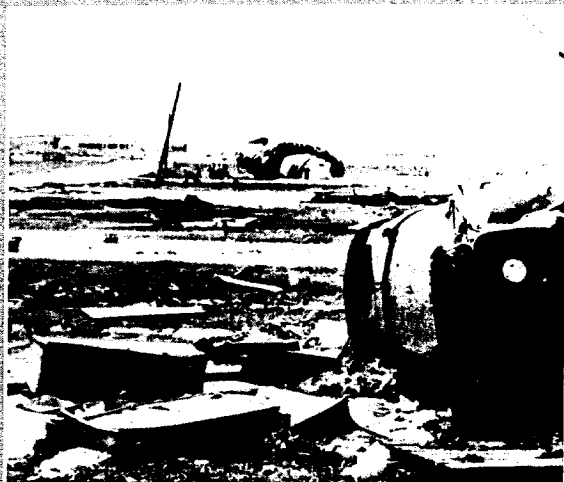


# Journal of Civil Defense



*Photos, clockwise, from top-left:  
Hurricane Camille, 1969;  
Jonesboro, Arkansas tornado, 1984;  
Nagasaki, 1945;  
Hurricane Andrew, 1992*

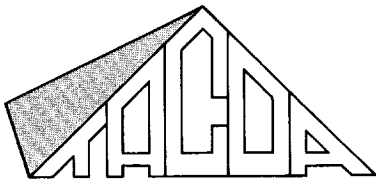
**See Editorial**

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**Back Cover**

**“Response  
to  
Rubble”**

**The American Civil Defense Association**



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# The American Civil Defense Association

# Journal of Civil Defense

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Emergency Government and Concerned Citizenry

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*Edward Teller here shows us once more the awesome choice that today – and for a short tomorrow – we as a people are confronted with: Shall we be able to establish reasonable defenses against weapons of mass destruction – or shall we wait for the death and destruction and defeat that neglect of preparedness will bring?*

# WHAT TO DO WITH GOOD NEWS?

– Edward Teller, Ph.D.

I had just finished a delightful lunch with my grandson. At the end of it, he made a statement as horrible as it was surprising: "A few years ago," he said, "I thought that the human race would not survive

the future, has escalated? To imagine the worst is all right as long as you couple your thoughts with the determination and the conviction that the worst can be averted.

We see now the beginnings of

state where violence between nations will have become as rare and as absurd as violence between individuals.

"But to do this, it will be of growing benefit to establish defenses against

**Proliferation of nuclear weapons continues as a possibility  
and proliferation of missiles is developing as a fact.**

the 21st century. I have become more optimistic. There's now a 50% chance."

Is that what our children think? And their children? Is it this far that our fear of innovation of science, of

replacing confrontation between East and West by cooperation for mutual benefit. But it is true that the fear of a cataclysm of the big conflict is being, in fact, replaced by worry of conflict on a smaller scale. Indeed, proliferation of nuclear weapons continues as a possibility and proliferation of missiles is developing as a fact.

In view of the fear of a cataclysm, civil defense appeared as a necessity. One of my reasons for advocating it was my experience that a good beginning often has a one hundred-fold payoff. And such a big payoff might even have sufficed.

Now, considering the properly reduced fears of my grandson, I will repeat my response to him. "I am firmly convinced that we will survive for better or for worse. I even predict that we shall survive for the better. To do this, we must continue to consider the worst. By being prepared for an attack from any part of the world, we may finally arrive at the

possibilities of violence. The idea of a success of violence is the main reason why violence is still planned, particularly by those people to whom power is an ultimate goal rather than a heavy obligation.

"To me, the question is no longer whether civil defense will succeed. The only remaining question is whether the success of civil defense will have to be preceded by some bitter experiences or whether, for once, reason will suffice to produce protection." □



Edward Teller, Ph.D.

Note: Dr. Teller's 1993 speaking schedule includes an appearance at the Soccorso Amico 2nd International Conference in Salerno, Italy in late June (See page 13) and also one at the TACDA Seminar in Colorado Springs, Colorado in October (See page 18).





## 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.

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## NOTES ON THE CLINTON TRANSITION

If you believe the news media, all the Republican political appointees in Washington vanished at high noon on January 20 when President Clinton took the oath of office. It wasn't quite like that in reality. Here and there throughout the government, Bush appointees were asked to stay on for a bit. In the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), all of the Bushling offices were emptied but three or four regional directors were asked to stay on. Whether they will remain is another question.

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### The Bushling offices were emptied

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So, who's minding the store at FEMA? At this writing, which is early February, the place is in the capable hands of the career civil servants, the so-called "supergrades," the Senior Executive Service (SES). In the front office the caretaker is Bill Tidball, who, as some may recall, came up to headquarters quite some years ago from Region 6 at Dallas, (or was it the underground at Denton?). Grant Peterson is gone at State and Local Programs and Support but the work is carried on by his former deputy, Dick Krimm. Other SES's have gone out to manage the majority of the regional offices.

How long is this transition arrangement going to last? FEMA is a relatively small, relatively minor agency of the Federal Government. With literally thousands of political jobs to fill in the major departments and agencies, some might think that the situation at FEMA might be around for a while. I don't believe that it will turn out that way. Indeed, the job of Director of FEMA may very well be filled at the time you read this column.

For one thing, the *Washington Post* has already noted that James Lee Witt, director of emergency management in Arkansas, has been seen "a number of times" in the FEMA building on C St. SW recently. Rumor has it (unconfirmed) that Witt has been taken on as a consultant to FEMA. This is a common procedure used in Washington to provide a job and a briefing period for prospective appointees while they are being investigated by the FBI and otherwise vetted.

Witt is not well known outside of Arkansas but has at least two things going for him. First, he comes from the arc of Southern states that always have been even-handed about preparations for both wartime and peacetime emergencies. Second, he and Bill Clinton are not exactly buddies but they are not strangers either. It is said that Clinton visited the State EOC a



number of times while he was Governor of Arkansas, which is more than most State Governors have done.

Another State Director seen in FEMA halls is Lacy Suiter of Tennessee but that is not unusual. Lacy likes to show up at Washington events and has been the spokesman for the state directors' association at various Congressional hearings. He likes to list for the Congressmen some twenty or so important functions that state and local emergency management people do to earn their keep, including chasing after escaped prisoners. Attack preparedness is never on this list. But then, he is Al Gore's boy and cannot be overlooked as a part of the new FEMA.

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### FEMA is a patient in triage

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Meanwhile, back on Capitol Hill, Senator Barbara A. Mikulski (D-MD) convened her subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee on January 27 to hear a group of "experts" tell her what to do about FEMA. "As it now stands, FEMA is a patient in triage. The president and Congress must decide whether to treat it or let it die," said R. Scott Fosler, president of the National Academy of Public Administration. A majority of the people who testified argued that the military should take over at least some of the functions of FEMA in future natural disasters. Mikulski is reported to have said that FEMA employees "are now working in a system that is clearly broken and which badly needs to be overhauled if it is to remain as the federal government's disaster coordinator." All of which suggests that James Witt and Lacy Suiter, if that be the President's desire, have their work cut out for them. □

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Note: As Jerry Strobe predicted, James Lee Witt has been appointed FEMA Director. — Ed.

*Dr. Gerald Looney, strategic analyst and past-president of Doctors for Disaster Preparedness, focuses convincingly on the problem of American leadership's failure to provide active and passive protective measures for its citizens in the face of missile inventories that could result in coast-to-coast rubble – endless blood and bodies. Dr. Looney again puts his finger on the unsavory facts of preparedness neglect. He is currently Associate Clinical Professor of Medicine at the University of California, Irvine (UCI).*

# PREPAREDNESS: “LESS IS BETTER”???

– Gerald L. Looney, M.D.

Throughout history, nations have prepared extensive stratagems to protect and support their military populations in the face of hostile attack. The priority given to this *military* protection has been absolute and universal, and there is no record in any historical text or archive of warfare which indicates any prior distinct or separate stratagems for protecting *civilian* populations, except for obvious simple measures like fortresses, castles, caves, concealed rooms, walls around cities, pulling wagons into a circle, etc.

Since medieval days with knights on horseback, there has been a sincere and chivalrous desire on the part of most soldiers to protect women and children, but never any organized system of large-scale civilian protection – until this century. However, after an encouraging start with very successful civilian protection programs during World War II, civilians themselves later turned against these programs and spurned

premise and program, so that “mutual” never existed and the unilateral program instead became Self-Assured Destruction (SAD).

This curious nihilistic phenomenon continues in many nations to the present day and is especially surprising in Western society with its strong Judaeo-Christian orientation, proud of a priority for protecting the weak and defenseless along with the admonition that “God helps those who help themselves!” This current lack of civilian interest in protecting even one’s self or family, much less school children or infirm and elderly citizens, is progressively difficult to explain when, for the first time in history, civilian populations are becoming more probable targets of deliberate and preplanned international threats than are military populations.

At the same time, civilian protection is now definitely discernible and clearly more effective and feasible than ever before. As well demonstrated by Israel in the Persian Gulf War, today the very survival of a nation and society can be at stake overnight in an international conflict, with its survival just as dependent on civilian responses with *active* (anti-missile devices for aerial and space protection) and *passive* (blast, radiation, biological and chemical shelters on the ground) citizen defenses as on traditional military responses.

Scholars have always measured the quality and humanity of a civilization by the way it cares for and protects its members who cannot care for themselves. By this criterion, several advanced democracies now rank alongside Somalia and Bangladesh at the bottom of the civil defense class, while many totalitarian countries are at the top. Therefore, as the curtain prepares to fall on the Twentieth Century, the jury on civilian protection is still out, but a scholarly review and summary of the case is long overdue and crucial for both civilian and military populations in America and elsewhere as they prepare to enter not just a new century, but a new millenium.

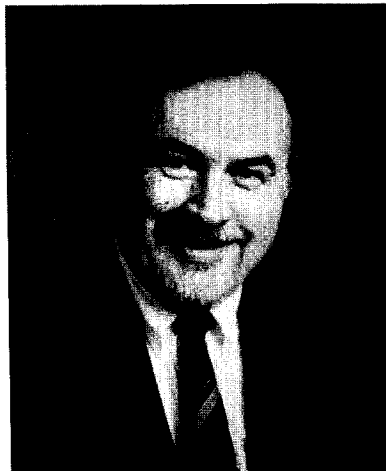
In earlier centuries, the typical world citizen had little connection with his government and no direct influence with his leaders, and he also had little or no personal involvement with his nation’s armies and navies. This was especially true in Europe where imperial rule and tra-

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**“God helps those who help themselves”**

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protection as they followed the advice and philosophy of a prominent American Secretary of Defense who advocated Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD) as this nation’s only possible defense. Unfortunately, our opponents never accepted this



*Dr. Gerald L. Looney*

dition had determined that the military officer corps would be limited to nobility and aristocracy while their troops, the common soldiers of the infantry and cavalry, came from the other side of the tracks and primarily from the economically disenfranchized and nonproductive, including jailbirds, misfits, paupers, and foreigners.

There has been no similar caste system in the United States so that there has always been a close relationship and direct involvement between its citizen, its marine, its soldier, its sailor, and now its airman.

From the singular efforts of Paul Revere and the Minutemen at the inception of this Republic, the citizen-soldiers had been the primary model for national military manpower and planning, and the ultimate control of all military action has remained in the hands of civilians, namely the popularly elected President and his appointed Secretary of Defense (formerly titled "Secretary of War"). While not as uniform and ubiquitous as the Swiss model, there nonetheless has been a more profound and persistent intermingling of civilian and military roles in the United States than in most other nations.

As threats and perceptions have changed, so the role of the U.S. military has changed, sometimes ahead of and often behind the changing international scene. For most of America's history, large-scale military conflict from external threat was felt to be unlikely, and this was reflected in a military system best described as underfunded and understaffed by a Congress which seemed to feel that less is better until the presence of a real threat could be convincingly demonstrated.

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### **A Congress which seemed to feel that less is better**

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However, with the incredible demand and change precipitated by World War II, there has continued such steady progress in U.S. military manpower preparedness and technologic advances that even before the middle of this century American military forces ranked among the best in the world, and there has been no diminution of this ranking over the next half-century although active efforts are underway in

Congress to reduce the size and support of this once unequalled force. Likewise, there has been no diminution of the direct connection of this military to its citizen base and civilian boss (the President), and virtually every American household has experienced directly this nation's military responses by providing a parent or child to the U.S. Armed Forces.

The startling fact is that virtually none of these American households has experienced any recent civilian response of this nation to provide citizen protection, even though concomitant with the earlier military progress had come a parallel social and governmental evolution leading to the conception and birth of a civilian counterpart – a soldier-citizen named "Civil Defense."

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### **A soldier-citizen named "Civil Defense."**

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The first civil defense program in this country was initiated by President Roosevelt near the outset of WW II, led by the irrepressible mayor of New York, Fiorello La Guardia, with a virtual army of soldier-citizens called "Air Raid Wardens" who prepared citizen protection against naval bombardment or air attack. Once the immediacy of war had passed, civilian interest and support began to fade, although President Truman and Congress provided strong leadership and continued Cold War preparedness through the 1950 Federal Civil Defense Act. Following the Korean War, further erosion of public support occurred during Eisenhower's terms – until President Kennedy began a vigorous effort to reverse this slide and in the early Sixties began to develop public support for the development of this nation's most comprehensive shelter program.

