

# Journal of Civil Defense

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## LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

### THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION

P.O. BOX 1057 • STARKE, FLORIDA 32091 • PHONE 904-964-5397, FAX 904-964-9641

6 November 1992

The Honorable Bill Clinton  
President-Elect of the United States of America

Dear Mr. President-Elect:

Your election as President of the United States opens up new vistas for the improvement of life in America – as you have convincingly pointed out in the recent campaign. We are optimistic that you will act on your promises, and we confidently await your initiatives. We support those initiatives.

In light of the tragedy of Hurricane Andrew and your interest in it, The American Civil Defense Association wants to support action to provide storm-resistant building codes for the many exposed areas. As you must know, every major hurricane dramatically demonstrates the need for such codes. The very lives of people in America's hurricane- and tornado-prone areas in the years to come depend on the follow-through of proposed corrective measures.

*Preparedness*, in other words, is a solution to the needless death and destruction we have recently experienced. This solution can also embrace protective measures against earthquake, flood, fire, etc.

Much more important on the broader international stage, but obscured by a determination to ignore the unpleasant prospect of a Hiroshima-type slaughter and devastation (multiplied by a thousand or so), is the real possibility of a Pearl Harbor-type nuclear, biological or chemical attack on the United States. The use of these missiles in a massive surprise attack could, as you probably well know, result in an estimated 150 million-plus American fatalities.

The solution, again, is *preparedness*. We have now the capability of intercepting and destroying incoming ballistic missiles by developing the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) and ground-based interceptors. Much research has been done, some testing, but no deployment.

Coupled with a responsible civil defense program – possible but not now in being – the 150,000,000 fatality figure can be drastically reduced to a point where no missile-armed aggressor would risk attack.

*(Continued on inside front cover)*

## The American Civil Defense Association

## (LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT-ELECT Continued from cover)

It was George Washington who said:

There is nothing so likely to produce peace as to be well prepared to meet an enemy. The seriousness of the situation is underlined by the following:

- (1) The "end of the cold war" is not the end of America's involvement in international disputes. The phrase is a numbing delusion.
- (2) The thousands of ICBMs targeted upon America remain in place.
- (3) Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction is increasing.
- (4) In a number of countries crowds in the streets, stimulated by their leaders, shout "Death to Satan America." They mean it literally.

Mr. President-Elect, the principle of preparedness is not new. When applied it has served exceedingly well. When abandoned it has resulted in war and wholesale death. Please let us remind you of the following passage in the United States Constitution (the Preamble):

"We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, PROVIDE FOR THE COMMON DEFENSE [caps added], promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty, to ourselves and our Posterity do ordain and establish this *Constitution* for the United States of America."

Finally, let us bear in mind the following:

- (1) The Civil Defense Act of 1950, passed at a time when the Soviet Union first began to develop its nuclear arsenal, is still in effect. Indifference to the tremendous growth of this arsenal makes little sense.
- (2) National Security Directive 66, a 1992 document, outlines the need for a serious approach to civil defense. In the interests of preparedness and peace it needs desperately to be emphasized. The reported "de-emphasis" of civil defense by government is clearly suicidal.
- (3) With the possibility for vastly improved defense through a combination of SDI and civil defense we are presented with the opportunity of making any attack upon the United States dangerous and foolish to an aggressor.
- (4) Such preparedness for the ultimate disaster will automatically prepare us for disasters of lesser magnitude.

We feel certain that you, Mr. President-Elect, will see fit, without delay, to look into this matter of creating a preparedness that will provide the United States with a homeland defense to see it safely through the remainder of the 20th Century, through the 21st Century and beyond.

Respectfully,



Max Klinghoffer, M.D.  
President, The American Civil Defense Association

PS: While the United States has been involved in seven wars so far during the 20th Century, there are two European countries at the very crossroads of wars, including two world wars, which have been involved in *no* wars during this time. Reason: a no-non-sense preparedness. No one, including Adolph Hitler has dared to attack them. These countries are Sweden and Switzerland.

# Journal of Civil Defense

WINTER 1993

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

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

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Hurricane Andrew proved again the enormous help that aircraft big and small can be in responding quickly with disaster assistance of all kinds. Lt. Colonel Joseph DePaolo underlined this fact in his article "Winds of Sorrow – Blades of Hope" in the Summer 1992 issue of the Journal. In the following article he gets into the nuts and bolts of organized disaster help.

# WINGS FOR RECOVERY

## Use of General Aviation (Light Aircraft and Helicopters) in Disaster Recovery Operations

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

**O**f the various types of disasters that could befall the United States, missile attack would be the worst because it would cause the destruction of vast areas of the country. Large cities could be decimated in the blink of an eye. Because a missile attack will cause destruction over such large areas, relief and assistance is going to have to come from great distances. Aircraft can provide assistance quicker over longer distances than surface based transportation. What could take surface traffic days or weeks to bring into a disaster area aircraft can do in hours.

Let us examine for a minute some of the things that light aircraft can accomplish:

**Airborne radiological monitoring** is the placing of qualified specialists and radiological monitoring equipment aboard aircraft to overfly areas that have become radioactive, such as missile attack target areas or nuclear plant accidents. Before any support can be given to these areas, knowledge of radiation levels will have to be obtained and understood. Airborne monitoring can provide greater safety for the monitors and a faster method of obtaining needed readings. Decontamination must be provided for exposed aircraft and crews.

**Courier and light transport flights:** In any disaster it is very important that lines of communication be re-established and remain intact. Once lines of communication are cut you are isolated and there is no worse feeling than not knowing if someone somewhere knows what's happening. If telephone lines are bro-

ken, no radios are available, the sight of a lone aircraft or helicopter overhead can be a welcome relief. First aircraft into a disaster area can, at least, bring reassurance that someone knows. Courier and light transport flights can bring in communications equipment and key officials quickly, thus providing safe access to the disaster area. Although it may appear that large numbers of personnel and supplies cannot be airlifted, with enough aircraft they can be.

