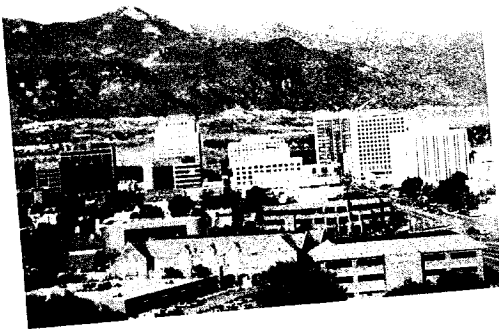
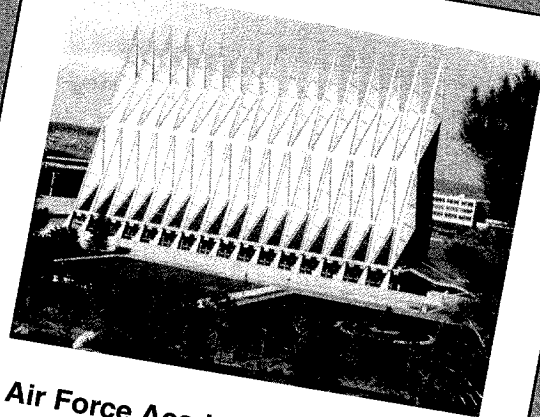


# Journal of Civil Defense

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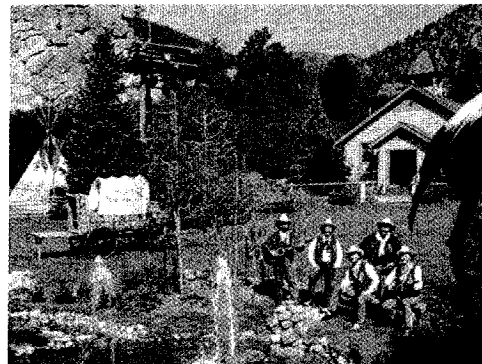
Colorado Springs and Pike's Peak



Air Force Academy Cadet Chapel



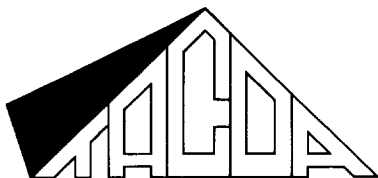
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Flying W Ranch

INSIDE:  
"TACDA's 1993 Colorado Springs  
Seminar"  
(Pages 6-9)

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# The American Civil Defense Association

# Journal of Civil Defense

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

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- 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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# CAPITAL COMMENTARY by Jerry Strobe

As I predicted in my last column, James Lee Witt of Arkansas has been nominated, confirmed, and sworn in as the new director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Witt is the former state director of emergency management who worked for President Clinton when Clinton was governor of Arkansas. He appears to have taken over the reins at 500 C Street SW and represented the agency on Capitol Hill during House Appropriations Committee hearings on May 3 where he is said to have handled himself very well.

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## Pattern established...

by John F. Kennedy and Stuart L. Pittman

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On the other hand, remarkably little action has been taken to fill the other political slots at FEMA. Although Lacy Suiter, Tennessee state director, has been rumored to be in line to become Witt's deputy, nothing official has been announced as of this writing. Also, the post of Associate Director for State and Local Programs and Support, so ably handled by Grant Peterson in the last administration, remains unfilled. Hallway gossip has noted visits by R. D. Moss of Missouri and connected him to the job. If so, Clinton's personnel office is following a pattern established over thirty years ago by John F. Kennedy and Stuart Pittman when they picked the best of the state directors to operate the Office of Civil Defense in the Pentagon: Hubert Schon as deputy, John McConnell for operations and William K. Chipman to head planning.

Some of the responsibility for the tardiness in staffing key slots may be laid to the Clinton personnel operation, which has yet to fill scores of subcabinet positions in the major departments and agencies of the government. FEMA must not rank very high in that company. On the other hand, the cause for foot-dragging may be more directly related to the possibility of change in the agency itself. For one thing, Wallace E. Stickney, head of FEMA under Bush, was pushing a major reorganization within FEMA that Witt would be wise to reconsider. One part of that proposal was to combine the National Preparedness Directorate and the State and Local Programs Directorate. The former was topheavy and loaded with groups concerned with Cold War programs that have now lost their priority. If the two organizations were melded together, seniority would cause many experienced supervisors in SLPD to be "bumped" out of their jobs. Moreover, history will confirm that it takes an organization a year or more to recover from a major reorganization – and James Lee Witt can hardly afford that.

