, the international field triage tag marketed by the *Journal of Civil Defense* received additional publicity recently in the International Civil Defence Organization's *International Civil Defense Journal* when its standard ad was printed in three of its four language sections. Each issue is published in French, Italian, English and Arabic.

METTAG, designed in symbols instead of using any language, serves emergency medical groups irrespective of languages used or of literacy levels of rescue personnel.

METTAG and International Civil Defence Organization ads appear on

page 4 of this issue of the Journal.

□

PROFIT FROM SPACE VENTURES FORECAST BY GENERAL GRAHAM

In an article in *The Officer* (Reserve Officers Association) General Daniel O. Graham, Director of High Frontier, calls for a resumption of American leadership in space, a rebirth of the "glitter" Americans formerly associated with space exploration.

The article, "Here's a Formula for Space 2000," says in part:

But here we are in the '90s, 30 years after the first flight of man into space, with a faltering government space program and practically no commercial space activity. We must learn from history and re-design our space programs to benefit those who pay for it - the average taxpayer.

This is where the architects of U.S. space policy have been, and still are, missing the boat. . . .

We must now choose goals and objectives for our space effort which will promise a palpable return on the taxpayers' investment. Happily, advances in technology allow us to proffer such goals and objectives, if - and it's a big IF - we can overcome bureaucratic, cultural, and political obstacles to change. . . .

The nation or nations which first successfully exploit near space and the celestial bodies that are now accessible will largely influence events on Earth in the next century. To be that nation or lead that group of nations must be a major national goal for the United States of America. We dare not, and cannot, allow others to usurp the leading role we acquired as a result of Apollo and our other space efforts. Our people understand and will support this.

General Graham will be luncheon speaker at the TACDA Seminar in Huntsville, Alabama on October 4th.

□

MOBILE SIREN-VOICE UNIT DEMONSTRATED BY WHELEN

An impressive demonstration of a new mobile siren-voice unit was conducted on June 23rd at the Alabama Emergency Management Council fish fry in the woods near Dothan.

The unit, mounted on a truck, can speed to a designated location, stop, quickly elevate its siren-speaker arm 25 feet or so and be ready for use in emergencies of all kinds.

For further information contact Whelen Engineering Co., Rt. 145, Winthrop Road, Chester, CT 06612.

□

NCCEM REGION IV CONFERENCE SCORES AS ALL-AROUND SUCCESS

Region IV President Jerry Vehaun's warm welcome to the well-attended Region IV NCCEM conference July 26-30 set the stage for a five-day mix of serious survival business and relaxing entertainment that provided a unique adventure for participants.

Among the speakers were Shelly Boone of FEMA Region IV who observed that the euphoria over the end of the Cold War could be a risky reaction - and Captain Ed Friend of the South Bend, Indiana Police Department who analyzed the problems of stress in disaster.

On the lighter side, conference guests were treated to a three-hour riverboat excursion (dinner included) along the Ohio River.

Site of the Region IV conference was the Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky Airport's Radisson Inn.

The success of the conference was largely attributable to host director Bill Appleby of Boone County, Kentucky and his staff. Secretary Mary Shinkle operated a registration desk that solved all problems and gave conference participants a pleasant introduction to the schedule and extracurricular activities.

These included a choice between golf and horseracing on the afternoon of July 29th.

ERRATUM

The cover chart for the Summer 1992 issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense* shows a "typo" that was not caught in proofing:

The fourth "pie chart" from the top (second from the bottom) shows a percentage figure of 0.06%. This should read 0.6%.

Apologies for the error (caught by an "in-house" check).

Note: The 8,000 megaton figure should be reduced to 2,000 megatons for the first pie chart.