**Medical support** is of the greatest value because of the speed with which assistance to medical casualties can be brought into a disaster area. Doctors, nurses, blood, medical supplies and medical equipment can be airlifted. A plan has been developed to airlift a complete emergency medical facility into a disaster area, to triage, stabilize and evacuate casualties to support bases then to surrounding hospitals. Basic con-

cepts of aeromedical evacuation can be applied here. Aircraft bringing in medical supplies and personnel can be used for evacuation. In cases of medical emergencies, as has been shown, speed is quite important.

**Cargo and logistics airlift support:** It is agreed that a single light aircraft can move but little supplies or equipment; however, many light aircraft can move tons. Thirty helicopters with a sling load capacity of 2,000 lbs. can move 60,000 lbs. many times faster than surface traffic. We also solve the problem of moving bulky items into a disaster area. A light aircraft could not possibly move a 30kw generator, but a modern helicopter that can sling load 6,000 lbs. can move it quite easily.

**Operation of "Air Heads" for receipt and shipment of disaster supplies, equipment and personnel:** An "Air Head" is actually a support base from which aircraft shuttle



Small aircraft unloads emergency supplies at a disaster site.

**INSERT NOTICE, JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE, WINTER 1993:**

1992 TACDA Seminar tapes are listed in box on page 9 of this issue. Missing is Dr. Max Klinghoffer's presentation "AIDS: Unstoppable?" This is due to in-house sabotage. To make up for it, Dr. Klinghoffer has prepared a summary of the talk (legal-size paper, both sides) which is available, with copies of four AIDS articles by Dr. Klinghoffer which have appeared in the Journal of Civil Defense from 1987 to date. Price for package: \$8 (same as for a tape).

into and out of a disaster area. It is a collection point for everything going in and a recovery base for everything coming out. It is the aircraft home base, providing fuel, food and rest for the flight crews and aircraft. It is the point where aircraft are matched with loads and weights computed. It is also the point where airlifted casualties are picked up by ambulances for transfer to supporting hospitals. The line of communications between a disaster area and its "Air Head" is the primary line that must be established

**EXAMPLE OF USE OF  
LIGHT AIRCRAFT**

It is a very busy holiday weekend and being Sunday, there is a large volume of vehicle traffic using the counties highways. To assist the State Police, the Civil Air Patrol is providing an airborne observer to spot traffic accidents and delays. A telephone message is received that an accident has occurred on the bridge over a river in the Southwest part of the county. The police dispatcher advises that he has no one to send to investigate, the closest vehicle is 25 to 30 minutes

talk air-to-air and air-to-ground, and because of their altitude can usually communicate farther than ground vehicles. Another advantage is that because of their altitude aircraft could act as big "repeaters" in the sky, relaying messages great distances.

**Airborne public address systems:** With a loud speaker system attached to the underside of an aircraft instructions and information could be passed to the public "en masse." Vehicles and large groups of evacuees could be given directions to travel. Speakers on helicopters

# SPOTLIGHT

## METTAG: NO PRICE INCREASES

Again on January 1st: no METTAG products increases. "This is due," says METTAG's manager, Brenda Reynolds, "to the fact that increased sales make frequent price boosts unnecessary. METTAG has over 4,000 accounts with METTAG users. These are in all the 50 states in the United States, all the

What Price Survival?  
Defense or Defeat  
Preparedness Payoff: Peace  
Wake Up America!

Slogans (also called "themes") are solicited for the 1993 Seminar to be held in Colorado Springs, Colorado. They may be sent to: Janice Tyliczka, Staff Coordinator, TACDA, P.O. Box 1057, Starke, FL 32091.

## EDITORIAL... CLINTON: THE FIRST EIGHT MONTHS?

To be able to shield Americans from now-poised missile attack with an effective defense composed of SDI and shelter and not to do it is...what?

To provide for the protection (shelter and evasive action) of public officials and key emergency personnel but to ignore it for the people is...what?



## INTERNATIONAL CIVIL DEFENCE ORGANIZATION

The International Civil Defence Organization (ICDO) was founded in 1931 and has been an intergovernmental organization since 1972. It is aimed at promoting protection and safety measures for persons and property in face of all kinds of disasters. ICDO is involved in:

- disseminating **information** about civil defense activities throughout the world, drills and research relating to population protection as well as introducing modern materials and equipment required in this field.
- organizing **training** courses for civil defense cadres and their personnel.
- providing **technical assistance** to national civil defense authorities with whom it maintains direct contact.

ICDO publishes quarterly the *International Civil Defence Journal* in four languages (Arabic, French, English, Spanish). ICDO has at disposal a **Documentation Centre** and a **library** rich in information about disaster management and civil protection.

For a subscription to the Journal and for more information on the ICDO, contact:

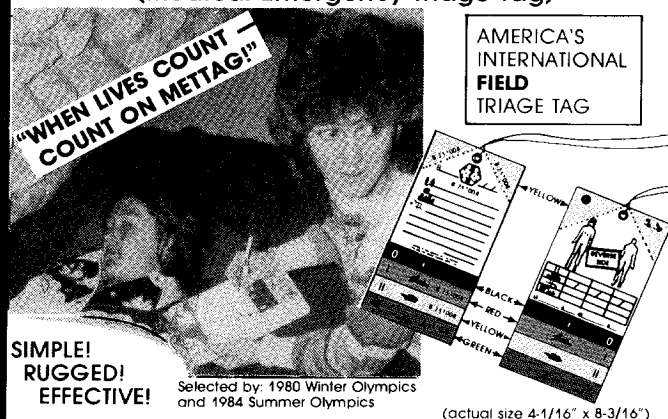
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*The near-unanimous verdict of TACDA 1992 Seminar participants – who volunteered their comments – was that the Huntsville, Alabama program was fast-moving, inspiring and “one for the books.” Twenty-five hard-hitting, challenging speakers proved it. Their comments, questions and criticisms added fire. They set the stage for future seminars aimed at corrective action and the building of a preparedness posture that works. Really works.*

# TACDA 1992 Seminar Report

## (OCTOBER 3-5 – HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA)

Phillip C. Clarke of America's Future opened the TACDA Seminar with a stern warning of developing national survival dangers posed by increased American unpreparedness against modern weapons of war. The end of the “cold war” resulted in no disarmament of potential enemies. Add to that a proliferation that exacerbates the threat and the message is for America to build a credible defense in depth if it is to endure.