This effort was led by his hand-picked Robert S. McNamara (SecDef) who was renowned for his analytical abilities and technologic prowess in the automotive industry – and by two-fisted Washington lawyer Stuart L. Pittman as national Director of Civil Defense. Tragically, President Kennedy was assassinated before his plans could be fully developed and initiated, and his successor had much different priorities for funds and programs although he

continued with largely the same cabinet officers. (Except that Stuart Pittman resigned.) Since the enduring Secretary of Defense appeared to have no knowledge of knights or horses (he left Ford in 1960, and the Mustang was not introduced there until 1964), he was unencumbered by chivalry and easily changed horses in midstream by taking citizens out of shelters and deliberately placing them unprotected in their homes and offices. For the first time in history, an American leader advocated the official policy of putting women and children in front of knights and soldiers to become literal pawns in international political chess. Through a strange twist of malevolent fate, his efforts were greatly assisted by a new group of physicians (Physicians for Social Responsibility) who promoted British fiction as American fact.

Using a completely false record of alleged shelter failure during the Hamburg fire storm, these zealous physicians convinced the public that everyone in Hamburg's shelters died in "instant crematoria" and that the only survivors were people who had fled the shelters. The SecDef and the zealous physicians did not want to be bothered with facts so diametrically opposed to their dramatic thesis, so they ignored and suppressed the truth that shelters provided superb protection – *with not one fatality*.

Unfortunately, the public accepted the disinformation as factual and proudly marched to the front of this crusade, pushing knights and soldiers to the back as civilians turned against civil defense with a vengeance and ridiculed and attacked anyone who dared to support it. One of the supreme ironies of the turbulent Sixties was that by espousing MAD and rejecting civil defense protection, the anti-war activists actually freed up allotted civil defense funds to support the very war they were protesting.

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### **The biggest leadership failure in Twentieth Century America**

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As the specter of global nuclear war now appears to fade into the background, and limited regional

conflict or terrorist single nuclear weapon attack become the most likely threats, all nations will have to reexamine their military and civilian stratagems for the future. In this nation, the myth-guided nihilism of MAD is so ingrained that profound and persistent leadership will be required to correct it. One of the biggest leadership failures in Twentieth Century America is found in civil defense where public spokesmen seem to have adopted the stratagem of an earlier nameless and ageless leader who confessed as he saw a crowd surging past: "There go the people, and I must follow for I am their leader!"

Thus, except for a brief surge of interest and activity for a couple of decades during and following WW II, the one virtually unchanged national response has been the consistent delay and disregard for direct citizen protection. This has remained *unimproved* even though the American citizen at the beginning of this centu-

ry would have ranked near the bottom of any Risk-List of nationals facing potential hostile attack and by the end of the century would move to nearly the top of such a list. Discussion, or even description, of this paradox rarely appears in public print or debate, and the topic has virtually disappeared from defense literature over the past three decades.

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### To "provide for the common defense"

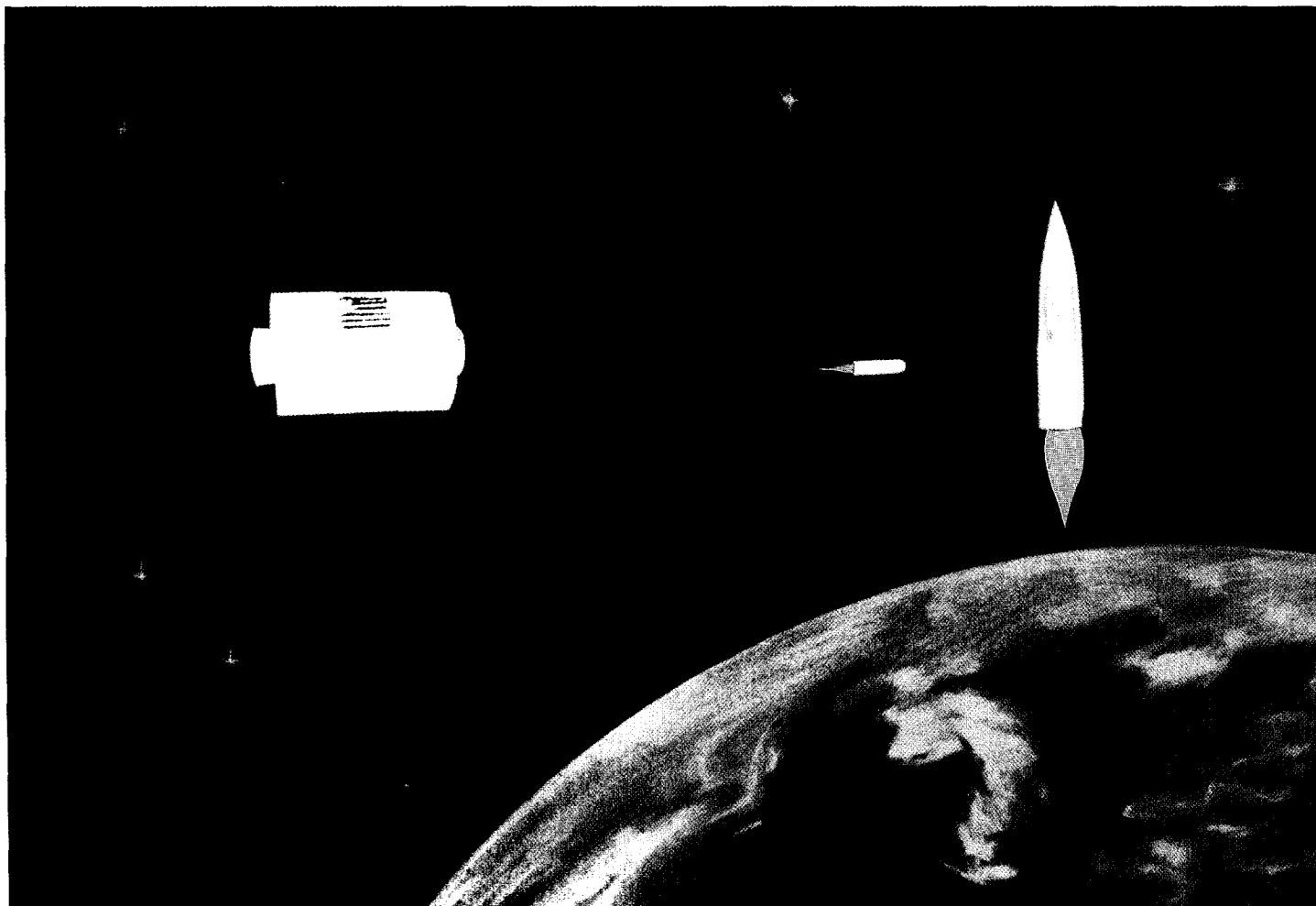
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Mark Twain seemed to have anticipated this kind of situation a century earlier when he observed about a failing controversial subject of his day: "The researches of many commentators have already thrown much darkness on this subject, and it is probable that, if they continue, we shall soon know nothing at all about it!" A review of this particular preparedness phenomenon is long

overdue, particularly in an era of global glasnost and perestroika. A renewed discussion and debate about civilian protection and preparedness may avert one of the most profound deficiencies in the defense legacy being left by misled American physicians for the next century.

The founders of this nation were from civilian pursuits, with few professional military men among them. But they clearly felt that while the citizenry had the right to take up arms against the yoke of an oppressor, the Republic itself clearly had the responsibility to protect all citizens from an external aggressor, and they specifically defined a constitutional requirement to "provide for the common defense."

For generations, this common defense was felt to be adequately provided by the regular military services and programs alone. This began to change in this century with the advent of airborne assault and



*Space defense vehicle engages (and destroys) Intercontinental Ballistic Missile in its boost stage.*



attack, initially the aerial threat being combined with traditional armies and navies and then later becoming a separate program and activity and requiring separate plans for defending vulnerable domestic targets and civilian populations far removed from traditional conflict and battlefield trenches. The first nation to appreciate and act on this new reality was Hitler's Germany. As the potential and power of the Wehrmacht's Luftwaffe was realized, the Third Reich also comprehended the need to *defend* against this new threat. In one of the best kept secrets of WW II and then carried over in the subsequent Cold War, extensive analysis produced a maximum of criticism and disparagement about the ineffectiveness of strategic bombing by the Allies, and a minimum of appreciation and credit for the unexpected and surprising effectiveness of the shelters and protection prepared by

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### **Hitler's Germany... unexpected and surprising effectiveness of the shelters**

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the Nazis against this unprecedented massive bombardment. This denigration of European bombing effectiveness was completely reversed in Japan at the end of the war when the analysts as well as the general public were overwhelmed by the flash and blast of the new atomic bombs, but totally failed to realize that the two nuclear attacks in Hiroshima and Nagasaki caused fewer destroyed buildings and deaths than a single conventional incendiary raid on Tokyo four months earlier. Once again virtually everyone failed to appreciate the sheltering effectiveness of earth, bricks and steel as people in sub-basements and underground tunnels survived unharmed even at the epicenter ("ground zero") of the atomic blast.

During the postwar era, few realized that improved shielding and protective designs were virtually able to contend with the widely acclaimed escalation of weapons and surface destruction. (The value of being "dug in" was again demonstrated by Iraq in the 1990 Persian Gulf War. And again in 1993 Iraqi targets were difficult to deal with because of the simple expedient of

protective fortifications.)

Led by Switzerland and Scandinavia, several nations maintained aggressive plans and preparations against the new superweapons, while active members of the Nuclear Club remained split over the issue. The Soviet Union and China began and maintained major national efforts in civilian protection, France vacillated with fitful efforts, and the United States and Great Britain became mesmerized by the individual mushroom cloud until they could conceive only of fields of mushrooms in an Armageddon of complete nuclear war and eventually dropped all civil protection, even against accidents with their own weapons or limited tactical or terrorist attacks with one or two nuclear weapons.

Never until the Twentieth Century had this nation or any nation seen its civilians become parties and inadvertent participants in the conflicts of war, and never before had homes and gardens become targets of sudden and unpredictable attack from the sky. Finally, never before had the world experienced such multi-national conflict which literally circled the globe, and never before had open democratic societies faced such powerful and determined closed totalitarian dictatorships.

Needless to say, the origin and evolution of this century's threats are just as important to understand as its disintegration and devolution, an observation already confirmed in history books by prior powerful empires. Such reviews can now provide much more depth and detail than ever before. The recent revelations and apparent openness in Moscow may nearly invalidate Winston Churchill's originally valid judgment that the Soviet Union was truly "a riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma," an unintentional tribute to the success of Bolshevik efforts to obscure and disguise their aims, efforts and intentions within the Soviet Union and throughout the world.

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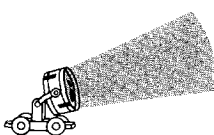
### **Never before... attack from the sky**

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When Mikhail Gorbachev in June 1991 ignored the prior 1974 ABM treaty and requested the West to develop better space defense tech-

nology so that he (and any other national leader) could be alerted immediately of any potentially hostile missile launches toward Moscow from remote republics or China, and when Boris Yeltsin in early 1992 suggested that America and Russia work together as friends and allies in developing active limited strategic defenses – a modified SDI that would protect Russia and others against intermediate-range missilery, and even requested future consideration for his nation's joining NATO, the entire world assumed this was totally unpredictable and without historical precedent. Both nations have been so obsessed by Bolshevism and Communism that they have forgotten (and recent generations have never known) that the peoples of Russia and America have an early and long history of amity and cooperation, a history virtually devoid of hostility or conflict until the October Revolution of 1917.

However, during this current century, the United States experienced more severe and sustained competition with its former friends and purported WW II "ally" and more threat of massive and total warfare with Soviet armed forces than with any other empire in history, except perhaps for brief episodes with the British in the 18th and 19th centuries. Now the pendulum is once again in motion and currently is clearly on the positive/friendship side; whether it will continue to swing is beyond knowing with certainty, and where it could eventually stop is equally uncertain. Similarly, there are moving pendulums in the Middle East and Far East, and Werner Heisenberg's "Uncertainty Principle" is beginning to appear as valid in politics as it is in physics. In such an abundance of uncertainty, perhaps the only thing which can be stated with certainty is that American civilians remaining *totally unprotected* are too tempting a target for a multitude of troublemakers, and they are certain to invite attack, probably when we least expect it. We can also predict with certainty that when that attack occurs there will be a national wailing and gnashing of teeth in a massive manhunt for scapegoats. If the pendulum is still operating at that time, the pendulous finger of fate will alternately point at the real culprits: the nation's leaders and the nation's citizens. □



## REAGAN RECEIVES ASCF AWARD

Former President Ronald Reagan was recently presented with the American Security Council Foundation "National Security Leadership Award for the Cold War Era."

At a luncheon following the presentation at Reagan's office in Century City, California it was agreed that the groundwork can be laid to make the 21st Century "famous for peace and freedom."