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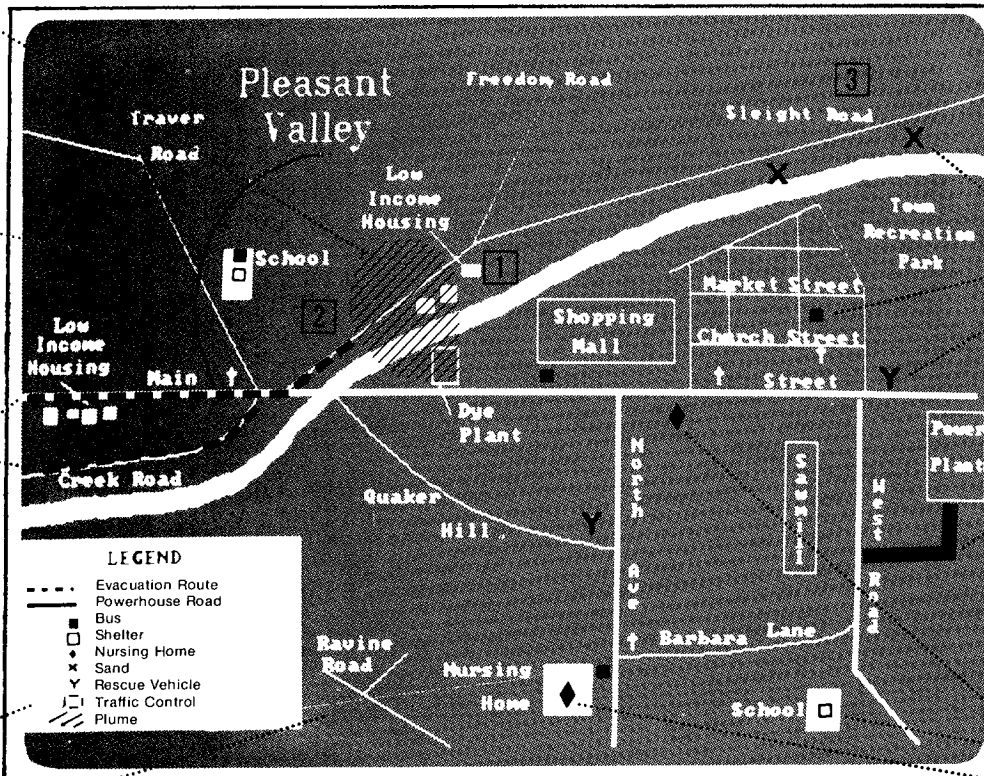
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TOO GOOD TO FILE

1905 AND 1992: THE END OF THE END OF HISTORY[?]

... it is interesting to note that in some ways, the world we face today is very much like the world that existed in 1905.

Then, as now, Russia was moving towards democracy and reform, but presented great uncertainties. Europe seemed to be moving towards a mix of stable and peaceful democracies. An innovative and challenging Japan was growing in power. And, instability and revolutionary change were taking place in most of the developing world, including the Balkans, the Middle East, Asia, and Latin America.

I do not want to overwork a comparison between 1905 and 1992, but those of you who remember history will remember that this was also a period of optimism where few had any idea of the reality that would follow. In spite of nationalism, most of the Western world believed it was already creating a new world order. In fact, two Nobel prizes were awarded to leading foreign policy experts for proving that European nations would never again have any incentive to fight a major conflict. . . .

Oddly enough, it was also a period in which an interlocking matrix of treaties was supposed to secure the world against wars between its major powers. Ironically, these same treaties eventually helped trigger the global conflict that followed.

It is easy to talk about international stability and emerging world realities, but we need to face the fact that history is unpredictable. No one has ever accurately foreseen the true nature of the strategic climate ahead of them. . . .

We also need to recognize that both the U.S. and other Western states face the threat that Third World states will use weapons of mass destruction . . .

- U.S. Senator John McCain
- R-AZ (June 6, 1992 address)

MEGATON WEAPON TEST - CHINA

From *The Wall Street Journal*, May 22:

China detonated one of the most powerful nuclear bombs ever used in

an underground test, Swedish seismologists said. The U.S. government described the blast as the biggest ever conducted by China. A State Department spokesman criticized the test and urged China to abide by testing limits agreed to by other nuclear powers.