Following Clarke, Dr. Annamaria Nucci and Dr. Giuseppe Satriano of Italy's renowned “Soccorso Amico” rescue organization reported on psychological effects on disaster victims and on the further development of advanced rescue techniques in their luncheon presentation (October 3rd). American evaluations of the Soccorso Amico operation were invited.

New threats of biological terrorism were presented by Dr. Conrad V. Chester of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Chester pointed to developments that had vastly increased the dangers.

Following Chester, “The Agony of Andrew” panel composed of Dr. Max Klinghoffer, Paulette Williams and Edwin N. York analyzed the lessons of preparedness and unpreparedness that Hurricane Andrew had to offer. Dramatic damage pictures showed the type of cheap construction that collapsed in high winds and contributed to death and injury.

Tennessee Valley Authority executive Dan Keuter described nuclear power as a solution for future

demands. TVA experience has shown that nuclear power is clean, efficient, cheap and safe. Its problems have solutions at hand.

Robert Swenson of the Madison County (Alabama) Emergency Management Board gave a graphic presentation of a recent tornado assault on Huntsville, Alabama with slides showing the progress and destruction of the tornado. Proper construction and timely warning contribute to control.

America's veteran war correspondent Charles Wiley represented Accuracy-In-Media. Wiley, just returned from another of his eyeball-to-eyeball checks with Russian government authorities in Moscow, reported that – among other disclosures – the Russian Civil Defense Office was taking over parts of the former Soviet Army to be trained as civil defense troops. New contacts also gave him revealing information on his old KGB file, which portrayed him as a man to be watched carefully.

Alabama Emergency Management Director Phillip L. Hicks and Deputy Director Lawrence Bowden gave an in-depth description of the recently-completed state EOC in Clanton, Alabama. The facility stands as a model for rural fallout-protected emergency government headquarters. Visitors were invited.

Dr. Reed H. Blake of Brigham Young University reported on his latest on-the-spot review of civil defense in European and Mediterranean countries. (First address, October 4.) Dr. Blake pointed again

to Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries as leading the rest of Western Europe in hard-core preparedness measures.

Following Blake, Steven N. Cleveland of Live Free International expertly related survivalist activities to national preparedness and described in-depth survivalist training that the Chicago-based Live Free organization conducts every year.

The compelling case for space defense and High Frontier's role in its years of promoting SDI as the cornerstone of an effective national defense of the homeland was convincingly outlined by High Frontier Director General Daniel O. Graham in his luncheon address. A new SDI film was used to punctuate Gra-



*Dr. Giuseppe Satriano and Dr. Annamaria Nucci hold “Per L’Umanità” awards they received at TACDA banquet.*



ham's preparedness theme.

Tennessee Emergency Management Director Lacy Suiter zeroed in on the earthquake predicted along the New Madrid Fault in western Tennessee and northeastern Missouri. Again, preparedness is sorely needed and badly lacking. The area is "sitting on a time bomb."

Dr. William R. Nesbitt of Doctors for Disaster Preparedness zeroed in on the delicate subject of nuclear accidents and bringing them into proper perspective (without the often irresponsible exaggerations). Dr. Nesbitt's revelations generated a spirited question-and-answer session that further cleared the air with factual information.

Dr. Max Klinghoffer in the following presentation covered the disconcerting subject of AIDS, its alarming growth in the past ten years and even more alarming predictions for the coming decade. Klinghoffer, who serves as president of TACDA, cautioned also that means of transmission of the disease needs to be better understood and controlled, and that research efforts to find vaccines and cures need to be redoubled.

In tracing the history of nuclear weaponry Carsten M. Haaland of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory presented charts which showed that the growth of offensive nuclear missiles on all sides had resulted in a "Mutual Assured Destruction" or "MAD" capability. He called it the "MAD Gambol" with the frightening potential of destroying civilization as we know it. Solution: effective homeland defense through SDI and civil defense – not now in the offing.

Bill Davis represented Senator Howell Heflin. Mr. Davis gave a revealing account of the difficulties under which Congress operates – much appreciated by the TACDA audience. Davis, in fact, parted the curtains for a trenchant view of what happens to interfere with proper action in defense planning in the best interests of the country. It was an indication of guidance for the future.

The annual shelter panel, conducted this year by Edwin N. York, retired from Boeing, and shelter researcher and builder, Dr. Marcel M. Barbier, stimulated special interest and spirited discussion. It could have used double the allocated time.

Banquet speaker on the evening of October 4 was the incomparable

dean of preparedness proponents Dr. Edward Teller, senior fellow at the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, who in the 1940s led the successful American H-Bomb research and development. Teller's subject "America First?" included the question mark as he wanted. He focussed on prospects for a virile homeland defense for America, in his opinion a basic requirement for the United States in the foreseeable future. Clearly implied was that the 1993 White House incumbent and Congress must take forceful steps to remove the question mark from "America First?"

His audience was enthusiastically in agreement with him.

Monday morning, October 5th a scheduled tour of the Space & Rocket Center preceded afternoon presentations and wind-up meetings.

At 1PM Dr. William D. Stephens, Director of Propulsion for the U.S. Army Missile Command spoke on "Smart Missiles for the Year 2001." Advances in missile weapons technology, he promised, would continue and strongly influence future military operations.

Following Dr. Stephens, Edward G. Buckbee, Director of the U.S. Space and Rocket Center addressed the subject of "Huntsville's Role in the Space Age." The "World's No. 1 Space Center" would grow and remain the center of research activities in the exploration of space and the further development of new space travel adventures.

The final seminar feature was the Intelligence Workshop conducted by well-known strategic analyst Nancy D. Greene. Among the topics covered were the effects of the Soviet Union's breakup, the intrigue behind it, the creation of the new Commonwealth of Independent States, and what to expect from the new republics such as Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan et al.

Winding up the TACDA Seminar following Greene's workshop was the annual "Roundtable Discussion" where the floor was open for suggestions. One suggestion was that TACDA search for a new slogan, and recommendations were invited.

Following this was a short TACDA Business Meeting. Dr. Annamaria Nucci and Dr. Giuseppe Satriano were unanimously elected to the TACDA Board of Directors.