FEMA's credibility as an "emergency manager" (an oxymoron if ever there was one) has been severely damaged by tardy response to recent major natural disasters. As a consequence, just about everyone in the Congress has a bill in the hopper to change FEMA's role or eliminate it completely. Proposals to transfer the responsibility for disaster response to the Pentagon abound. Congressional hearings are being scheduled. There is, of course,

Senator Barbara Mikulski (D-MD), head of a subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, who has been tangling with the Bush Administration for two years and is not about to quit now. However, the legislative proposals for change do not go to her subcommittee but rather to the Government Operations Committees of both Houses. In the Senate, the relevant subcommittee is headed by Senator John Glenn (D-OH) of astronaut fame. The first hearing by the Glenn committee was scheduled for May but then was cancelled or deferred.

In the House, the relevant subcommittee is chaired by Representative Stokes (D-OH). No hearing schedule for this committee has been announced. So, James Lee Witt is likely to be very busy for the next few months. The truth is that neither Director Witt, the congressional committees, nor the authors of the bills in the legislative hopper have a clue as to what to do to assure a better Federal response to the next major disaster. So, let us give them the first clue, a superclue: Civil Defense! That's right! Back in the mid-1970's, Congress in its infinite wisdom – and at the urging of the state directors – changed the definition of civil defense in the Federal Civil Defense Act to include both enemy attack and natural disasters. And the civil defense functions defined in the Civil Defense Act are exactly those under scrutiny. Moreover, the Civil Defense Act does not contemplate the Federal Government waiting until a State Governor asks for assistance before springing into action. That delay is a creature of the Disaster Relief Act. The trouble is that FEMA has been configured to carry out its responsibilities for disaster relief with little regard for its responsibilities for civil defense.

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## Responsibilities for disaster relief... responsibilities for civil defense

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It is true that the States at least have used some civil defense actions, such as shelter during tornado alerts and evacuations from the threat of hurricanes and floods. But how about the functions of rescue, mass care, and emergency restoration of essential services? The natural disaster people in FEMA would do well if they went to another part of the building and reviewed the plans for these actions under the conditions of the ultimate disaster – nuclear attack. □



TACDA's 16th Annual Seminar in conservative Colorado is to be sure an event to stir things up in today's uneasy world of explosive regional warfare, threatened uprisings in the former Soviet Union, proliferation of nuclear technology, weapons and nuclear scientists and technicians to Third World countries shouting "Death to America" (and America's determination to solve these and other problems by ignoring them).

Add to this the fact that 10,000 intercontinental ballistic missiles targeted upon the United States stand ready for lift-off. Government knows what to do. It has done it for itself. It must extend protection to the people and still provide the country with the miracle of SDI – available now as an effective preparedness measure and a convincing deterrent.

The TACDA Seminar looks on this turn-around to save the country as its primary mission. A failure to take prompt corrective action spells doom. To TACDA, this is the nation's Number One problem by a long shot. TACDA also applies the preparedness philosophy to all disasters. For instances, earthquakes, tornadoes, floods, volcanic eruptions, snow slides, air and surface traffic accidents, riots, terrorism and what have you. Recent disasters have cost us lives and property that with known preparedness measures could have been cut to the bone.

That's what the TACDA Seminar is all about.



# *TIME FOR ACTION!*

## TACDA SEMINAR FEATURES TOP PREPAREDNESS EXPERTS

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**1993 TACDA SEMINAR DATES:**  
Oct. 10-13  
**Host Hotel: Le Baron Hotel –**  
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### NORAD TOUR

The North American Aerospace Command (NORAD) has invited TACDA Seminar participants to tour its installation inside Cheyenne Mountain on Friday, October 8th. Bus departure from Le Baron Hotel is tentatively scheduled for 9AM.

Tour is limited to 35 people. Please contact TACDA if you wish to register. (Social Security Number is required. Cost of bus transportation: \$10.)

The keynote address by journalist-commentator Philip Clarke will focus on the new terrorist dangers for American cities and installations. Clarke edits *America's Future* and conducts a daily radio news analysis. His background includes many years as a foreign correspondent. He will be leaving after his presentation for Paris where he will represent TACDA at the international "Alarmes, Protections Sécurité Exhibition" (see advertisement on page 15).