From *World News Digest*, June 18:

A NUCLEAR WARHEAD equivalent to one million tons of TNT was exploded underground in China's far northwestern Xinjiang province. The blast was the largest in China's history and dwarfed the 150-kiloton testing limit observed by the U.S. and former Soviet Union. Chinese officials confirmed that the detonation was for military purposes, but that they are trying to accommodate the government's "basic position for complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons." The Chinese have also been accused of secretly selling nuclear technology to Third World countries. (*Time*, 6/1; *USA Today*, 5/29)

□

BACK TO BREZHNEV

In an article written by Soviet boss Leonid Brezhnev circa 1980, Brezhnev had this to say about civil defense:

... protection of the population from modern mass destruction weapons makes up the first and most important group of civil defense missions, the foundation of civil defense, since the safety of the Soviet people has always been and will continue to be the most important concern of our party and government, and because no other missions could be executed without first ensuring completion of this one.

□

COMMUNISM - NOT DEAD YET?

Yes, communism has collapsed as an ideological rallying cry. The Soviet Communist Party (CSPU) is banned. However, communist regimes still survive, most importantly in the Chinese People's Republic, but also in Vietnam, North Korea and in Fidel Castro's Cuba. . . .

Some specialists on Leninist strategy believe that "the collapse of communism" is not genuine. . . .

- Brian Crozier in *The American Legion* (June 1992).

CAPITOL HILL CLOSEUPS

- by Maj. Gen. J. Milnor Roberts
AUS (Ret.)

Some members of Congress seem deliberately to ignore events in other parts of the world, especially when it's time to discuss ballistic missile defense. The past several months have witnessed the following:

- India has successfully fired a two-stage rocket, which traveled 2500 kilometers. Nuclear warheads are available for that rocket.
- [Red China's H-bomb test, covered elsewhere in Too Good to File.]
- The security of the massive stockpile of nuclear warheads in the republics that were once part of the former Soviet Union is open to question. Reports continue to surface that a number of strategic weapons have been sold on the black market to Iran. Other Third World countries are eager to join the ballistic missile-nuclear warhead club.

Yet, with all this happening, Congress continues to cut the Administration's request for SDI funding while simultaneously complaining that the deployment date for the first element of GPALS has been delayed. This is like buying an airplane without wings and not understanding why the thing won't fly. . . .

Responsible members of both parties in the House and Senate now have the opportunity to reconcile the differences between the Defense Authorization and Appropriations bills in a positive mode. They must also provide a budget that will permit Ambassador Cooper [director of the Pentagon's Initiative Office] and his staff to proceed with initial deployment - and protection of our country - as soon as possible.

- High Frontier *Newswatch* (July)

□

THOSE 30,000 MISSILES AGAIN

... While the West rejoices at the collapse of the central Soviet government, the immense military machine of long- and short-range nuclear missiles and submarines is the greatest threat to world peace since the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Who will have control of these 30,000-plus weapons of mass

destruction? An unaccountable military? Yeltsin? The breakaway republics? Freelance terrorists? Or will they just be sold to the highest bidder in the Middle East?

Each of these have their own dangers. For example, the Muslim republics of Kazakhstan, Kirgizia, Turkemenin, Tadzhikstan and Uzbekistan all want to keep their weapons. With radical Islam sweeping this vast territory, these new governments regard America as the Great Satan and support the destruction of Israel by any means available. They are developing ties with Iran day by day. . . .

All over Europe, nationalities that have been suppressed by the iron hand of Soviet communism are rising to throw off their chains. . . . *The 1990s will be the decade of rebellion!* . . . To start World War I, it took one well-placed bullet in Yugoslavia, and that's all it will take again. . . .

— Joseph de Courcy, Publisher, *Intelligence Digest* — United Kingdom (U.S. Office: 1815 W 213th St. Suite 210, Torrance, CA 90501 — Tel.: 1-800-237-8400, Ext. 68.)

□

U.S.A. CHINA'S "IRRECONCILABLE ADVERSARY"?

The passing of the Soviet Union has left East Asia enmeshed in weapon systems and an attendance potential for large scale violence. For though the systemic crisis in the former Soviet empire significantly reduces the prospect of conflict between Moscow and the 22 regional powers, the intentions of the People's Republic of China (PRC) remain a source of deep concern. . . .

On its side, Beijing has never made a secret that it considers the United States an irreconcilable adversary. In a recent reiteration, an internal Communist Party document entitled "Current Policies Toward America" argued that the United States, because of the "nature of its ruling class," would continue "to strive for world hegemony." As a consequence, the policies of the United States are conceived as hostile, threatening the integrity not only of "socialism" but of the PRC regime itself. . . .