Finally a Board of Directors meeting took place and retained in office the officers serving since the 1991 Board meeting. This terminated the TACDA 1992 Seminar.

\*

#### MASTERS OF CEREMONIES:

Serving as masters of ceremonies for the 1992 TACDA Seminar were:

October 3 – J. Howard Proctor

October 4 – Richard A. Cook

October 5 – Richard C. Rasmussen

(TACDA President Dr. Max Klinghoffer has expressed his appreciation for their help, accepted after the untimely death of the scheduled master of ceremonies Captain T. J. Wadsworth.)

\*

#### AWARDS:

Special humanitarian awards were presented to Dr. Annamaria Nucci and Dr. Giuseppe Satriano for their long, dedicated and effective work in making Soccorso Amico (the Salerno, Italy rescue organization) a model for other rescue organization throughout the world. Presentations were made at the TACDA banquet.

"Old Glory" awards for "patriotism above and beyond the call of duty" were presented to former Madison County (Alabama) emergency management directors Lt. Colonel Harris T. Mitchell and T. J. Wiseman at the October 3rd luncheon.

#### TAPES OF PRESENTATIONS:

Tapes (not quite perfect) were made of the presentations. These may be ordered at \$8 per tape from TACDA, P.O. Box 1057, Starke, Florida 32091. Simply indicate the tapes you wish and enclose payment (\$8 x number of tapes).

Tape No. 1 – Clarke/Nucci-Satriano

Tape No. 2 – Chester/"Andrew"  
Panel

Tape No. 3 – Keuter/Swenson

Tape No. 4 – Wiley

Tape No. 5 – Hicks-Bowden/  
Graham

Tape No. 6 – Suiter/Nesbitt

Tape No. 7 – Blake/Cleveland

Tape No. 8 – Davis/Haaland

Tape No. 9 – Buckbee/Stephens

Tape No. 10 – Shelter Panel – York,  
Barbier

Tape No. 11 – Teller



**GUARDIANS OF THE GULF**, by Michael A. Palmer. Published by The Free Press (a division of Macmillan, Inc., New York). 328 pages. 1992. \$24.95.

– Reviewed by Ed York.

This is a detailed scholarly account of two centuries of American activities in the Persian Gulf area. The account begins shortly after the American Revolution as American merchants scrambled to recover from the loss of British protectionism. It continues through the 1990-1991 Desert Shield and Desert Storm experiences.

Two themes can be deduced from the accounts. One is the energetic attempts of Americans to exploit commercial opportunities while avoiding the political and military commitments required to insure the necessary stability. The second is the dismal record of American intelligence in predicting political developments and in evaluating military capabilities. Over and over events caught the U.S. Government by surprise. Despite this ineptitude the U.S. has emerged on acceptable terms with the majority of Gulf states.

Modern patterns of conflicts and opportunities were set in motion by the events of World War I. The Allies encouraged and aided the Arabs for their help in defeating the Ottoman Empire. Then after the war Britain and France divided the region into puppet states with borders partly arranged to keep the region impotent. During the 1930s and then during and soon after World War II most of the Gulf states successfully revolted and gained independence.

Oil from the Persian Gulf region had been of increasing importance for decades and became critical to the western world during and after World War II. Cheap Persian Gulf oil fueled the economic recovery of Europe.

The birth and survival of Israel was a profound shock to the Arab states and to the U.S. The U.S. government was certain that Israel would quickly be annihilated when the bordering Arab states attacked. Israeli victory forced the U.S. to

**PREHOSPITAL EMERGENCY CARE AND CRISIS INTERVENTION (4TH EDITION) – INSTRUCTORS EDITION**, by Brent Q. Hafen and Keith J. Karren. Published by Brady Morton Series Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632. 800 pages. \$30.

– Reviewed by Steve Reynolds (10 years first responder, 5 years volunteer firefighter).

This fourth edition of the Brady Morton Series is updated to provide the user with a state of the art learning tool enabling him to provide the newest techniques available. This edition is jam-packed with informative subject matter with input gathered from doctors, paramedics, nurses, EMT's, and firefighters from across the globe. It contains highly technical medical information covering virtually every type of emergency situation that could be encountered by emergency medical personnel ranging from minor cuts and abrasions to massive trauma.

In addition to providing instructional materials for prehospital care for trauma victims, several chapters

hastily adopt a policy of supporting Israel while trying not to alienate Arab states.

One question is: How could the U.S. intelligence community so grossly exaggerate the fighting capability of the Iraqi military? When firing began the Iraqi military was totally outclassed. Strategy had very little to do with the victory. The announced plan was to lure the Iraqi units south to defend against a threatened amphibious landing, then to move coalition forces north unobserved and attack around the flank. The flank attack succeeded overwhelmingly but not because the plan worked. The Iraqi units never moved. Either the Iraqis were not deceived or had been paralyzed by the air assault. The lop-sided victory was due to superior equipment, electronic warfare, complete air dominance and vastly superior training.

Palmer ends his complex account by comparing the present American position to the earlier British position.

are dedicated to the care for substance abusers, disease patients, and persons with psychological or emotional disorders.

With the spread of AIDS and other communicable diseases in mind, photos and text have been revised to provide visual stimulation and an incentive to promote the proper use of protective equipment during the handling and treatment of patients.

This manual is designed to aid the instructor in teaching students in the EMS field. It offers a complete system of training through its many supplements some of which include: student workbooks, instructors resource manuals, transparencies, test slides, trauma slides, and computerized tests.

Loaded with an armada of charts, graphs, tables and sketches. It also boasts more than 250 full color photographs.

This edition's 45 chapters of text are complemented by 4 appendices and a thorough glossary and index.

This book is highly recommended.

**AMERICA: WHAT WENT WRONG?**, by Donald L. Barlett and James B. Steele. Published by Andrews and McMeel, Universal Press Syndicate Company, 4900 Main St., Kansas City, MO 64112. 227 pages plus index. 1992. \$6.95.

– Reviewed by Tom Strider.