John Fisher, American Security Council President, observed: "But this can come about only through U.S. leadership. The U.S. alone has the special strengths both to lead and to articulate the common interest. We can do so, however, *only if we are strong ourselves...*[italics added]."



## EMERGENCY GUIDELINES AVAILABLE FROM FEMA

Four information-filled folders are now available from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) which give valuable guidance in emergency situations. They represent a handy gift from the FEMA office of the Bush Administration to the FEMA office of the Clinton Administration. Each one is entitled "Introducing the Emergency Public Information Library." Separately, they are:

- (1) Press Kit
- (2) Backgrounders and Fact Sheets  
(These pertain to instructions on:  
Earthquakes  
Floods and Flash Floods  
Hurricanes  
Thunderstorms and Lightning  
Tornadoes  
Winter Driving  
Winter Storms  
Disaster Supplies Kit)
- (3) Radio Scripts
- (4) Video Scripts

Perhaps not surprisingly there is nothing that relates to measures to be taken in the event of wartime attack. It seems that war has been scrubbed from consideration as it has been scrubbed in the past.

But the folders have a lot of invaluable information. The set may be ordered from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Washington, D.C. 20472.

## MARC MUELLER FIRE PREVENTION AWARD OF EXCELLENCE – NOMINEES DUE PRIOR TO JUNE 1, 1993

The National Volunteer Fire Council (NVFC) and Master Protection Corporation inaugurated the *Marc Mueller Fire Prevention Award of Excellence* in 1992. The award will again be made in 1993 during Fire Prevention Week in the Fall. Its announced purpose is to honor "volunteer firefighters who demonstrate superior efforts to protect the public through a continuous promulgation or enforcement of outstanding fire prevention activities."

Nominations must be received prior to June 1 and will be judged by the following criteria:

1. Nominee must have made a major contribution or have played a key role in a significant accomplishment in the field of fire prevention.
2. Nominee must have demonstrated superior efforts in establishing goals for the protection of the public through a continuous promulgation and/or enforcement of outstanding fire prevention, fire protection or life safety programs in their communities.
3. Nominee may have developed, enforced or contributed to a specific piece of legislation resulting in increased fire/life safety.
4. Nominee may have developed or taught specific programs resulting in increased public awareness in the areas of creating a fire-safe environment.
5. Nominee may have investigated or supervised an enforcement effort which led to the conviction of a major Penal or Fire Code violator.

The nomination form (which may be obtained from NVFC, 520 Broadway Blvd., Suite 650, Santa Monica, CA 90401 – Phone: 310/451-8888) should follow the above criteria. The form may be improvised. Nominees must be volunteer firefighters from a member state of the NVFC.

Requests for further information may be made to the Marc Mueller Award of Excellence, c/o Jody Martin, Project Coordinator, Master Protection Corporation at the above NVFC address in Santa Monica, CA.

## AWARD HISTORY

The *Marc Mueller Award of Excellence* is named after volunteer firefighter Marc Mueller who energetically promoted the causes of volunteer firefighters and supported all efforts to elevate the volunteer program to its highest level. He dedicated much of his life to public service and made major strides to bring prestige, credibility and recognition to volunteer firefighters nationwide.

In 1992 the recipient of the award was volunteer Assistant Chief Brian McQueen of Whitesboro, N.Y. who was additionally recognized by his township and county – and by President George Bush and Governor Mario Cuomo.



## NEW "SPY PLANE" FLIES AT MACH 8

The *Wall Street Journal* reports that a new U.S. "spy plane" flies at Mach 8, more than double its predecessor, the SR-71.

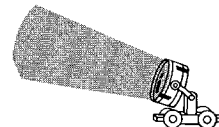
In miles per hour that's 5,280, and it means that the new plane can fly anywhere in the world in less than three hours.

The new plane, built by Lockheed, with engines by Rockwell International, is rumored to be called the "Aurora." Its price tag: \$1 billion.

The SR-71 held the world's previous speed record at 2,193 miles per hour. This plane was retired in 1990 with the explanation that satellites would be relied upon to meet reconnaissance requirements.

The new plane is apparently responsible for "airquakes" over southern California where residents have mistaken them for small earthquakes.

A public affairs office report from the Air Force denied the existence of the plane and pointed to satellites as the source of all reconnaissance work.



## CYPRUS TO BECOME ANOTHER "COMBAT ZONE"?

The world appears to be pockmarked by disorders that drag on indefinitely. Repeated efforts to end the slaughter in Yugoslavia, Somalia, the Azerbaijan-Armenia area, South Africa and other world hot spots seem only to translate into renewed conflict. The situation is hardly an omen of peace to come.

The *Cyprus Bulletin* now warns of probable warfare between Turkish and Greek forces facing each other on the island and kept from attacking by UN peacekeeping forces (UNFICYP) as these latter are further cut by withdrawal of Canada's 575-strong contingent – after recent cuts in Danish and British forces – which guard a 112-mile buffer zone.

In a recent interview with a Canadian journalist Cyprus President George Vassillou said:

If they [UNFICYP] withdraw while Turkish troops remain, we will be liable to be attacked and we may end up with a Greco-Turkish war. We don't want that, we want Turkey to withdraw and we need your help in order to solve this problem....

If the Turkish Government insists on not withdrawing its troops, I do not think that the international community can leave small Cyprus to be a prey of the superior military forces of Turkey.

Turkey's Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel said that Turkish troops could be withdrawn from Cyprus "tomorrow morning" if the safety of Turkish residents of Cyprus were assured.

Cyprus President Vassillou replied that if Prime Minister Demirel does not believe that "complete demilitarisation of Cyprus" would not work then a UN peacekeeping force could guarantee the security of "all Cypriots" – both Turkish and Greek.

The Canadian UN troops in question – 575 strong – are scheduled to leave Cyprus in September 1993.

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## "PORK BARREL" INFORMATION AVAILABLE AT BARGAIN PRICE

Revealing information on congressional "pork barrel" waste may be obtained by sending for "Wasting America's Money II" from:

CSE  
470 L'Enfant Plaza SW  
East Building #7112  
Washington, D.C. 20024  
Cost: \$2.

(Information from Lee Bellinger's newsletter *The American Sentinel*, Capitol Hill Publishing Company, 65 Conduit St., Annapolis, MD 21401.)

□

## ICDO OFFERS TRAINING COURSES FOR TOP CIVIL DEFENSE STAFF

The International Civil Defense Organization (ICDO), based in Switzerland, offers advanced civil defense courses for "senior civil protection staff" responsible for disaster operations.

The courses, from two to four weeks in length, are given at various locations and in several languages. Cost to participants from ICDO member states (there are 41 of them throughout the world) ranges from \$1,000 to \$2,000, which includes lodging, meals and all course equipment. For students from non-member states (most Western countries are in this category) registration ranges from \$2,400 to \$4,000.

For further information contact:

ICDO Permanent Secretariat  
10-12 chemin de Surville  
1213 Petit-Lancy/Geneva  
Switzerland

□

## SEARS MARKETS NEW DISASTER PREPAREDNESS MOBILE CONTAINER KIT

Contained within a 45-gallon mobile container Sears is now marketing its "Disaster Preparedness Mobile Container Kit" for use after disasters when victims are "on their own" for an extended period of time.

Contents of the kit include:

- (1) a "Trauma Kit" which includes emergency medical supplies
- (2) Emergency hand tools
- (3) Rescue equipment (hard hats, goggles, dust masks, flashlights, safety vests, etc.)
- (4) Debris removal tools (shovel, ax, hacksaw, hydraulic jack, rope, wrecking bars, etc.)

Among the items of other emergency gear are an AM/FM radio, emergency blankets, water purification tablets, a portable toilet, and a

number of other items designed to provide emergency help to disaster victims.

Says Sears' promotional folder:

This kit will provide you with first aid supplies for the injured, protective wear for a search team, hand tools for securing utilities, entry and debris removal tools for rescue, plus other essential emergency gear.

The kit is suggested for schools, malls, stores, factories, office buildings, highrises, public buildings or any occupied structure that could entrap or injure its occupants.

And even for the shelter owner – why not?

The complete kit sells for \$695. For further information contact:

Sears Industrial Sales  
23052 Stearn Cr.  
El Toro, CA 92630

Or call 1-800-776-8666

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## NUCLEAR POWER RADIATION – NEXT TO ZILCH

Again, Dr. Petr Beckmann in his *Access to Energy* newsletter gives an account of radiation exposure sources affecting the public. Here they are:

- Natural background – 81%
- Nuclear medicine – 15%
- Consumer products – 3%
- Other – 1%

Included in "other" is radiation from nuclear power. This is 0.1%.

Dr. Beckmann is largely responsible for presenting factual information on numerous scientific questions, including radiation. (*Access to Energy* address: Box 2298, Boulder, CO 80306.)

□

## POCKET ALARM SIGNAL OFFERS EMERGENCY PROTECTION

A Chinese-manufactured pocket or purse alarm – it fits in the palm of a hand – is now being marketed by A&D Associates, P.O. Box 52089, Philadelphia, PA 19115.

At the flick of a switch the alarm – a piercing attention-getting, discordant shriek – obviously calls for help, scares a would-be attacker.

A good companion for a concealed small weapon.

The alarm signal is powered by two AA batteries. It can be purchased from shipper for \$9.95 plus \$3.00 for shipping and handling.

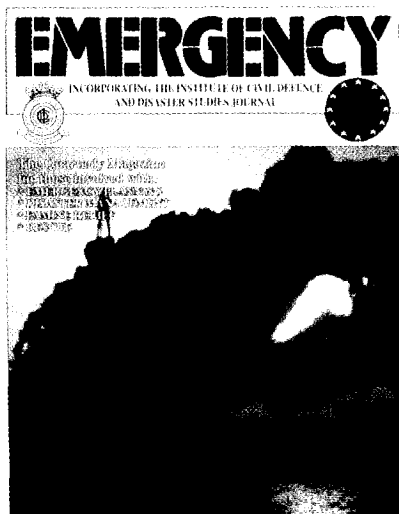
Through the 20th Century America's ties with the United Kingdom have been close. With the launching of the new quarterly magazine *Emergency*, Britain's Institute of Civil Defence posts another landmark advance in the field of disaster preparedness.

# BRITAIN'S NEW QUARTERLY: EMERGENCY

**T**he awesome cover of the first issue of the United Kingdom's new *Emergency* quarterly publication is more than enough to catch the eye and demand attention and thorough examination. (See illustration, below.)

Much more can and should be said and the new *Emergency* staff says it best in its new publicity flyer:

- *EMERGENCY* is the new and definitive publication launched at the request of emergency planning and management agencies.
- These are the experts based in countries throughout the World, always on standby, ready to respond to disasters of every kind.



Cover Design of Great Britain's New  
*Emergency Management Quarterly*.

- Disaster Management is a vital area of research and response both in the United Kingdom and abroad. Time is of the utmost importance in identifying and reacting to problems. The consequences of which can often lead to widespread destruction or even loss of life.
- Famous disasters which are never very far from peoples' thoughts must include the tragedy which befell the Piper Alpha Oil Rig, the Hillsborough Football Stadium incident, the Kegworth and Lockerbie Air Disasters, the fire at Kings Cross Station, the floods at Towyn and the dreadful Aberfan landslide.
- On the international scene there were constant calls for help ranging from earthquake, tornado and hurricane damage to famine and pollution on a mind-bending scale. Chernobyl and Bhopal were typical of the type of problem demanding expert help from other countries without time to lose.
- *EMERGENCY* will feature detailed reports written by disaster management and civil defense authorities. These reports and articles will not only analyse and explain events which have already taken place.
- They will also be looking at the global situation in its present form and address the questions of prevention and risk minimisation.
- *EMERGENCY* will be read by the people who must make decisions about how a problem is dealt with and what equipment and expertise is necessary to achieve that aim.
- *EMERGENCY* will be received by disaster management experts in countries throughout the world. All of these people understand the importance of close communication links and are confident that *EMERGENCY* will strengthen their existing lines of communication.
- *EMERGENCY* could be the ideal vehicle for companies who specialise in designing and producing the vast army of vital equipment so often needed in dealing with natural or manmade disasters.
- Copies of *EMERGENCY* will be mailed direct to all members and affiliated members of the Institute of Civil Defence and Disaster Studies and will be circulated among other groups of interested organisations, volunteers and advisors.
- For further details on how your company can be represented within the pages of *EMERGENCY*, contact Ian Pennington or Peter Stewart at Brodie Publishing Limited, 11-13 Victoria Street, Liverpool L2 5QQ, United Kingdom. (Tel: 011 44 51 236 7518.)
- If you believe you have an item of editorial interest, please contact Chris Heneghan at the same address or phone number.

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Subscriptions to *Emergency* are £20. At the current exchange rate of 1.42. That's \$28.40.