— "China's Shadow Over Southeast Asian Waters," Summer issue of *Global Affairs*.

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- Sep 18-20 **GREATER NEW YORK EMS CONFERENCE & EXPO**, Concord Resort Hotel, Kiamesha Lake, NY. Contact: NYEMS Expo, 97 Village Dr., Jericho, NY 11753 (516/433-1510) (FAX 516/932-3206).
- 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 6-9. Contact: TACDA, P.O. Box 1057, Starke, FL 32091 (904/964-5397) (FAX 904/964-9641).
- Oct 19-23 **PRE-HOSPITAL EMERGENCY CARE - "Global Perspectives"**, international conference, Gold Coast, Queensland, AUSTRALIA. Contact: Patricia Szonert, Pre-Hospital Emer. Care Conference, P.O. Box 1280, Milton Qld 4064, Australia (011+617/369-0477) (FAX 011+617/369-1512).
- Oct 20-23 **3RD NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT**, Hamilton Convention Centre, Hamilton, Ontario, CANADA. Contact: Jim Moffatt (416/546-3911).
- Oct 21-23 **TEXAS GULF COAST EMERGENCY MGMT. ASSN. CONFERENCE**, Hotel Galvez, Galveston Is., Texas. Reg. fee: \$55. Contact: Office of E.M., City of League City, (800/927-0440 or 713/338-4837).
- Oct 24-25 **DISASTER PREVENTION, RESPONSE & RECOVERY: Principles & Procedures for Protecting Historic/Cultural Properties and Collections**. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA. Sponsored by Technology & Conservation Magazine and MIT Museum. Reg. fee: \$290 + \$45 for Sat. p.m. dinner. Includes: materials, 2 luncheons and welcome reception. Contact: Susan Schur, Tech. & Conservation, 1 Emerson Place, 16M, Boston, MA 02114. (617/227-8581).
- Oct 26-28 **DISASTER PREPAREDNESS SEMINAR**, EMI, Emmitsburg, MD. See Nov. 30-Dec. 2 below.
- Oct 29-Nov 1 **CALIFORNIA EMS CONFERENCE & EXPOSITION**, Red Lion Hotel, Sacramento, CA. Contact: The Conference Corp., P.O. Box 2400, Carlsbad, CA 92018-2400 (619/431-8088).
- Oct 31 **WEST TENNESSEE LIVE FREE REGION 9 SURVIVAL SEMINAR**. Contact: Live Free Region 9, P.O. Box 706, Lenoir City, TN 37771.
- Nov 1-5 **NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL CONGRESS & EXPO**, Orange County Convention Center, Orlando, FL. For info call: (312/527-4800 ext. 8204).
- 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).
- Nov 30-Dec 2 **DISASTER PREPAREDNESS SEMINAR**, EMI, Emmitsburg, MD. Intro and overview of emergency management case studies, crisis management, developing emergency plans, more. Contact: See box below.
- Nov 30-Dec 3 **SMALL ARMS SYSTEMS DIVISION ANNUAL MEETING**, "Partners in National Security", presented by American Defense Preparedness Assn., San Antonio Convention Ctr., San Antonio, TX. Contact: ADPA, 2 Colonial Pl, 2010 Wilson Blvd., Suite 400, Arlington, VA 22201-3061 (703/522-1820) (FAX 703/522-1885).
- 1993
- Jan. 20-22 **EMEX '93 - Emergency Mgmt. Expo & Conference**, Brooks Hall/Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, CA. Contact: The Interface Group, Carol Davis-Beach, 300 First Ave., Needham, MA 02194-2722 (617/449-8938) (FAX 617/449-2674).
- Mar 12-15 **CRITICAL CARE '93 - 7th Congress of the Western Pacific Assn. of Critical Care Medicine**. Contact: E. M. Lindsay, Intl. Conference Consultants Ltd., 57 Wyndham St., 1st Fl., Central, Hong Kong (011 8525 3271).
- Jun 20-23 **8TH WORLD CONGRESS ON EMERGENCY & DISASTER MEDICINE**, Stockholm, SWEDEN. Contact: Stockholm Convention Bureau, WCEDM '93, P.O. Box 6911, S-102 39 Stockholm, SWEDEN (011 468230990) (FAX 011 468348441).
- Jul 27-Aug 7 **4TH INTL. COURSE ON HEALTH & DISASTERS PREPAREDNESS, BELGIUM**. Contact: Universit  Catholique de Louvain, 30, Clos Chapelle-aux-Champs, Belgium (FAX 011 32-2 764 33 28).
- Nov 9-11 **AMERICAN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION'S ANNUAL CONFERENCE & TRADE SHOW**, The Mirage Hotel, Las Vegas, NV. Contact: AAA '93, 3814 Auburn Blvd., Suite 70, Sacramento, CA 95821 (916/483-3827) (FAX 916/482-5473).