While we in civil defense were busy trying to protect and preserve our country from natural disasters and "the evil empire," an insidious change was taking place in our ways of life and in our work place. The "United States Government rule book" provides "a system of rewards and penalties that influence business behavior." The rule book "is responsible for: the decline of America's middle class"; the takeover of American business by foreign investors who close U.S. factories and open foreign ones while increasing U.S. unemployment, not paying U.S. taxes, and thus leaving an ever-increasing debt and tax burden." For

all this, you can thank a succession of congresses and presidents who set rules for the American economy."

One of its many eye-opening examples is this: "In 1950 members of Congress received annual salaries of \$12,500. That was six times the \$2,065 salary earned by a department store clerk. Today, members of Congress, who have enthusiastically endorsed America's shift from a manufacturing to a service economy, are doing much better. By 1992, their annual salary of \$125,100 was twelve times the \$10,480 earned by a store clerk."

Case by case examples are given to show how and why money-making corporations don't pay taxes; why lawyers are getting rich from an increased number of bankruptcies while workers are losing jobs, pensions, and healthcare insurance; and how the dwindling middle class is picking up the tax tab – with estimated increases up through the year 2030 for the S&L swindlers.

**TOMORROW'S TERRORISTS: OUR STILL DANGEROUS WORLD**, by Philip C. Clarke. Published by America's Future, Inc. (Westfall Professional Plaza, P.O. Box 1625, Milford, PA 18337.) Brochure, printed on folded 8-1/2" x 11" paper. 1992. Up to 3 copies free. Over 3 copies: 10¢ each.

– Reviewed by Bob Baffin.

In a breathtakingly limited space columnist-commentator Phil Clarke warns America that it must wake up to the dangers facing it or suffer devastating consequences of massive death and destruction. Terrorist attacks, accidental missile launches, deliberate attack by the thousands of nuclear missiles now poised on launch pads, etc. are possibilities.

Written just before the Soviet collapse, Clarke's brochure quotes former Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze as saying that "It's impossible to preserve the Soviet Union peacefully..."

Clarke gives compelling statistics. For instance he cites the fact that there are 45,000 nuclear warheads in the world today "most of them powerful enough to blow up a fair-sized city." And, although Russia has 2,800 *defensive* warheads, the United States has none.

Clarke's address at the 1992 TACDA Seminar was "Coming: A

Nuclear Pearl Harbor?" His brochure gives dramatic credence to that possibility if we continue our wishful thinking.

**TENNOZAN, THE BATTLE OF OKINAWA AND THE ATOMIC BOMB**, by George Feifer. Published by Ticknor & Fields, New York, 1992, 622 pages, \$29.95.

– Rev. by John Bex, Col. USAF (Ret.)

The war with Japan brought together a number of extremes. It was a war against an enemy people more different from ourselves by far than that in any other of our previous wars, and a people we understood the least. This was the case then, and still today, when the struggle has taken the form of an economic war – which we happen to be losing. Add to this the first massive use of kamikazes, the first use of the atomic bomb, etc. All of this the book makes abundantly clear.

What makes for heightened interest is the fact that the author has focussed, as the title suggests, on just that part of the war when these

things reached their peak. He gives one of the most comprehensive accounts yet available in English of the kamikazes, giving an understanding treatment of this unique chapter of war, making this unbelievable event, a mass suicide like no other in history, more believable.

**CIVIL DEFENCE: FIGURES, FACTS, DATA 1992**, Published by the Swiss Office of Civil Defense. 66 pages, 8x11-1/2-inch format.

Here is a revealing and stimulating overview of the world's best CD. *In English*. A subtle but compelling challenge to the world's No. 1 democracy to consider protecting its people as well as its Congress.

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# LETTERS

Walter Murphey, Editor  
Journal of Civil Defense

Dear Walter:

We and several of our friends who support civil defense find Kevin Kilpatrick's article, "Planned Vulnerability – The Virtuous and the Vicious," published in your Fall 1992 issue, both informative and useful – except for its large illustrative sketch of an under-patio HOME BLAST SHELTER. That sketch and the shelters it has been used to illustrate since the 1960s have been and are misleading, especially to citizens who may build permanent blast shelters, for reasons including the following:

(1) The illustration shows only *one* small shelter-ventilating pipe. If any such freestanding small pipe or pipes are used to ventilate a blast shelter and are subjected to blast effects – especially blast-hurled pieces of houses, etc. – they will be bent over, cutting off the shelter occupants' air supply.

(2) The overhead shielding of this below-ground shelter is not thick enough to provide adequate protection against initial nuclear radiation, particularly from air bursts detonated at heights calculated to maximize the destruction of urban assets. For example, assume that this blast shelter is built as specified in FEMA's 1983 edition of its H-12-3 pamphlet and its drawings, with a 13-inch-thick reinforced concrete roof covered with 5-1/2 inches of sand underlying thin flagstones. The protection factor against initial nuclear radiation from a nuclear weapon airburst directly overhead is only about PF 80. (Calculated from Table 8.41 of *The Effects of Nuclear Weapons*, 1977, and the accompanying Nuclear Bomb Effects Computer, the 1977 circular slide rule.) If a 13-KT weapon (the size of the Hiroshima bomb) is detonated directly above this shelter, the initial radiation dose received by a person standing on the shelter's roof is about 50,000 REMs. The dose received inside is lethal, about 630 REMs.

(3) Like several other designs of permanent and expedient shelters described and advocated in OCD and FEMA publications that have

been widely distributed to the American public, no prototype of either the blast or the fallout shelter version of this under-patio shelter has been built. It is wrong for any organization to promote the building of nuclear protection shelters that are little more than drawing board exercises.

(4) The words and numbers "ORNL-DWG 86-11134", which appear in the upper right hand corner of the illustration of the Kevin Kilpatrick article, give the false impression that Oak Ridge National Laboratory designed this blast shelter. In fact, ORNL had nothing to do with its design or the publication of any of the several civil defense pamphlets that have used this inaccurate sketch. The unintentionally misleading words and numbers were added to this illustration when ORNL used it as part of an abbreviated account of this under-patio shelter in *Civil Defense Shelters, A State-of-the-Art Assessment – 1986*, ORNL-6252. It is a long established ORNL policy to put an ORNL number on every illustration used in one of its publications. The inclusion on this drawing was for comparison only, and did not imply ORNL's endorsement of the design.