The first issue of *Emergency* will appear in April 1993. □

*Soccorso Amico ("Friendly Help") is a leading world rescue and civil defense organization headed by its president and founder Dr. Giuseppe Satriano from its headquarters at the Soccorso Amico Palace in Salerno, Italy.*

## SOCCORSO AMICO INVITES AMERICANS TO ITS SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN JUNE

**W**ith its highly developed rescue capabilities even further improved since its 1989 international conference, the world-renowned Soccorso Amico disaster response organization will hold its second international conference at its headquarters installation in Salerno, Italy June 26-28 (with June 25th and 29th being designated as arrival and departure days).

"We were highly honored by the attendance of Americans in 1989, and we look forward again to being warm-hearted Italian hosts to more Americans this year, 1993," said Dr. Satriano.

The agenda for the conference, now being finalized, will feature the best international rescue authorities and civil defense analysts worldwide. The finalized agenda will be available for distribution by April 1st. Firm speakers as of mid-February are several leading European disaster response analysts and Americans like Dr. Edward Teller of H-bomb fame and Charles Wiley, top-flight war correspondent and political analyst.

Site of the conference is again the palatial Soccorso Amico headquarters located on the Via Generale Clark in Salerno.

The registration fee of \$250 includes the Gala Dinner, three luncheons and all coffee breaks during the conference. The official hotel is the fabulous Lloyd's Baia in neighboring Vietri, perched on the side of a mountain that drops precipitously into the Mediterranean Sea. Room reservation fees are \$47 single and \$80 double (this varies slightly with the lira-dollar exchange rate).

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**Perched on the side of a  
mountain that drops...  
into the...sea**

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Soccorso Amico, as *Journal* articles have testified, boasts highly specialized members which in addition to physicians, nurses and emergency medical technicians include parachutists, deep sea divers, mountain rescue experts, helicopter pilots and other trained rescue operations personnel. Add to this a southern Italian hospitality that charms the visitor and makes him feel totally "at home."

Sightseeing in the Salerno-Costa d'Amalfi area is a continuous adventure. Pompei, Capri and an endless string of special attractions wait to charm the visitor. For further information, registration, etc. contact:

Soccorso Amico  
Via Generale Clark  
84100 Salerno  
Italy  
Phone: 011-39-89-335730  
FAX: 011-39-89-337596



*A fishing village along the Amalfi Coast, which lies immediately west of Salerno. The conference hotel, Lloyd's Baia, hangs from a cliff that is perched over the Mediterranean Sea.*



Walton McCarthy, president of Subterranean Technologies Inc. (Subtech), is a graduate of the Underground Shelter Technology (UST) program at the University of Wisconsin. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, The American Society of Testing and Materials, The American Society of Quality Control, the Fiberglass Fabrication Association, and serves on a technical advisory board for The American Civil Defense Association.

# WHO NEEDS A SHELTER ANYWAY?

— Walton McCarthy

**D**ismantled nuclear weapons in combination with displaced nuclear weapons experts from the former Soviet Union have formed a combination making nuclear weapons available to terrorists who are able to pay. The reduction of the nuclear, chemical and biological arsenals of the U.S. and Russia nurse a growing threat of nuclear confrontations from dispersed potential belligerents including Iran, Iraq, Syria, Libya, Algeria and North Korea. The CIA estimates that over 20 countries will have long-range ballistic missile capabilities by the year 2000.<sup>1</sup>

The fact is that neither START (Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty) nor the Washington agreements require the United States or Russia to destroy their nuclear warheads, just to disassemble the warhead and to store the various parts in warehouses.<sup>2</sup> When nuclear warheads are dismantled, tons of plutonium and highly-enriched uranium (HEU) may be subject to theft or sale. Thus the emergence of the "Nuclear Black Market."

How much HEU and plutonium would be required to make a small atomic bomb? It takes only 15 kgs (33 lbs) of HEU and 6 kgs (13 lbs) of

plutonium to make a small atomic bomb. In terms of volume, 15 kgs is a little larger than a softball, and 6 kgs is approximately the size of a softball. The material in the Russian arsenal which is estimated to be released in just the next few years is 300,000 to 500,000 kgs of HEU and 60,000 kgs of plutonium. This is enough to make 10,000+ atomic weapons.

There are numerous problems in storing weapons components. The first is that it takes a very special storage facility to warehouse nuclear warheads and/or nuclear components. In June of 1991 Boris Yeltsin asked the U.S. for \$300,000,000 to build a nuclear warehouse near Tornsk in Siberia to store more than 100,000 nuclear weapons components. The U.S. approved \$15,000,000 to research such a project. Even if the U.S. were to grant such an expenditure, it will take years of study, years of engineering. And when all this is finished it would take at least five years to build it.<sup>3</sup> Until adequate funding is provided, much of the nuclear fuel will have to remain intact in the warheads.

Secondly, it takes extremely sophisticated security measures to guard the weapons components, which requires large and continuous financial burdens. The third problem is that no inventory of Russian warheads has yet been drawn up, and some may be missing already.<sup>4</sup> The fourth problem is that the supply of HEU, which can be turned into fissionable material for nuclear reactors, is greater than the demand, so warehousing must still be employed. An even greater problem is finding other uses for plutonium, which few

Walton McCarthy's research started in 1978 when he was privately funded for educational research. This formed the basis for his first book, *The Nuclear Shelterist*. He thereafter founded Subtech Inc. and wrote the textbook *Principles of Protection (POP)* — "The U.S. Handbook of NBC Weapon Fundamentals and Shelter Engineering Standards." Mr. McCarthy has designed and built over 200 shelters using steel, concrete, wood and fiberglass. Some of his technical contributions to the engineering and civil defense field include (1) developing a new rating system for shelters to determine radiation doses known as the Total Rems in Shelter (TRS) system, (2) developing the Overpressure Choking theory to negate the use of blast valves, (3) introducing fiberglass structures composed of multiple compound curves designed to resist external asymmetrical static, and dynamic and shock loading, (4) incorporating emergency escape methods.

The fifth edition of POP — which is due out this month — updates the world threat of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and covers targeting of electric generating plants by terrorists. This edition also has formulas for sizing anodes for those people building steel shelters plus a greatly expanded radio section, field data of temperature, moisture and ground movement for ES10 shelters located in various parts of the country, and many other additions.

Subtech has just finished retooling for the ES10 disaster shelter which is now virtually all fiberglass. The steel command station has been upgraded to a seamless structural fiberglass unit with a small steel cap at the ground surface to resist fire, hand grenades and gunfire. The new ES10 has a "Long Term Package" which includes a 6-bin food bank holding one ton of various grains and legumes, and a methanol tank sized to cook all the contents of the food bank.

McCarthy, the 40-year-old author and native New Yorker, resides in Northwood, New Hampshire with his wife, son and daughter. Needless to say, he is a strong believer in self-sufficiency and planning.

nuclear reactors can use, and reprocessing it is not economical. The fifth problem is that there is not enough storage space or funding to dismantle the nuclear weapons in the ground today.

In theory 6,000 warheads are to be removed under the 1991 START. An additional 8,200 U.S. and Russian warheads are due to be removed by 2003 based on the June 1992 Washington agreement by George Bush and Russian President Boris Yeltsin. Russia could possibly dismantle up to 2,000 warheads per year if it had the funding. Even at this pace it would take 10-20 years to dismantle or properly dispose of all the strategic and tactical nuclear weapons that Russia spent decades building.<sup>5</sup> There are numerous disputes, on the Russian side with the Washington agreement, and the Russians are not able to shoulder any of the financial burden for destroying missile silos. Two former Soviet Republics – Russia and the Ukraine – are in dispute over who owns the 300-ship Black Sea Naval Fleet.<sup>6</sup>

U.S. intelligence analysts reported that guards at a Russian missile base abandoned their posts to try and get food. In another situation, guards left their post to go fishing because they were out of food.<sup>7</sup> Col. Gen. Mikhail Kolesnikov, Chief of Staff of Russian Ground Forces, warned that disintegration of the armed forces could lead to "catastrophic consequences...not unlinked to the possibility of losing control of nuclear weaponry."

In times when food and money are so scarce, people are forced to do things that they may not ordinarily do. What would the average person do if he and his family were literally starving and someone offered him and each person in the community all the food they could eat and \$10,000 each if community members simply turned their heads while a warhead was removed and transported away?<sup>8</sup> During the failed August 1991 coup, control of the launch codes for strategic nuclear weapons were in the hands of the plotters for 78 hours. Although the Russians have gone to great pains to reassure the West that nuclear command and control systems remain stable and safe, the main concern is still control over its nuclear weapons.

In the midst of "confused current circumstances when Russian ground forces pull back or redeploy from republics, tactical warheads could fall into the wrong hands," said retired Lt. Gen. William Odon, former head of the National Security Agency. Some 3,000 tactical nuclear weapons are stationed in republics other than Russia.<sup>9</sup>

In early 1991, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General Colin Powell stressed to Congress that civil war in Russia represents a major threat to the United States. General Powell stated: "Whatever the future state may look like, the land of the Czars and Commissars, after all is said and done, will still possess by far the strongest military force on the Eurasian land mass. The Soviet Union, now and in the future, will remain the one country capable of destroying the United States in less than 30 minutes."<sup>10</sup>

In 1992 former Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze stated that "civil war could ignite giant stockpiles of nuclear and chemical weapons. By intent or mistake buttons can be pushed."<sup>11</sup>

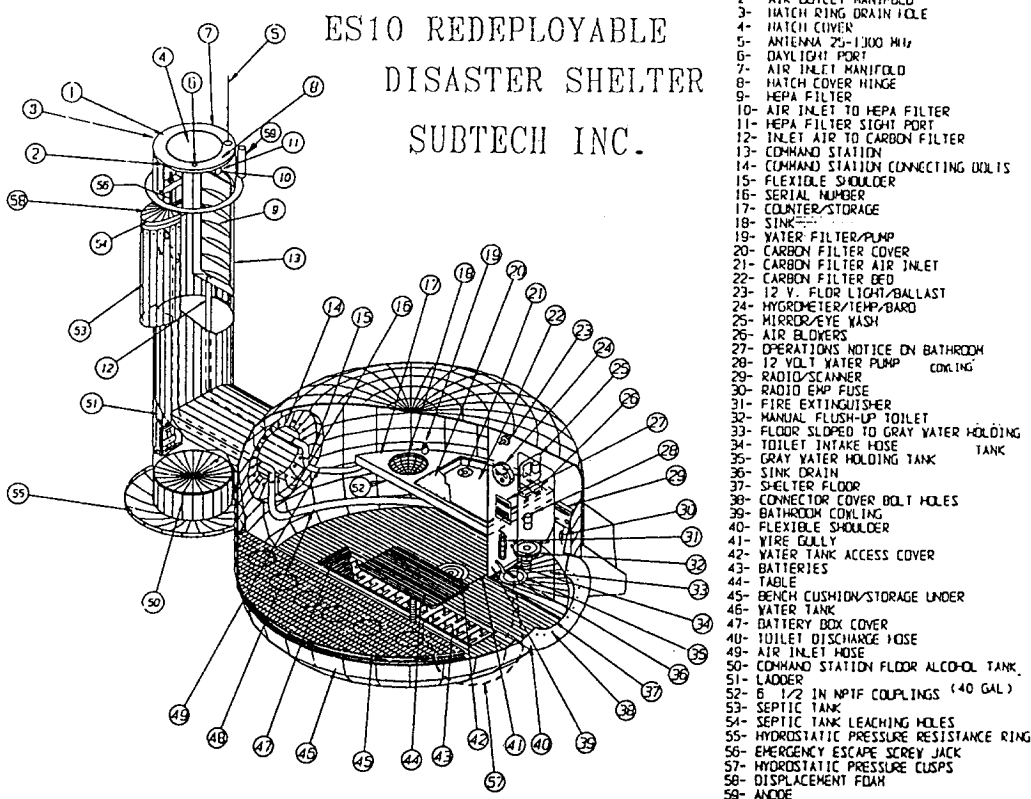
With the downfall of the Soviet Union, many smaller countries are

on the road to becoming nuclear powers. These include countries in Asia, Africa, South America and the Middle East. They are all developing long-range missiles. Keep in mind that it does not in most cases require long-range missiles to attack an enemy with nuclear weapons.

In fact, it doesn't require a missile at all. A small nuclear weapon can be carried and delivered in a child's day pack and left to be remotely detonated. □

## References

- (1) *High Frontier Newswatch*, June 1992
- (2) *U.S. News*, 11-02-1992, page 54
- (3) *U.S. News*, 11-02-92, page 54
- (4) *U.S. News*, 11-02-92, page 54
- (5) *U.S. News*, 11-02-92
- (6) *Time*, July 6, 1992, page 18
- (7) *High Frontier Newswatch*, January 1992
- (8) Reported by political customers of Subtech, October 1992
- (9) *High Frontier Newswatch*, January 1992
- (10) *High Frontier Newswatch*, January 1992
- (11) *High Frontier Newswatch*, January 1992



TACDA and the Journal of Civil Defense have for over 25 years stressed the overall importance of PREPAREDNESS as the major factor in minimizing death and destruction in disasters of all kinds. Here a professional engineer report (11 pages) gives credence to this point of view. Communities exposed to hurricanes (and tornadoes!) along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts and elsewhere would do well to study the entire report. One reward would be the saving of lives. Another would be the minimizing of storm damages.