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. Admissions Office (301/447-1000).

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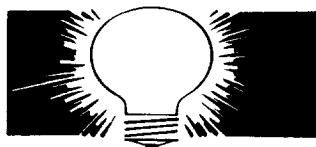
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Prepare or Perish . . . ???

(Sequel to editorial in Summer issue of the *Journal*)

TACDA, of course, is guilty of accenting the importance of strategic defense (which includes the Strategic Defense Initiative – SDI – and civil defense), and it means to because it subscribes to the often underlined idea that negligence in this vital field has often been responsible for war (so say Julius Caesar, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Dwight Eisenhower, Ronald Reagan, Pope John Paul II and many others we have quoted). TACDA's insistence (and that of High Frontier and other organizations) on protective measures for the people has so far received no meaningful support from a bureaucracy that is apparently influenced by pacifist arguments and the fact that a good bit of money is involved that might be detrimental to welfare and pork-barrel projects, etc.

This same bureaucracy, however, that is seemingly indifferent to hard-core population protection, apparently supports an even more sophisticated protection for certain elite segments. TACDA has no objection to this. It supports it. For instance, TACDA:

Approves of maintaining the involved teamwork and the considerable equipment that it takes to monitor and act on a possible Presidential party helicopter-plane escape in the event of a nuclear launch by a belligerent. These, and other measures, are important.

Approves of the secret shelter (recently reported on by the American media) for members of Congress and their families. It would even suggest that a much better solution is necessary – one that would work in the event of a surprise attack.

Approves also of some congressmen having redundant protection by installing shelters of their own (a measure also adopted by others).

Approves of the NORAD installation under Cheyenne Mountain in Colorado – and of other emergency operations centers across the nation.

Approves of banks and industry burying vital records in shelters so that post-attack access to them is possible.

And also approves of the U.S. Constitution's promise to "provide for the common defense."

And of the Civil Defense Act of 1950 – still in effect.

And of National Security Directive 66 (1992) in which the President accents the need for protection for the American population, and in which he designates FEMA as the agency responsible for implementing it (see "Planned Vulnerability" – page 12 – and Jerry Strobe's "Civic Defense Program Concept" on page 17 for further comment).

And of continued efforts to field a Strategic Defense Initiative (a space defense against missiles) and salutes High Frontier's efforts – and that of the Pentagon's Strategic Defense Initiative Organization – to bring this about.

Most of all, TACDA approves of a combination of effective SDI and a credible civil defense as the best possible guarantee for national survival in the event of missile attack – and the best possible deterrent to war.

TACDA believes that a program of protection for all citizens of the United States (VIPs and the general population alike) should be funded adequately without further delay and without the "deemphasis" of civil defense currently fashionable with the bureaucracy. As underlined a number of times, TACDA believes that *history proves that preparedness is the real road to peace*. It also believes that a program of national preparedness is the most effective way to contend with natural disasters and technological accidents of all kinds – an impressive dividend.

It believes that the break-up of the Soviet Union is *not* a stabilizing occurrence. It believes that the Middle East is a potential powder keg. It points to other signs of trouble: the hiring of Soviet nuclear scientists and technicians by Third World Countries, the reported transfer of former Soviet missiles, the development of missile capabilities by more and more countries, the threat of China, North Korea, et al. The rousing cries of "Death to America" is another sign of acute danger.

America today has a choice that it will not have tomorrow. That choice is:

"PREPARE OR PERISH!"

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