We applaud your interest and all the useful information on shelters, but respectfully suggest that you use great care to exclude sketches of shelters that have not been built or tested.

Sincerely yours,  
Cresson H. Kearny  
Edwin N. York

El Paso, TX

TACDA:

I have something to say to you!  
"Thanks."

As you have said, there is no official attention to Civil Defense. What little information does dribble out through the "all hazards" system does not get out to the "average citizen." Finding out whatever is current (and using that to look to the future) is almost pure luck.

So...TACDA and JCD have become my keys for basic reports. I just don't regularly find your information elsewhere. Sometimes the most

useful material is virtually a passing remark.

Herbert Gehring

Panama Canal Zone

Dear Mr. Murphey:

Reference is made to your Summer 1992 issue of the *Journal* and to page 3 of the August 7, 1992 issue of the *Washington Inquirer*: "Russia Admits to Stockpiling Biological Weapons" and "China Begins To Fill Power Vacuum Left By U.S. in S.E. Asia," as well as to the page-one article re: "Iranian and Syrian governments collaborating in a major U.S. dollar...counterfeiting scheme."

Your excellent summer edition recalled a few intimate memories to me of my over 50-years-of-dabbling with the games of war and civil defense. I iterate some here in chronological order.

While working in a war plant in the early '40s, my foreman was an air raid warden whose job I liken to yours: trying to educate people to prevent disasters and to be prepared to recover from them. As iterated on the back cover: "preparedness serves to reduce fatalities."

In the late '40s I heard a general I greatly admired (Maxwell D. Taylor, then an MG) say that wars of the future would be decided by economics. So right he was: since "famine followed communism," the economics of a Free World toppled the Berlin Wall.

Your page 28 (President Truman then and now, Ted Kennedy wanting to severely cut the defense budget) reminded me of the Supply Economy Program of the Army in the early '50s. It included using the back sides of previous single-page letters for correspondence while some 54,000 young men died in Korea "as a result of defense cuts."

Also page 28 ("Iraq and Iran: Trouble") regarding probable biological, chemical and nuclear weapons reminds me not only of the early '50s, when I took my first CBR course, but of the '60s when I taught NBC at the U.S. Command and General Staff College. I also taught it (along with Radiological Monitoring) to civil defense workers in the Canal

## EMERGENCY INFORMATION SYSTEM

Zone in the '70s and early '80s – even having them attend the Army's Decontamination Courses. Our Canal employees, who attended those courses, saw the Army's fluctuating policies regarding priorities given to NBC training. They even saw the demise of the "Decon" Course ("too severe a physical strain on the soldiers in the tropics"). It was during the pre-Reagan years that a Ted Kennedy-type dominated Congress reduced our country's retaliatory (and protective) measures against biological warfare first and then chemical warfare. This year's Russian admission of stockpiling those weapons (to use on us) further emphasizes how cruelly dispassionate our congressmen – and our leaders – have been concerning the welfare of the people they have sworn to serve.

I doubt that the article on page 15 ("How About You") will change any votes this November. As a civil defense director, I admit that my well-stocked array of plans did not have one disaster covered explicitly, one that did occur: the political desire of the President of the United States to make a name by rushing through an ambiguously worded treaty to delete the area as a U.S. entity. Some of the senators who helped him do that are still in the Senate. Some may blame them for the need for Operation Just Cause. In fact, there probably are next-of-kin from that operation who will vote again for those senators.

The dispassion reeking from page 15 reminds me of other deeds, not just Dellums cutting and cutting the civil defense budget while he wrote bad checks. Several of our air raid sirens were in good locations to warn the Panamanian public of the need to evacuate in the event of a hazardous cargo accident in the Panama Canal. Upon implementation of the Panama Canal Treaties they were in Panamanian communities. Since the sirens were property of the U.S. government, I was required to either sell them to Panama or to remove them. I was able to offer them at the lower of two costs: fair market value or the cost of removal. The sirens were removed:

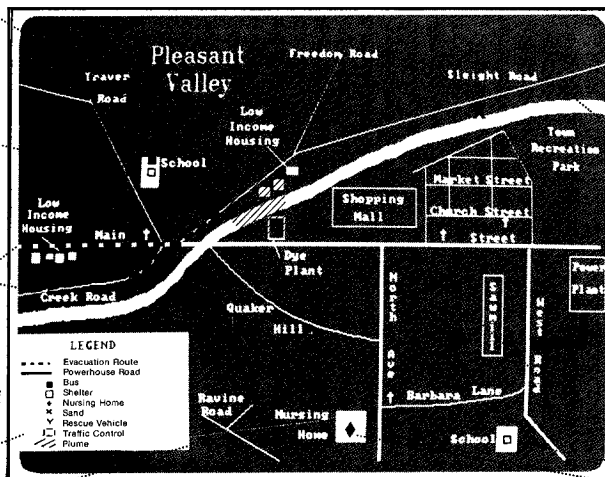
Use cross-hatch markings to track the spread of flood waters, wildfires, chemical spills, etc.

Draw evacuation routes or traffic control perimeters as red, blue, or yellow; dotted, dashed, or solid; thin, medium, or thick lines.

To evacuate an area, designate these routes as one-way outbound by blinking dotted lines.

Bring up a legend of all map symbols at any time by pressing a single key.

Zoom into progressively more detailed maps by pressing a single key.



Record all messages and locate critical incidents on the EIS Event Log.

Show all available emergency resources. One key calls up the name and details of any resource on the map.

Update your maps quickly by drawing a new route that's important to incident management.

Wherever special emergency needs exist, press one key to get the requirements, contact name, and number of people involved.

What Can The Emergency Information System Do For You? Here Are A Few Examples.

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money was more precious to Panamanian officials than preparedness.

That gave our own U.S. officials the same idea, so they not only decided to get rid of sirens but also civil defense. After my job was abolished, the toiled-over and coordinated plans were scrapped. The order was given to remove sirens on Pan-Canal operating terrain (in spite of previously repeated warnings about the need for immediate evacuation in the event of ship-hazardous-cargo accidents). The office of the director giving those orders was next to a pier. When the office was evacuated due to a leaking hazardous cargo, guess what? He gave the order to have one of the sirens (one of those being removed from communities) placed on top of his building. Later yet I was not surprised to hear that he had been caught with government merchandise in the trunk of his car; dispassion for people-one-is-supposed-to-protect is akin to proof of a felony, an intent to commit a crime.