# HURRICANE DAMAGES NOT “UNPREVENTABLE ACTS OF GOD”

– “Summary and Conclusions” Section of “Preliminary Assessment of Damage To Engineered Structures Caused by Hurricane Andrew in Florida”

## Participants:

### APPLIED TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL (ATC)\*

Mr. Christopher Rojahn, Executive Director, ATC Coordinator

### LINDBERGH & ASSOCIATES (L&A)

Mr. Maurice R. Harlan, P.E., Vice President, Team Leader

Mr. Keith D. Galloway, P.E., Structural Engineer

Mr. Eric W. Tobias, Engineering Technician

**M**uch can be learned by studying the performance of buildings that have been stressed to the limit during a natural hazard such as hurricane Andrew. Of great concern is that we continue to observe damage that we have had the technical ability to prevent, having observed the same deficient performance before and developed an understanding of the failure mechanisms. Unfortunately, there is a significant breach between building well and building cheap and cheap usually wins out. No one bears all the blame, nor is any sector of the building team faultless; not the engineers or architects, not the building inspectors, not the construction materials manufacturers or fabricators, not the contractors, not the home builders,

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## Building cheap...usually wins out

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and not the owners. Contrary to the attitude of some, the damages suffered due to hurricane Andrew and other such natural disasters are not unpreventable acts of God. Most, if not all, failures of facilities can be attributed to some identifiable shortcoming in the design and/or construction technique that might have been foreseen and minimized. Some thoughts follow.

- Building codes and standards should be improved, but tighter codes will not solve the problem without well qualified and trained building inspectors. Improved building codes will, at best, only solve the problem for buildings to be built under the new codes. Since the life of most buildings is 50 years or more, there needs to be a requirement for upgrading existing buildings or the hazards will not be eliminated and the losses due to natural disasters will continue beyond our lifetimes.
- More observation of structures during and after construction should be done by the design team of engineers and architects, a service for which owners are generally reluctant to pay.
- Design for natural hazards should be stressed with more consideration given to deformation of the structure under lateral loads and uplift. Much greater attention to detail is required, especially to connections.
- Much of the building design is defaulted to the construction material manufacturer or fabricator. Improved standards for all construction materials are required, especially cladding and

associated attachments. The non-structural elements of buildings are just as important as the primary structure and the losses caused by their failures are probably greater.

- Contractors and home builders should be held accountable for the adequacy of their work. More frequent and thorough inspection will help. Increased requirements for licensing of contractors should be established and feed back on substandard contractor performance should be considered in license renewal. Unlicensed builder and contractor activity should be restricted.
- Owners must be required or provided with the incentive to invest the extra small percentage to build a higher standard. The small increase in cost is cheap insurance against future disaster. Insurance rates should consider quality and adequacy of construction. If an owner builds to a lower standard, he should share in the risk.

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\*APPLIED TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL, 555 Twin Dolphin Drive (Suite 550), Redwood City, CA 94065, Phone: 415/595-1542. FAX: 415/593-2320.

*Back of writer Edythe Robinson's concern of America's unconcern about war possibilities are a number of unsettling facts. One of them is that the "end of the cold war" – in itself and by itself a good thing because it spelled the end of the "evil empire" – disarmed not one of the 30,000 missiles in the former Soviet Union's inventory, many of them zeroed in on American targets (and a few reportedly transferred to the seething Middle East – where "death" to "Satan America" is demanded by chanting mobs. Robinson's candid article should help stimulate an awakening to known methods of effective defense not currently pursued in the U.S.*

# HEADS IN THE SAND?

– Edythe F. Robinson

When I was a young girl of twelve or thirteen, civil defense preparedness was still in its early stages. Both my parents and the grade school I attended in Detroit, Michigan stressed the importance of obeying the air raid siren's warnings. Every Saturday at noon the siren wailed its practice alert to make sure we citizens were aware of the sound. One weekday afternoon, while I was alone at home, I heard the siren sound. I was frightened but instinctively obeyed my training. I turned off the master electric switch in our house, checked the windows, gathered up the dog and cat and hurried down to the basement storage room my parents had designated the shelter room, complete with provisions they had stocked over a period of time. Patiently I waited for the "all-clear", although my heart was pounding and it seemed forever before I heard the siren sounding again – safe to come out.

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## They all laughed at me

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Later that afternoon I related my actions (with a great deal of self-assured pride) to my school friends. To my horror and humiliation they all laughed at me and called me "stupid" for taking the siren seriously, causing me to turn and run home to hide from their taunts. On the evening radio news I listened to the reporter commenting on the "accidental" siren alert. He went on to say that very few people had heeded the warning, a dangerous attitude to have. He said our city Mayor was praising those who did listen and

obey the siren. I felt I had been redeemed by those comforting words and of course made sure my friends were told also.

Recently, when I was invited to join the staff of TACDA I was reminded of this incident of my childhood, and also my other various involvements in defense over the years.

As I became an adult and spent many years in a military environment with my husband and family, I took the defense of my country as an accepted standard of existence, like a morning cup of coffee. It was part of me, normal, and expected. When the army assigned my husband to a European post my children and I were quickly indoctrinated in the plans of action in event of attack. We attended classes, practiced drills, took an auto route of evacuation to the sea as part of our training in readiness. Keeping a case of C-rations, water and blankets was as routine as making sure we always had a full tank of gas in our car. One really nice side effect of our rigorous training was conditioning our children to always advise us where they were every hour of the day. Since everyone did it they did it automatically, without thought.

When "we" retired and moved to Florida one of the first items on our personal agenda was to sign up for a class in Disaster Preparedness put on by the local Civil Defense group and in due course we became nuclear shelter managers, in charge of designating shelters in case of natural or man-made disasters to our area. A series of mock disasters acted out on a county and state-wide basis kept our mental reflexes active.

Although we remained concerned and active in this area, it became increasingly clear to us that "Mr. Average Citizen" was living with his collective head in the sand. Many of our neighbors found our concern of safety to be amusing, just as my childhood friends had. Over the years we as a nation had become complacent in our attitudes and this attitude became a very dangerous one which is more apparent as time goes on.

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## The menace is still with us

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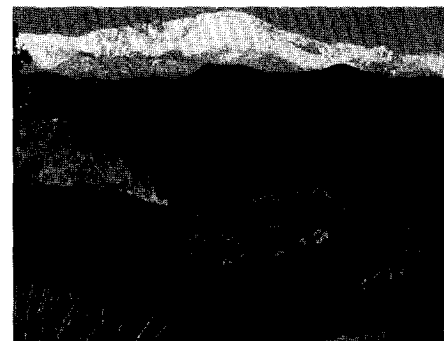
The obvious menaces worldwide that in the past warranted our need for active Civil Defense have melted away. But the menace is still with us. The fear of nuclear disaster did not disappear when the Berlin Wall fell, or when Gorbachev sowed the seeds of democracy. That menace is still out there, waiting...growing in the bosom of third world countries and unbalanced mentalities throughout the globe.

What will become of our people if a nuclear disaster strikes? Look at the results of natural disasters: Hurricane Andrew reaped more disaster in the form of looters and con artists intent on finishing the destruction of homes and lives. Their deeds were almost more overpowering than the good that was done. We need training in civil defense more now than ever. After the disaster is too late, and there will be no more "friends" to laugh at our concerns. Trying to keep the public aware and ready is a task that becomes harder each day. But we must continue to do so for the sake of all of us. □

*Fabulous Colorado Springs, nestled in the far reaches of the Rocky Mountains, cradle of America's pioneer days, proud and anxious to display its many seductive attractions offers the visitor adventures without end: Pikes Peak, NORAD, the Air Force Academy, the Pioneers Museum, Royal Gorge, Flying W Ranch, Ghost Town – other attractions – the list goes on. This exciting setting for The American Civil Defense Association's 16th annual seminar suggests that the seminar participant stay over a day or two – or a week or two – to thrill the many-faceted adventures which form a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity for the visitor. Why not send for the Official Visitors Guide (see box right).*



# 1993 TACDA SEMINAR BECKONS (COLORADO SPRINGS!)



**T**he American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) will again feature America's outstanding strategic defense analysts at its 16th annual seminar in Colorado Springs, Colorado. Host hotel, with bargain room and restaurant rates, will be the Le Baron Hotel (downtown).

## 1993 TACDA SEMINAR DATES:

**Oct. 10-13**

**Host Hotel: Le Baron Hotel – downtown Colorado Springs (free transportation to and from Colorado Springs airport)**

Some of the speakers so far are Dr. Edward Teller, Dr. Petr Beckmann, war correspondent Charles Wiley from Accuracy-In-Media, columnist and commentator Philip Clarke from America's Future, Intelligence evaluator Nancy Greene, AIDS evaluator Dr. Max Klinghoffer, and shelter expert Ed York of Boeing Aerospace. Others from the U.S. and abroad are now being lined up. (See "Agenda Outline" in column one next page.)

Access to Colorado Springs is easy. Major airlines provide frequent arrivals and departures daily (ask

your travel agent – or favorite airline).

## "Today's Challenge: Preparedness"

Theme for this year's seminar is "Today's Challenge: Preparedness" with the idea that it applies across the disaster board. Hurricanes and tornadoes, earthquakes and fire, explosion and missile attack. These risks will get a new focus in light of the new political matrix – and in light

### REGISTRATION TACDA 1993 SEMINAR, OCTOBER 10-13

Registration: \$199 (after Oct. 1: \$219); Spouse/Student \$169. Includes complete program, luncheons, banquet, receptions, coffee breaks, information.

☐ I am interested in a tour of NORAD.

TO: TACDA 1993 Seminar  
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(Tel: 904/964-5397  
FAX: 904/964-9641)

☐ Enclosed: \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
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FAX: 1-719-471-0894)

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City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) \_\_\_\_\_

**– TACDA SEMINAR PARTICIPANT –  
OCTOBER 10-13, 1993**



of surprising progress in missile technology by Third World nations.

Encouraging is the show of support for the seminar by Colorado officials and agencies. The Colorado Office of Emergency Management,

For a free 60-page full-color "Official Visitors Guide" mail a request to:  
Christine Bonati,  
Convention Services Mgr.  
Colorado Springs Convention and Visitors Bureau  
104 So. Cascade (Suite 104)  
Colorado Springs, CO 80903

for instance, promises the exploitation of its avenues of communication. A big plus.

All signs point to an unusually successful seminar in terms of contributing hard-core thinking and planning to serious emergency management/civil defense planning.

It promises to be an adventure that will live long in the minds of participants. ☐

### AGENDA OUTLINE 1993 TACDA SEMINAR COLORADO SPRINGS, CO

#### Sunday, October 10

9AM-5PM Exhibit Area Open House  
(Public invited)  
1PM-3PM Intelligence Workshop  
3PM-5PM Shelter Workshop  
7PM Welcome Reception

#### Monday, October 11

8:45AM-12:00N Seminar Program  
12N-1:30PM Luncheon Program  
1:30PM-5:15PM Seminar Program  
5:15PM-6PM TACDA Roundtable  
6PM-7PM TACDA Business and Board Meetings

#### Tuesday, October 12

8:45AM-12N Seminar Program  
12N-1:30PM Luncheon Program  
1:30PM-5:15PM Seminar Program  
6PM Reception  
7PM Banquet Program

#### Wednesday, October 13

Tours: NORAD (and choice of numerous other Colorado attractions — all of which may also be programmed by individuals or parties before and after the seminar.)

# Practical Preparedness

with John and Judy Wadsworth

A VHS Color Video Presentation

John and Judy Wadsworth, noted for their lectures on emergency preparedness, have produced this first-of-a-kind video presentation to better illustrate the problems of preparedness and how to solve them. You'll find practical help in all aspects of being prepared for whatever emergency may strike — heat, light, shelter, sanitation, food, water, organizing your family and neighborhood and 72 hour kits.

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You'll learn solutions to problems such as

- Increase food storage by 300% for approximately \$30.00.
- Store a year's supply of fuel, safely and affordably.
- Nuclear war may not be preventable, but it can be survivable for most.

This video will be extremely helpful for those who are concerned and may have the occasion to teach others about emergency preparedness.

**Special Price \$29.95**

Running time — 64 minutes

Send check or money order for "Practical Preparedness Videos" to: TACDA, P.O. Box 1057, Starke, FL 32091

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This rate applies to the U.S.A. and its Possessions. All other countries add \$6 per year (U.S. funds) for postage. Allow 4-8 weeks for delivery.

# REVIEWS

*THE PRICE OF PEACE*, by William H. Gregory. Published by Lexington Books, New York, N.Y. 1993. Price: \$24.95.

— Reviewed by Edwin N. York.

The much-publicized end of the cold war has led to many speeches and articles promising exciting benefits to social programs with anticipated resources from reduced military spending. William Gregory presents compelling arguments that hopes for a peace dividend will prove illusory. There will certainly be a series of reductions in military spending, cuts in military head counts and cancellation or slowdowns of military system procurements. The cutbacks on

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## Resulting loss of jobs... will add to...unemployment

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prime military contractors will cascade through the tiers of subcontractors and vendors. The resulting loss of jobs, plus the released military personnel, will add to the already burdensome unemployment rolls.