DDP physician who needs little introduction, Dr. William R. Nesbitt, focuses on a new opportunity to boost the credibility of civil defense with the public. This is through

encouraging the involvement of physicians whose preparedness emphasis in the field of medicine can be used as an example in promoting preparedness for the nation.

From Moscow, Yuri L. Vorbiev, First Vice-Chairman of the Russian Civil Defense Office, will cover civil defense planning for Russia and comment on programs of other republics within the new Confederation of Independent States. (Mr. Vorbiev will give his final decision in August.)

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### America's precarious path into the 21st century

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The luncheon address on the first day, October 11th, will be a presentation by the new president of the American Nuclear Society, Edward D. Fuller. His subject: "Nuclear

*Continued on page 8*

# TACDA SEMINAR AGENDA – October 10-13, 1993

## Le Baron Hotel, Colorado Springs, CO

Registration Desk

Hours during seminar:

Sunday, October 10 – 8:30 AM - 7 PM

Monday, October 11 – 8:30 AM - 6 PM

Tuesday, October 12 – 8:30 AM - 6 PM

Emergencies: Call Janice Tyliczka or Walter Murphey

### Sunday, October 10

- 9 AM - 1 PM – OPEN HOUSE – Exhibit Area (public invited – no charge)
- 2 PM - 4 PM – Shelter Workshop (Edwin York, Marcel Barbier, Cresson Kearny)
- 6 PM – Welcome Reception

### Monday, October 11 (Master of Ceremonies – Richard C. Rasmussen)

- 8:45 AM – Opening Ceremonies – Invocation by Reverend Armistead Boardman  
Welcome by (To be announced)]
- 9:00 AM – Philip C. Clarke – “High-Tech Terrorists: Plotting a ‘Nuclear Nightmare’ ”
- 9:45 AM – Dr. William R. Nesbitt – “Natural Disaster Lessons”
- 10:30 AM – COFFEE CALL
- 11:15 AM – Yuri L. Vorbiev – “Russian Civil Defense – 1993 and Beyond”
- 12:00 N – (Luncheon) – Edward D. Fuller – “Nuclear Power and the Global Environment”
- 1:30 PM – Joseph DePaolo – “Disaster Response by Air: Fast, Effective, Ready”
- 2:15 PM – COFFEE CALL
- 3:00 PM – Charles Wiley – “USA At The Crossroads – News Media Role”
- 3:45 PM – Nicholas Montanarelli – “SDI Spinoffs”
- 4:30 PM – Petr Beckmann – “The Carthage Syndrome”
- 5:15 PM – TACDA Roundtable (Exchange of Views)
- 8:00 PM – TACDA Business and Board Meetings

### Tuesday, October 12 (Master of Ceremonies – J. Howard Proctor)

- 8:45 AM – Announcements – Opening
- 9:00 AM – Dr. Giuseppe Satriano and Dr. Annamaria Nucci – “Medical Teamwork in Rescue Operations”
- 9:45 AM – Dr. Conrad V. Chester – “Strategic Defense Scoreboard”
- 10:30 AM – COFFEE CALL
- 11:15 AM – Dr. Reed H. Blake – “NATO Response to Cold War’s End”
- 12:00 N – Dr. Edward Teller – “Plotting Peace”
- 1:30 PM – Nancy Greene – “Intelligence Twists for Tomorrow”
- 2:15 PM – COFFEE CALL
- 3:00 PM – Walton McCarthy – “Shelter Surge for the 90s?”
- 3:45 PM – Dr. Max Klinghoffer – “AIDS, Opportunistic Diseases and the Military”
- 4:30 PM – Kenneth P. Brown – “Realistic Preparedness”
- 6:00 PM – Banquet Reception
- 7:00 PM – (Banquet) General John L. Piotrowski – “SDI – Why We Must Have It”

### Wednesday, October 13

Day open for informal meetings, excursions to Pike’s Peak and to one or more of the many outstanding attractions in the Colorado Springs area.



Teller



Nucci



Wiley



Fuller



York



Chester



Nesbitt



Clarke



Satriano



Beckmann

(Continued from page 6)

Power and the Global Environment." Mr. Fuller's lifelong career has been with the nuclear power industry, and his presentation promises to enlighten us on its promise for the future.

Disaster aviation consultant Joseph DePaolo, president of a nation-wide group specializing in air rescue will provide information on how airborne intervention in disasters can be exploited for control, rescue and vastly improved liaison. Colonel DePaolo wrote "Wings for Recovery" featured in the Winter 1993 issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense*.