The book, *Coldest Winter in*

*Peking*, tells how the Chinese killed one of their leaders for having a spur of the civil defense rail line under Peking end under his bedroom. Our congressmen, who cut civil-defense funds while availing themselves of shelter, know that their unprotected constituents are not so vehement.

Your summer issue, and the corroborating *Washington Inquirer*, show that there is not only a proliferation of NBC weapons today but also a greater diversity of dangerous enemies – enemies who know enough to counterfeit our money and, perhaps, buy off a few more of our congressmen to support defense cuts.

In conclusion, Mr. Murphey, keep up the good work; and, hopefully, the American people will start to listen, will understand the lessons of history, and will begin to get a little more vehement about the "leaders" and congressmen who hold themselves above the laws and the people they are sworn to protect.

Tom Strider



# TOO GOOD TO FILE

## MISSILE DEFENSE: "IMPERATIVE"

The collapse of the former Soviet Union coupled with the recent Gulf War with Iraq provides compelling evidence that defense against ballistic missile attack is more imperative than ever.

...As far as strategic and theater defenses are concerned, at least five important lessons can be learned from the SCUD-PATRIOT duel. First, reliance on only deterrence through the threat of retaliation will *not* prevent unstable dictators or terrorist nations from acquiring and using ballistic missiles. Second, it is unlikely that preemptive strikes could destroy all launchers before their missiles were sent on missions of destruction. Third, the Patriots showed, in combat, that it *is* possible to intercept ballistic missiles in flight.

### Five important lessons

Fourth, defenses do not need to work perfectly to be useful. And fifth, defenses that cost more than the attacking weapons can be well worth the price — just ask the citizens of Tel Aviv and Riyadh.

...One important lesson of the Gulf War is that we need Global Protection Against Limited Strikes as soon as possible, with improved theater missile defenses leading the way.

An irony is that many of the same critics who gave a litany of excuses as to why we shouldn't have a Patriot ballistic missile defense capability or why Patriot would never work, are now saying the very same things about strategic and improved theater missile defense....

So, recent events show that we no longer have to be defenseless against ballistic missiles. And, as Henry Kissinger wrote in the 2 April 1991 *Washington Post*, "limitations on strategic defenses will have to be reconsidered in light of the Gulf War experience; no responsible leader can henceforth deliberately leave his civilian population vulnerable."...

— Ambassador Henry F. Cooper, Director of the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative Organization, in the *NATO Review*.

## RADIATION IN PERSPECTIVE

Radiation is a pervasive natural phenomenon. It is emitted by the sun, the earth, and even by our own bodies. According to a report issued by the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements in 1987, over 80 percent of the average radiation exposure of 360 millirems (mrem) per person comes from natural sources. Medical procedures such as X-rays account for most of the man-made radiation that the average person is exposed to. All aspects of nuclear energy — from mining the uranium to operating the reactor to disposing the waste — account for less than one tenth of one percent of the radiation that the average person is exposed to from made-made and natural sources combined.

To put the amount of radiation emitted from nuclear power plants in the proper perspective, Beckmann [Petr Beckmann, publisher of *Access to Energy*] notes that a person would have to live next to a nuclear power plant for over 62 years in order to receive the equivalent dosage of radiation that he would get by taking one coast-to-coast round-trip airline flight.

The Capitol Building in Washington D.C. is so radioactive...that it could never be licensed as a nuclear power reactor site under today's nuclear standards.

...Nuclear power is at present the safest and most efficient way of producing...electricity....

— Robert W. Lee in *The New American*.

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: "WHY FEMA MUST BE KEPT AND STRENGTHENED" (EXCERPTS)

During the Carter administration, a committee within the Office of Management and Budget developed an enlightened and bipartisan plan for combining all aspects of emergency preparedness for disasters — whether wartime, man-made, or natural — into one agency.... The result was FEMA, a "Level II" organization, just under Cabinet status, reporting nominally to the president....

Clearly...FEMA's mission and its professional role must survive....

### FEMA's mission... must survive

To abolish the agency, in the frenzy of politics, would be to unlearn past lessons of public policy and ignore an overarching residual, ominous set of crisis needs.

The federal government must not, for example, write off man-made nuclear or other quasi-military threats from terrorism. Just as during the cold war, mass euphoria and wishful thinking would hold that such horror, being unthinkable, is impossible.

Preparation for such a threat must involve FEMA and probably some new alignment of other agencies, including the Department of Defense....

— Wesley W. Posvar, first chairman of the FEMA Advisory Board, president of the University of Pittsburgh, 1967-1991.

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## UPCOMING EVENTS

- Jan 20-22 **EMEX '93**, 3rd Annual Emergency Management Expo and Conference, Brooks Hall/Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, CA. Contact: (617/449-8938) or FAX (617/449-2674).
- Feb 15-16 **16TH ANNUAL HERMANN LIFE FLIGHT EMERGENCY CARE SYMPOSIUM**, Sheraton Astrodome Hotel, Houston, TX. Contact: (713/797-3590 or 1/800/231-4357).
- Feb 16-19 **ELECTROMAGNETIC PULSE (EMP) INSPECTION/MAINTENANCE**, EMI, Emmitsburg, MD. Contact: See box below.
- Feb 22-Mar 5 **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.
- Mar 8-10 **DISASTER PREPAREDNESS SEMINAR**, EMI, Emmitsburg, MD. Intro and overview of emergency management case studies, crisis management, developing emergency plans, more. Contact: See box below.
- Mar 12-14 **R. ADAMS COWLEY 15TH NATIONAL TRAUMA SYMPOSIUM**, Hyatt Regency Baltimore, Baltimore, MD. Pre-conference courses March 10 & 11. Contact: Office of International Development, MIEMSS, 410 W. Lombard St., Suite 416, Baltimore, MD 21201 (410/328-2399) or FAX (410/328-0501).
- Mar 29-Apr 2 **OCCUPATIONAL & ENVIRONMENTAL RADIATION PROTECTION**, Boston, MA. Addresses basic practices for working with radiation. Topics: atomic structure & radioactivity, ionizing radiation, monitoring and more. Reg. fee: \$1075. Contact: See May 24-28 below.
- Apr 19-21 **DISASTER PREPAREDNESS SEMINAR**, EMI, Emmitsburg, MD. Intro and overview of emergency management, case studies, crisis mgmt., developing emergency plans, more. Contact: See box below.
- May 10-14 **ADVANCED OCCUPATIONAL & ENVIRONMENTAL RADIATION PROTECTION**, Boston, MA. Topics: updated radiation protection standards, regulation inspection procedures, decommissioning & decontamination, more. Reg. fee: \$1050. Contact: See May 24-28 below.
- May 24-28 **MANAGEMENT & DISPOSAL OF RADIOACTIVE WASTES**, Boston, MA. Course provides mgmt. of low-level and "mixed" wastes. Topics: waste sources & handling, disposal alternatives and more. Accredited course. Reg. fee: \$1050. Contact: Harvard School of Public Health, Office of Cont. Education, Mark McPeak, 677 Huntington Ave., Boston, MA 02115 (617/432-1171) or FAX (617/432-1969).