With the U.S. economy struggling and with manufacturers facing increasing pressure from foreign competitors there are no quick solutions to finding jobs. The large interest payments on the national debt and the still-growing annual deficit will more than absorb any possible savings from defense reductions. A second and long-term difficulty is the aggressive government action by

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## Much commercial spin-off from military programs

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competitors, particularly Japan and Europe, to promote research and development of promising marketable products. The U.S. Government sponsors much basic research and development of military equipment but has not sponsored development of consumer products directly. Fortunately there has been much commercial spin-off from military programs. When military research and development is curtailed there

*THE AMERICAN WARRIOR*, Chris Morris and Janet Morris, Editors. Published by Longmeadow Press, P.O. Box 10218, Stamford, CT 06904. 288 pages, Price \$18.95.

— Reviewed by Edythe Robinson.

*The American Warrior* is written in the style of an informal debate, with the contributors commenting from a list of questions, giving their personal viewpoints, observations and evaluations based on their own varied experiences.

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## Unable to put it down until the last page

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I began reading *The American Warrior* with my morning coffee and was simply unable to put it down until the last page. I became involved in the exchange as an active participant, alternately perching on the shoulder of first one then another of the speakers, agreeing with one stance, disagreeing with another, making the attempt to put my own viewpoint into the discussion, so immersed in the discussion I became. Making my way through the pages I recognized elements of many persons I know and care about, reliving some of their pain of loss, and thrill of accomplishment.

The various contributors, from all areas of military service, offered their own beliefs and perspectives on a variety of topics. In many areas their thoughts were quite similar, such as the sense of togetherness and comradeship, and ideas of warriorship. Lt. Gen. Richard G. Trefry, in his comments on warriors and soldiers said "To be a practicing member of the military profession is to be a member of one of the most

will be a reduction in spin-off benefits.

Everything is not completely negative. U.S. Government labs have been directed to set up cooperative actions with commercial firms and a number of joint programs are underway. Several states are sponsoring technology zones and giving start-up

respected of professions...that experience which has made the United States of America 'the last best hope' of mankind, to ensure freedom, justice, and decency for our country during my lifetime. Who could ask for more?"

There are remarkably diverse thought processes about the future, all well thought out, with the main thread running through all of the comments summed up best in the statement of Sgt. Maj. J. D. Yeats: "The warriors of the future will not be different from warriors of past wars...the difference between the warriors of the future and the warriors of the past will be the battlefield."

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## What is it like to kill someone?

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*The American Warrior* is a collection of honest, direct, answers to further questions such as: What is it like to kill someone? To fight an unpopular war? To live with memories? Answers that reveal personal commitment, beliefs, and personal pain as well as sense of pride and duty.

My favorite comment from the book was one of the shortest: In answer to the question "If you hadn't become a warrior, what would you have done with your life?", Lt. Cmdr. Michael J. Walsh answered: "I don't even want to think about it."

As the editors state in their epilogue "The truth of each contributor's piece lies in great measure in the individuality of that person's voice, in the individual mode of expression, which tends to match, and even foretell, the scope of the concerns clearly shaping each contribution."

tax breaks to new and emerging high technology firms. These actions, while beneficial, are far less than what is needed on a national scale. Unless the U.S. Government takes effective action we are likely to find that military reductions lead to difficulties rather than benefits.

**THE FEDERAL RESPONSE PLAN** (Public Law 93-288, as amended). Published by Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). April 1992. 308 pages. Available to disaster response authorities upon request to FEMA, Washington, DC 20472.

– Reviewed by Walter Murphey.

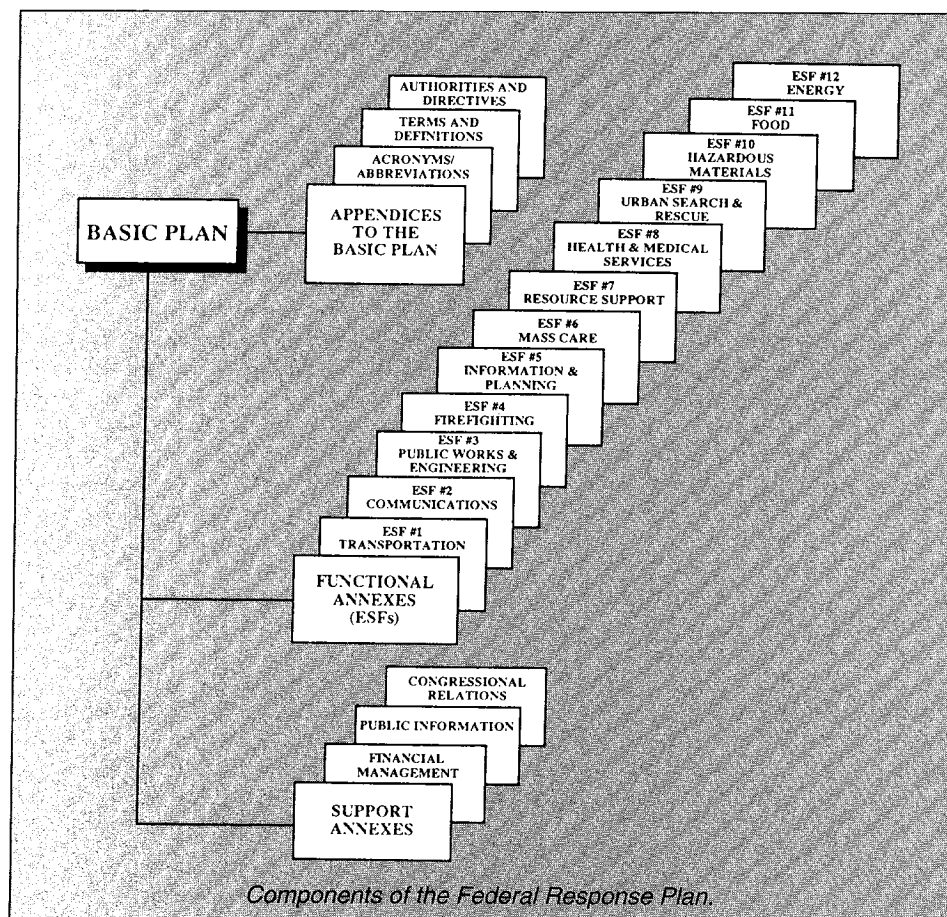
This detailed plan should be sort of a disaster response “bible” to all those involved in emergency management and/or disaster preparedness and recovery. (Except wartime missile attack.) Published four months before hurricanes Andrew and Iniki, it is based, as its cover indicates on Public Law 93-288, which is explained as follows:

The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, P.L. 93-288 as amended, provides an orderly and continuing means of assistance by the Federal Government to State and local governments in carrying out their responsibilities to alleviate the suffering and damage which result from disasters. *The President, in response to a State Governor's request, may declare an “emergency” or “major disaster,” in order to provide Federal assistance under the Act.* [italics added.] The President, in Executive Order 12148, delegated all functions except those in Section 301, 401, and 409, to the the Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The Act provides for the appointment of a Federal Coordinating Officer who will operate in the designated area with a State Coordinating Officer for the purpose of coordinating state and local disaster assistance efforts with those of the Federal Government.

Bush FEMA Director Wallace E. Stickney provides a foreword that highlights the teamwork of 27 departments and agencies designed to “supplement the State and local response efforts.”

A “Letter of Agreement” giving support to the disaster assistance concept is signed by representatives of the 27 departments and agencies.

Following this a 32-page outline of the basic plan provides information on the concept of the plan. It states that “the Plan is designed to address the consequences of any disaster or emergency situation in which there is



a need for Federal response assistance under the authorities of the Stafford Act.”

Twelve “Emergency Support Functions” are dealt with in considerable helpful detail. These are:

- # 1 Transportation
- # 2 Communications
- # 3 Public Works and Engineering
- # 4 Firefighting
- # 5 Information and Planning
- # 6 Mass Care
- # 7 Resource Support
- # 8 Health and Medical Services
- # 9 Urban Search and Rescue
- #10 Hazardous Materials
- #11 Food
- #12 Energy

These are followed by Financial Management, Public Information and Congressional Relations annexes.

Finally there are three appendices, the first which is an in-depth time-saving “List of Acronyms/Abbreviations.” A second one deals with

“Terms and Definitions.” And a third is a “Compendium of Emergency Authorities and Directives.”

Unfortunately, what the response plan does not cover with any flare are the subjects of civil defense and the Strategic Defense Initiative. It does refer to a “Statement of Understanding” (last page) on disaster responsibilities “in the event of a war-caused emergency.”

That subject needs to be greatly enlarged upon in a “Response Plan.”

A required miracle. For 1993?

## NOTICE

*World War II*, by Stephen W. Sears, reviewed in the Journal's January-March 1992 issue, has now appeared with a 1993 paperback edition. Price: \$9.95. To obtain send check or money order to:

Houghton-Mifflin Company  
215 Park Avenue South  
New York, N.Y. 10003

# REVIEWS (Cont.)

**INNER CIRCLES: HOW AMERICA CHANGED THE WORLD** by Alexander M. Haig, Jr. with Charles McCary. Published by Warner Books, Inc., New York, N.Y. 1992. 568 pp. plus notes and index. Price \$24.95.

— Reviewed by James M. Ridgway, Ph.D.

This memoir is "must" reading for all citizens interested in the performance of the United States as a world power. As a witness of, and participant in major events of the past 40 years, General Haig lights up the sky with insights on how the United States government works — or doesn't work.

Haig's account gets significant early when he was a junior officer on General Douglas MacArthur's staff in Tokyo. In sequence, then, there are Korea, Viet Nam, Chief of White House Staff in the Nixon administration, Watergate, head of NATO forces, and Secretary of State. How did Haig get into the inner circles? When Henry A. Kissinger was appointed Assistant for National Security Affairs by Nixon, Dr. Kissinger wanted someone on his staff with military experience in Viet Nam. Haig was recommended to him by Dr. Fritz Krammer of the Army Plans and Policy Division, and by Robert McNamara and Joe Califano. Once in the circle, Haig followed orders, used common sense, and delivered.

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### Haig followed orders, used common sense and delivered

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People who want a "politically correct" interpretation of history will not like this book. People with conservative views will like it. Haig himself does not think much of how the draft was applied in Korea and Viet Nam. He is no fan of "covert actions." He likes "truth" and "reality" just as much as his former boss, Dr. Kissinger, likes "equilibrium."

While some of the events discussed such as the Agnew and Nixon resignations are tense drama, the book also has some humor. J. Edgar Hoover's lecture to Dr.

Kissinger on security and Haig's advance trip to China as a "stand in" for Nixon are delightful accounts. There is also pathos, as represented by Haig's final briefing on Viet Nam before ex-President Johnson in Texas.

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### The downfall of communism represented the triumph of our system, not our values

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Civil defense gets lost in the swirl of international events and domestic politics. On page 96, in regard to the Berlin Crisis, Haig cites President Kennedy's speech in which the President called "for a \$3.2 billion increase in the defense budget and gave notice of his intention to triple draft calls and to order some National Guard and reserve units to active service — and, in an especially somber note, called on American families to build fallout shelters in their backyards. ..."

Haig's views of the future are well worth consideration by the infant Clinton administration. He writes, "Actually the downfall of communism represented the triumph of our system, not our values. Bombarded by television images of Western affluence, the people of the East became aware that our system worked as a method for distributing opportunity and wealth and that theirs did not. ..." Again, "Evolution from a bipolar to a multipolar world situation is, together with international interdependence, the controlling reality of the present and the wave of the future. ..."

In regard to the United States' future as a world power, Haig believes, "Our influence can be great, but it can never again be paramount. ..." U.S. military presence in Europe and Asia have "powerful political, economic, and social implications" and make the U.S. relevant in international affairs.

He is deeply concerned about a drift toward isolationism, warning, "A sullen unilateralism that bashes our allies and embraces economic protectionism would make the United States a wrecking force in a world



already shaken by uncertainty."

Weapons reduction notwithstanding, the former U.S.S.R. worries Haig. He writes, "Soviet imperialism was preceded by two centuries of Czarist imperialism. Both were based on militarism, and it is not beyond the realm of possibility that a new arrangement of states dominated by Russia would be driven by the paranoia and imperial ambitions that have characterized the past." Haig says Germany, Japan, and some former Warsaw Pact nations had something to recover from. Former members of the U.S.S.R. have to begin from scratch, with diversity being a key element in their modernization and acceptance of a different value system.

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### Soviet imperialism was preceded by two centuries of Czarist imperialism

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In the reviewer's opinion, in an oblique way, *Inner Circles* makes a case for a strong civil defense. Haig points out that no other nation is going to help the United States with its domestic problems or in a threatening international jam. Considering ambitions of people in government (or who want to be in government), politics and policies driven by interest groups and the media, and reluctance to face world realities, a fatal blunder is to be feared. Consequences of such a blunder makes means of civilian protection an imperative.

*PACIFIC DIARY 1942-1945, The Secret Diary of an American Sailor*, by James J. Fahey. Published by Houghton-Mifflin Company, 2 Park St., Boston, Massachusetts 02108. 404 pages. 1992. Price (paperback): \$12.95.