For more information contact: FEMA National Emergency Training Center, P.O. Box 70274, Washington, D.C. 20024. Admissions Office (301/447-1000).

## Books & Catalogs

**TRIAGE EMERGENCY CARE HANDBOOK**, by Max Klinghoffer, M.D. 197pp, 121 illustrations, quick reference guide to lifesaving techniques. Only \$7.99 while supplies last. Discount for bulk. Order from JCD, P.O. Box 910, Starke, FL 32091. Payment with order.

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— 1985 "commodious" earth-sheltered design	\$25
— 1986 retrofit blast shelter (4 drawings)	\$25
— 1986 retrofit blast shelter, 8-1/2"x11"	\$ 9
(11 sheets)	

### BOOKS

- *Emergency Preparedness and Survival Techniques for Ham Radio Operators*, by Calvin C. Steinberger, Manuscript form 65pp + reports, maps, etc. \$19.00
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# CAPITAL COMMENTARY by Jerry Strobe

## WHAT'S IN STORE FOR FEMA?

About a month before the presidential election, the *Washington Post* ran a story on its Federal Page entitled "After Storms and Controversy, What's in Store for FEMA?" The question raised is even more pertinent today, now that Bill Clinton has been elected President of the United States.

The basis for the *Post* story was an interview granted to staff writer William Claiborne by FEMA Director Wallace E. Stickney, a gentleman who is now packing his bags along with the clutch of subordinate political appointees who aroused the ire of Senator Barbara Mikulski (D-MD) and others in the Congress. FEMA has been accused of being a "political dumping ground filled by the Bush administration with inexperienced appointees who has mismanaged the agency, misled Congress and funneled contracts to their friends," to quote the *Washington Post*.

Well, they won't have Wallace E. Stickney to kick around when the Clinton administration takes over. But the question of what to do about FEMA will remain. Recent major disasters caused by Hurricanes Hugo, Andrew and Iniki and the Loma Prieta earthquake have raised much criticism of the performance of the Federal Emergency Management Agency. In the *Post* interview, Stickney admitted that FEMA's performance "fell below public expectations" but he argued that the agency acted as swiftly as it could given its limited powers. This "limited powers" argument stems from the wording of the Disaster Relief Act in which the Federal Government steps in only after a State Governor declares that the effects of the disaster are beyond the capacity of the State to cope and requests Federal assistance. (Apparently, the Governor of Florida waited for 48 hours after Hurricane Andrew struck before calling for assistance.) Often, as in Hurricane Andrew, a major part of the visible Federal assistance is provided by the military. It is no surprise, then, that there have been persistent calls on Capitol Hill to transfer the responsibility for disaster response to the Pentagon. This pressure has generated a number of articles arguing that it would be terribly wrong to foist disaster relief and recovery onto the Department of Defense.

For example, we find an article in the November issue of *Seapower*, house organ of the Navy League, by Neil Livingstone that extols the performance of the military services in recent disasters and then argues that the only problem is that FEMA lacks "high-level access" as a non-

cabinet agency. In his view, "Although it is by title and charter the lead federal agency for addressing disasters, its principal responsibility is to serve as a coordinating agency." That is a structural concept based entirely on the Disaster Relief Act. A somewhat broader view of the matter is contained in a September article in the *Christian Science Monitor* entitled, "Why FEMA Must Be Kept And Strengthened." The writer is Wesley W. Posvar, former chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh and the chairman of the FEMA Advisory Board. Dr. Posvar quite correctly argues that the origin of FEMA during the Carter Administration was influenced by, if not based on, "an enlightened and bipartisan plan for combining all aspects of emergency preparedness for disasters - whether wartime, man-made, or natural - into one agency." Don't lose that capacity for joint planning and capabilities for both wartime and peacetime emergencies is his message.

Well, Dr. Posvar almost got it right. But he failed to mention the existence of the Civil Defense Act of 1950 as amended. That law, which was initially directed only at attack preparedness, was later amended by the Congress in its infinite wisdom (and considerable pressure from State and local emergency coordinators) to change the actual definition of "civil defense" to include preparedness for both nuclear attack and natural disasters. Thus, all the responsibilities listed in the Civil Defense Act apply to both attack preparedness and natural disaster preparedness, and these do not picture the agency as a coordinator of Federal response nor as dependent on the request of the Governors for assistance. The nub of the problem, in my view, lies in the compartmentalization that has typified FEMA all these years. It is still divided along the lines of the five agencies that were "unified" by the creation of FEMA. If those responsible for natural disaster response were to carefully read the plans for postattack recovery that exist just down the hall, they might gain some idea of how FEMA's response could earn the plaudits of the press and public.

What will President Clinton do about FEMA? Don't expect anything to happen in a hurry. The issue of emergency preparedness is surely far down his list of priorities. A likely move is to appoint a caretaker and establish a committee to study the problem for a year. Clinton has undoubtedly left his "peacenik" college days behind him but it will be instructive to see whom he appoints both to a committee and to the agency. □

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