— Reviewed by Col. John E. Bex.

### **A FASCINATING DOCUMENT OF WORLD WAR II**

This book is unusual in several respects. One reason is that it is written by a sailor. (Usually, it is a soldier who writes a diary, for some reason or other.)

It is the diary of an ordinary sailor, giving us an account from his perspective — of a sailor, moreover, who has seen a lot of action.

It is told in a very unassuming, unpretentious manner, which makes it both more valuable and more readable. If the writer had had literary pretensions, as he might well of had

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#### **A sailor, moreover, who has seen a lot of action**

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to sustain him in the long labor, under difficult conditions, etc., it would almost certainly be less valuable. There are no references, notes, or citations or other scholarly paraphernalia whatsoever, just 404 pages of personal narration, which covers a lot of the Pacific War.

He gives us glimpses of sides of the war not well covered in the higher level accounts, perhaps because they are not experienced by the higher level people writing such accounts. Fahey says:

You learned that your days of privacy were over while you were in the Navy and they would not return until you were back in civilian life again. When you ate, slept, took a shower, etc., you were always part of the crowd. No one enjoyed sleeping in the hammocks, because they were too tight. It was like sleeping on a tight clothesline. You felt like you were going to fall out if you turned over. You felt safe on your back but you

can't sleep on your back all night. ...

The men are having a lot of trouble with skin rash from the heat. This has been going on for some time. Out here you sweat 24 hours a day, and that makes it impossible to cure the heat rash. Some of the fellows are in bad shape but the Dr. cannot help them. Some of the men's rash have turned into big sores. Many of the men have trouble with their eyes, they

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#### **Out here you sweat 24 hours a day**

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are full of pus. My eyelashes fall out and when I wake up in the morning I have to put some saliva on my eyes to loosen them because they are stuck together. Some days I have a rugged time with my eyes owing to the pain. The climate and our diet plus very little sleep are to blame for our ailments. Some of the men have their whole body covered with a rash and sores. The rash gives you no rest, it itches and it is impossible to sleep below because of the heat. It is hard to breathe and you would wake up in a pool of sweat.

There are many vivid accounts of battle, and we have the diary only because, sometimes through simple accident, his cruiser happened to survive.

The water was full of American torpedoes as destroyers from both sides attacked. The big eight-inch salvos, throwing up great geysers of water, were hitting very close to us. The water sprayed the ship just in front of our mount. There are great explosions as some ships sink very fast. We received reports from other ships that they had been hit. ... During all this action our ship was hit by two Jap torpedoes but they did not explode.

Since we now know that there were many defective American torpedoes, it is nice to know that the Japs faced the same problem.

Because of the vivid accounts and films we have seen of the Kamikaze attacks in the battle of Okinawa, many of us may not realize that Kamikaze action was strong in other areas as well.

Another suicide plane just overshot us. It grazed the 6 inch turret. It crashed into Leyte Gulf. There was a

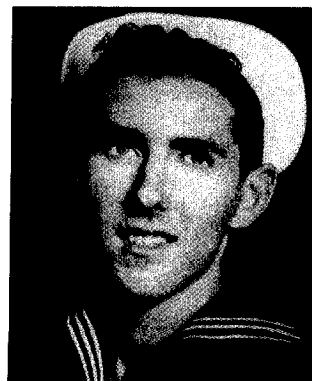
terrific explosion as the bombs exploded, about 20 ft. away. If we were going a little faster we would have been hit. The Jap planes that were not destroyed by our shells crashed into the water close by or hit our ships. It is a tough job to hold back this tidal wave of suicide planes. They come at you from all directions and also straight down at us at a very fast pace but some of the men have time for a few fast jokes. 'This would be a great time to run out of ammunition.' 'This is mass suicide at its best.' Another suicide came down at us in a very steep dive. It was a near miss, it just missed the 5 inch mount.

At other times, the author gives vivid pictures which show how different the enemy was from our enemies in all previous wars.

This afternoon, while we were south of Bougainville and just off Treasure Island, we came across a raft with four live Japs in it. Admiral Merrill sent word to one of our destroyers to pick them up. As the destroyer Spence came close to the raft, the Japs opened up with a machine gun at the destroyer. The Jap officer then put the gun in each man's mouth and fired blowing out the back of each man's skull. One of the Japs did not want to die for the Emperor and put up a struggle. The others held him down. The officer was the last to die. He blew his brains out.

The author's final assessment despite his knowledge of Japanese atrocities, is surprisingly judicious.

The Japanese are honest, hard working people who were bluffed along by their cruel leaders. They were helpless to do anything about it. It was the Military men. Their greed for power brought destruction down upon Japan.



*James J. Fahey*



# CIVIL DEFENSE EMERGENCY SERVICES LISTINGS

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Kerrville, TX 78029-1562

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FAX: 303-259-6111

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Richmond, IN 47374  
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Civil defense emergency services listings change with deletions and additions. Information on changes from readers would be greatly appreciated. Please send to: *Journal of Civil Defense*, P.O. Box 910, Starke, FL 32091. Thank you.

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

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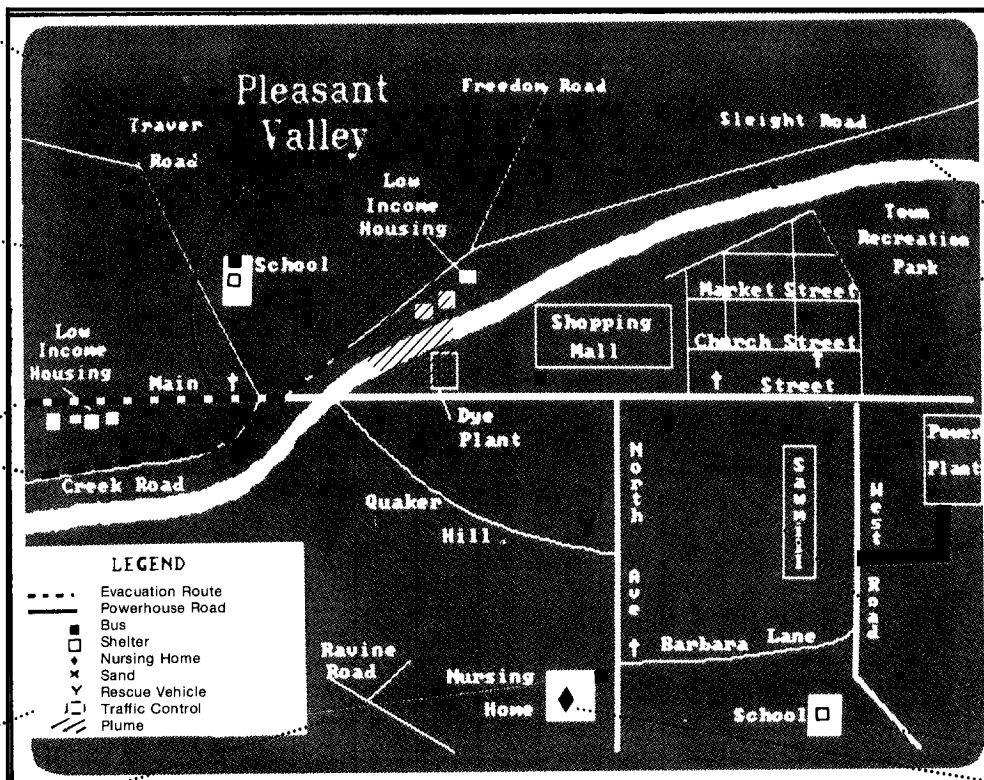
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Civil Defense Program Concept, by Jerry Strobe.

Serbia's New Concept of Civil Defense, by Simon Djarmati and Milos Opsenica.

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## PRESIDENT CLINTON – PROSPECTS FOR U.S. PREPAREDNESS

Clinton critics are many who sincerely try to bring him to account. And President Bill Clinton also has his supporters. Not unusual for a new leader.

TACDA and the *Journal*, of course, have views that relate to a tough preparedness for the U.S.A., one similar to that of other countries who have embraced the peacekeeping value of strong defense. And they want, where possible, to site Clinton policies in line with such preparedness. This positive Clinton attitude was reflected in the *Journal's* winter 1993 editorial. It took a quote from a Clinton campaign statement in the October 1992 issue of *The Officer* (a Reserve Officers Association publication). We cite again:

One of the most dangerous new threats is the spread of military technology, especially weapons of mass destruction. We can't afford to wait until a host of Third World nations acquire full arsenals of First World weapons....

I am running for President because I believe that a strong America – strong in arms, strong in values, strong in wealth, strong in will – remains the world's best hope.

This can be interpreted as meaning that active and passive defense measures – their upgrading – are part of the Clinton program.

At least, without any guarantees that's a fervent hope.

\*

The *Journal's* winter edition also featured a letter to President Clinton strongly encouraging his attention to homeland defense. That it never got to then-President-elect Clinton is no real surprise. Perhaps it is a surprise that the bureaucracy (which President Clinton is apparently going to streamline) got around to providing an answer over two months later. The answer, to TACDA president Dr. Max Klinghoffer read:

Thank you so much for your input. As you know, a transition team has

## BEHIND THE HEADLINES –

**February 23 radio commentary by Philip C. Clarke – sponsored by America's Future, Inc., P.O. Box 1625, Milford, PA 18337. Tel: 717/296-2800 (for free complete copy).**

...According to retired Lt. Gen. Daniel O. Graham, director of High Frontier, the pro-SDI think tank, "The new names now being bandied about in Washington to head up the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization (SDIO) spell disaster for efforts to protect ourselves and our allies from the growing ballistic missile threat." Prominently mentioned,

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### New names...spell disaster

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been formed to help President-elect Clinton review pertinent information and to help him formulate – carefully and deliberately – policy and personnel decisions for a Clinton/Gore Administration.

Your information has been forwarded to the appropriate transition cluster group. On behalf of President-elect Clinton, I want to thank you for your willingness to help in this enormous undertaking.

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### The world's best hope

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Hopefully, whether the Klinghoffer letter is ever answered or not, President Clinton's statement that "a strong America...remains the world's best hope" will be translated into achieving just that: making America strong. And that means of course removing American citizens as ready fodder for targeted and targetable weapons of mass destruction.

Hopefully, too, this philosophy can be absorbed by the new Secretary of Defense and the new House Armed Services Committee.

That's a lot to hope for.

said Graham, are retired Army Lt. Gen. Robert Hammond and William Davis of Huntsville, Alabama, an official of Teledyne, a major defense contractor.

Graham says both Hammond and Davis "are on public record advocating giving up the SDI mission of providing global defenses against ballistic missiles in favor of enormously expensive, Army-dominated localized defenses. They also have proposed strict compliance with the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty – a document without validity because the Soviet Union no longer exists. And they would limit protection of our troops deployed overseas to *Patriot*-type defense missiles."

More importantly, says Graham, the two insiders "want to scrap the highly promising space-borne elements of a proposed system called Global Protection Against Limited Strikes (GPALS). Such opposition in my judgment, amounts to military service parochialism and pork-barrel politics at their worst."...

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### Pork-barrel politics at their worst

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Not surprisingly, SDIO's director during the Bush Administration, Ambassador Henry Cooper, and his able team of space-defense technicians have been in a state of limbo. Only last year, at their Summit conference, Presidents Bush and Yeltsin jointly endorsed the GPALS program. And plans were proceeding to develop and have ready for orbital deployment an array of small electronic sensors and interceptors called *Brilliant Eyes* and *Brilliant Pebbles*, designed to track and destroy any hostile missiles within seconds after launch.

Experts estimate that 1,000 of the *Brilliant Pebbles* could protect nearly all areas on earth. By contrast, ground-based systems, including advanced models of the *Patriot* of Gulf War fame, necessarily are limited to defending only the immediate areas where deployed....



## OCTOBER AIDS CONFERENCE SCHEDULED FOR TEXAS

In Belton, Texas (southwest of Waco) a group of citizens alert to the AIDS epidemic effects on American society are planning an AIDS conference for October 2nd at the University of Central Texas in Killeen, Texas.

"Our purpose," says Belton barrister William D. Stoneburner, "is to inform, educate and possibly form an action committee..."

Among speakers asked to participate are Dr. Lorraine Day, Dr. Stanley Monteith and Dr. Max Klinghoffer.

Conference participants will include representatives from local American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars posts, and representatives from the Chamber of Commerce, Fire and Police Departments, Rotary, Kiwanis and other service clubs. (Attendance must be limited to 105 due to space restrictions.)

For information contact:

William D. Stoneburner  
708 East Avenue N, Apt. 121  
Belton, Texas 76513-3964

## HURRICANES FOR 1993? FORECASTERS SAY "3 BIG ONES!"

According to a report in *Hazard* (1401 Rockville Pike, Suite 500, Rockville, MD 20852) the 1993 hurricane season – starting June 1 – will be six hurricanes in the North Atlantic, three of them "severe."

This is the prediction of forecaster William Gray of Colorado State University.

Gray, says the report, predicted four hurricanes in the area for 1992, one of which would be a severe hurricane ("Andrew" as it turned out).

It can be said again in 1993 that, while timely warning and evacuation will save many lives, matchstick construction (due in part to local government building code laxity) will result in fields of debris and death and injury to many of those who failed to evacuate.

Three "severe" (categories 3 to 5) hurricanes this year in place of the one for 1992 are something to think about, maybe to *do* something about.

## LETTER

Indianapolis, Florida

Editor, *Journal of Civil Defense*\*

Sir:

The ongoing debate about homosexuals in the military service has become ridiculous. Clinton, who knows little about the subject (never having served in the military) seems unwilling to listen to those who do have some information.

But if we for the moment table the considerations of morale, security problems, privacy, and homosexual "marriages," there is another problem which has apparently been ignored.

The male homosexual in this part of the world is apparently the major source of the spread of the AIDS virus, probably even surpassing the drug user who spreads the virus by the use of the common hypodermic syringe.

We do not yet know the facts about the communicability of HIV. Because of the unusually lengthy incubation period of the disease and the long prodrome, it is difficult to trace the spread of the disease. Add to this the fact that no adequate study of the epidemiology of AIDS has been conducted, and that, in fact, there has been a conspiracy of silence on the subject. We are not yet fully aware of the means of spread of HIV.

As another argument against homosexuals in the military services, I would suggest this scenario: a young man enters the service; he is heterosexual, and is not a drug user. While in the service, his cot is adjacent to that of a homosexual. They eat at the same mess hall; they use the same latrine facilities; and when the homosexual is injured and bleeding, as a result of sports activities or military training, he receives first aid from his fellow soldiers and from the medics.

A few years later, the "straight" soldier is discharged from the military. He finds a job, he marries, and a year later he has fathered a child. Another year later, he becomes ill. Although his medical history reveals none of the usual sources of the disease, he has AIDS. He also has one or more of the opportunistic infections which are so prevalent in the AIDS patient. One of these opportunistic is Multiple Drug Resistant Tuberculosis. His wife and child are tested, and they are both HIV positive.

Such a scenario is not just fiction. It is likely to become all too common when Clinton puts his whim into operation.

Now the question: will such military personnel be eligible for medical care and compensation because of "service connected disability"? And will their HIV positive dependents be eligible for similar benefits?

The preamble to the Constitution of the United States includes these words: "To Provide for the Common Defense". Are we in fact conducting biological warfare against our own people?

Max Klinghoffer, M.D.

\*This letter was sent to two regional newspapers.

Dr. Max Klinghoffer, TACDA President, has long specialized in AIDS research. A special packet consisting of his 1992 TACDA Seminar presentation "AIDS: Unstoppable?" and four articles on AIDS appearing in past issues of the *Journal of Civil Defense* are still available as a packet from TACDA (P.O. Box 1057, Starke, Florida 32091 – Phone: 904-964-5397) for \$8. Dr. Klinghoffer will present an update of the AIDS epidemic at the 1993 TACDA seminar in Colorado Springs, Colorado on October 10th.

# UPCOMING

- 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 15 **AIRCRAFT RESCUE & FIRE FIGHTING FOR MUNICIPAL FIRE DEPARTMENTS** (see June 7 below).
- Apr 16-17 **18TH ANNUAL NORTH DAKOTA EMERGENCY MEDICAL CARE CONFERENCE**, Bismarck Civic Center, Bismarck, ND. Contact: Kim Bell, P.O. Box 610, Riverdale, ND 58565 (701/654-7456).
- Apr 19-21 **DISASTER PREPAREDNESS SEMINAR**, EMI, Emmitsburg, MD. Intro and overview of emergency management, case studies, crisis mgmt., development emergency plans, more. Contact: FEMA/NETC, P.O. Box 70274, Washington, D.C. 20024. Admissions Office (301/447-1000).
- Apr 19-30 **BLAST PROTECTIVE DESIGN**, Emmitsburg, MD. Course for architects & engineers. Nuclear weapons, radiation, shelter life support systems, more. Contact: See Apr 19-21 above.
- Apr 22-23 **13TH ANNUAL EMERGENCY MEDICINE SYMPOSIUM**, Holiday Inn Pyramid, Albuquerque, NM. Sponsored by The University of NM School of Medicine and New Mexico Chapter of ACEP. Contact: Lee Stephenson, UNM Office of Continuing Medical Education (505/277-3942).
- Apr 24-25 **OPERATION CHALLENGER**, Tippecanoe River State Park, Indiana. A survival training program for the 90s...and beyond. Reg. fee: \$20 family, \$10 individual. \$5 extra for registrations after April 15th. Contact: Live Free International, P.O. Box 1743, Harvey, IL 60426.
- Apr 27-29 **SAFETY EXPO/93**, 9th annual regional conference & exhibition sponsored by NJ State Safety Council. Trump Castle/Casino/Resort, Atlantic City, NJ. Contact: Mamie Hendrix (908/272-7712).
- Apr 28-30 **BASIC AIRCRAFT RESCUE & FIRE FIGHTING** (see Jun 7 below).
- May 1-2 **NEW YORK FIRE/EMS EXPO 1993**, Empire Expo Center, NY State Fairgrounds, Syracuse, NY. Contact: Onondaga County Volunteer Firemen's Assn., 4307 Onondaga Blvd., Syracuse, NY 13219 (315/673-1689 or 315/468-4421).
- May 3-5 **1993 NATIONAL EARTHQUAKE CONFERENCE**, Peabody Hotel, Memphis, TN. Earthquake Hazard Reduction in the Central & Eastern United States: A Time for Examination & Action. Contact: Central US Earthquake Consortium, 2630 E. Holmes Rd., Memphis, TN 38118-8001 (901/345-0932).
- May 10 **AIRCRAFT RESCUE & FIRE FIGHTING FOR MUNICIPAL FIRE DEPARTMENTS** (see Jun 7 below).
- May 10-14 **ADVANCED OCCUPATIONAL & ENVIRONMENTAL RADIATION PROTECTION**, Boston, MA. Topics: updated radiation protection standards, regulation inspection procedures, decommissioning & decontamination, more. Reg. fee: \$1075. Contact: See May 24-28 below.
- May 11-13 **BASIC AIRCRAFT RESCUE & FIRE FIGHTING** (see Jun 7 below).
- May 16-19 **EIS/93**, 6th Users Conference. Holiday Inn Crowne Plaza, Rockville, MD. Reg. fee: Before 4/1/93 \$195 EIS users, \$225 others; after 4/1/93 \$225 EIS users, \$250 others. Contact: EIS/93 Registrar, 1401 Rockville Pike, Suite 500, Rockville, MD 20852 (800/999-5009 or 301/424-2803) (FAX: 301/738-1026).
- 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, Mary McPeak, 677 Huntington Ave., Boston, MA 02115 (617/432-1171) or FAX (617/432-1969).
- Jun 1-30 **MANAGING EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES**, University of Maryland Baltimore County (UMBC) Campus, Baltimore, MD. Sponsored by UMBC Dept. of Emergency Health Services in cooperation with MD Institute for EMS Systems. Reg. fee: \$2,500. Contact: Dr. Richard Bissell, Dept. of EHS, UMBC, Baltimore, MD 21228 (410/455-3776) (FAX: 410/455-3045).
- Jun 2-5 **RESPONSE '93**, 22nd Annual Conference of the National Assn. for Search and Rescue (NASAR), Saddlebrook, Wesley Chapel, FL. Contact: Response '93, NASAR, P.O. Box 3709, Fairfax, VA 22038 (703/352-1349).
- Jun 3-5 **SOUTH CAROLINA ASSN. OF RESCUE SQUADS (SCARS) ANNUAL CONVENTION**, Cheraw Community Center, Cheraw, SC. Contact: Marvin Murray, Cheraw Rescue Squad, P.O. Box 28, Cheraw, SC 29520 (803/537-5941 or 803/537-7404).
- Jun 7 **AIRCRAFT RESCUE & FIRE FIGHTING FOR MUNICIPAL FIRE DEPARTMENTS**, Blytheville, AR. Contact: Emergency Response Training Academy (ERTA), P.O. Box 724, Blytheville, AR 72316 (901/757-2609).
- Jun 14-18 **PLANNING FOR NUCLEAR EMERGENCIES**, Boston, MA. Detailed coverage of scenario development, accident source terms & dose estimates, standards & guides for emergency response, public health needs, more. Table top exercise. Fee: \$1075. Contact: See May 24-28 above.
- Jun 20-23 **8TH WORLD CONGRESS ON EMERGENCY & DISASTER MEDICINE**, Stockholm, Sweden. Contact: Stockholm Convention Bureau, WCEDM '93, P.O. Box 6911, S-10239 Stockholm, Sweden.
- Jun 21-25 **IN-PLACE FILTER TESTING WORKSHOP**, Boston, MA. In-depth understanding of air filtration theory, aerosol technology, air-flow measurements and in-place testing of particulate (HEPA) filters, more. Reg. fee: \$1100. Contact: See May 24-28 above.
- Jun 25-29 **2ND INTERNATIONAL SOCCORSO AMICO CONFERENCE**, Salerno, ITALY. Topics: Health, Social Services, Disaster & Rescue, and Civil Defense. Reg. fee: \$250. Translations will be provided. Contact: Soccorso Amico, Via Generale Clark, 84100 Salerno, Italy (Ph: 011-39-89-335730 FAX: 011-39-89-337596).
- Oct 10-13 **16TH ANNUAL TACDA (The American Civil Defense Assn.) SEMINAR**, Le Baron Hotel, Colorado Springs, CO. Strategic and civil defense, natural and manmade disasters, AIDS, shelter, much more. Reg. fee: \$199 through Oct. 1, \$219 after. Includes luncheons, banquet, coffee breaks and receptions. Contact: TACDA, P.O. Box 1057, Starke, FL 32091 (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.

# RESPONSE TO RUBBLE

If there was one thing that was clear to residents of Homestead, Florida and neighboring Florida City – the two principal victims of Hurricane Andrew – it was that contractors who had built their homes had cut so many corners with shoddy construction that they had produced “hurricane fodder.” One result was a number of suits against builders. (True in other major hurricanes throughout the years.)

Certainly it was at least to be expected that rebuilding in these ravaged areas would receive a tight focus on quality construction that would stand up to high winds. But wait a minute! Another item enters the picture: increased cost of protective designs. An Associated Press dispatch says:

Hurricane Andrew devastation should have taught Dade County a lesson about shoddy construction. But the same mistakes – and worse – are being made in a desperate haste to rebuild, say homeowners, contractors and officials....

Bowing to pressure from owners and residents, the county has allowed the reconstruction of thousands of mobile homes experts agree cannot withstand the next big one.

The city, the county, the state and the federal government – and homeowners themselves – are all guilty of setting the stage for another “Andrew,” “Hugo” or “Iniki” certain to strike soon again somewhere along the Atlantic or Gulf coasts or in the Pacific region.

There are many considerations to weigh in providing safe homes. Beam-rafter-wall supports are relatively simple. Reinforced concrete construction costs more, but it has the advantage of not burning very well and of being resistant to earthquake, even nuclear blast. True, the cost is greater (although increased building life, reduced maintenance, etc. amortize the extra cost), and it's more of a challenge to the builder.

*Rounded shapes* are also a big plus. Boats shed wind quite well (although they are often washed inland by storm tides). A lesson can be taken from the survivability of water towers and big industrial chimneys. Exposed to a full force of wind and pressure these exposed structures usually appear completely intact after a storm or explosion midst the endless rubble of conventional construction.

The idea is to borrow the technique, not to replicate the structures. Cover pictures of this issue show dramatically the survival of these towers and chimneys. One picture shows that even under nuclear blast conditions big round chimneys remain standing.

There is another solution, and that is to have special shelter, usually underground and separate from the house. Walton McCarthy, one of America's successful shelter builders (he also sells to the Middle East and European markets), presents his fiberglass shelter in his story “Who Needs a Shelter Anyway?” on pages 14-15 of this issue. Other types of good shelters are also on the market. More reasonable than building a new house.

There are many lessons of preparedness payoffs, and one of them is demonstrated by Israel's population protection against missiles in the Persian Gulf War. It *believes* in shelter. It *requires* shelter.

Even more Americans now believe in shelter. They naturally tend to keep quiet about it. But sometimes their cover is blown. Like Congress. Congress is (as a whole) not concerned about shelter for its constituents it would seem. But with the construction of sophisticated shelter for Congress near White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia it has tried valiantly to take care of itself. One wag hereabout has suggested that Congress amend the Constitution, changing the preamble phrasing from “provide for the common defense” to “provide for the congressional defense.”

The picture of the Nagasaki chimneys standing amidst the rubble reminds us that one prime purpose for TACDA's emphasis on preparedness is to try to make the federal government realize that World War III will be nothing like World War II and that both active and passive defense nationwide *for the people* must be as high a priority as seeing that Congress and other officials and key players survive.

Dr. Gerald Looney's analysis of that situation in his article on pages 6-9 “Preparedness: Less is Better?” is a remarkable review of our vulnerability – a highly disturbing situation. It's a real challenge to get with the problem. □

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