Following the afternoon coffee call on Monday, October 11th America's globe-trotting war correspondent Charles Wiley (11 wars so far) will speak. Wiley, a prominent member of Accuracy-in-Media's speakers' bureau, has often looked in first-hand at the Russian situation. His subject deals with America's precarious path into the 21st Century and the role of the media.

From the Strategic Defense Initiative Office in the Pentagon will come the Assistant Director of Technical Applications Nicholas Montanarelli to cover the tremendous scientific and industrial investment opportunities for the business world in space. SDI "spinoffs" cover the *profit* side of SDI for businesses around the world.

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### NATO analyses of Western Europe developments

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Final speaker on the afternoon of October 11th will be author, scientist, scholar Petr Beckmann, publisher-editor of *Access to Energy* and a dynamic proponent of an America capable of defending itself. As a boy in 1939 Dr. Beckmann fled his Czechoslovak homeland in the face of Hitler's invasion and served the Allies during World War II. His talk



will focus on the tragic lessons of unpreparedness.

Tuesday morning, October 12th opens with an update on methods used by one of the world's foremost medical rescue organizations – if not *the* foremost medical rescue unit – by Soccorso Amico president Giuseppe Satriano and its American representative, New York psychiatrist Annamaria Nucci (also well-known as a concert pianist). Much more to the story.

Chairman of Oak Ridge National Laboratory's Emergency Technology Program Dr. Conrad V. Chester will provide dramatic fatality statistics on nuclear attack possibilities which can be effectively reduced through SDI and civil defense preparedness (see Dr. Chester's fatality table on page 14).

Dr. Reed H. Blake of Brigham Young University has for many years, with Dr. John R. Christiansen conducted repeated first-hand analyses of European civil defense systems (also some in the Middle East). His presentation will zero in on NATO analyses of Western Europe developments.

Luncheon speaker Dr. Edward Teller – foremost American proponent of a practical peace posture and senior research fellow with the

Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace in California – will focus on possibilities for peace and how they can be enhanced through a strong and deliberate defense posture.

Long-time leading intelligence analyst Nancy Greene will examine current developments in the field – particularly those developments with the emergence of the 15 new republics from the former Soviet Union – and provide information on what is happening behind the scenes and what influence this may have on policies and actions by Russia and other western European republics.

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### Dramatic new opportunities for a defense umbrella

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Leading American shelter builder Walton McCarthy – whose business is good, especially around Washington D.C. – will discuss the reasons for the shelter building upswing in the United States (and also in Europe and the Middle East). McCarthy plans to have a shelter on display just outside Le Baron Hotel.

TACDA President Dr. Max Klinghoffer will report on his

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research into another fast-developing disaster – AIDS. Klinghoffer has written extensively on the subject and in this issue of the *Journal* reports on a new book on the subject (see page 24).

Kenneth Brown, businessman and financier brings in fresh ideas on practical approaches to national preparedness. Among other pursuits, Brown operates a private aviation business at a municipal airport. (See Brown's article "Russia – Less Threatening, More Dangerous?" in the centerfold, page 16.)

Wind-up banquet speaker for the seminar will be retired Air Force General John L. Plotrowski, now with the United States Space Foundation. General Plotrowski will examine the dramatic new opportunities for a defense umbrella in space which can, if developed, provide the United States and its Western Allies with a "peace umbrella" for the next century.

\*

As usual, through the seminar program, question-and-answer sessions will be encouraged. In this way the audience will generate further discussion of key issues.

Receptions, coffee breaks and informal encounters at luncheons, the banquet, etc. offer further opportunities for probing important issues.

The special exhibit area will feature displays from vendors of survival, safety and medical equipment. These will be open for public inspection on Sunday 9 AM - 1 PM.

A shelter workshop will be held on Sunday, October 10th from

2 PM - 4 PM.

Due to its success in past years a TACDA "Round Table" session will be featured beginning at 5:15 PM on Monday, October 11th. Here issues brought up by participants are discussed and often stimulate later action.

Some of the countless attractions in and around Colorado Springs are to be seen in the Colorado Springs flier which is an insert to this issue of the *Journal*. Recommendation: Look it over carefully. □

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– TACDA SEMINAR PARTICIPANT –  
OCTOBER 10-13, 1993



## HOLLAND ORDERS 3,500 SIRENS FROM FEDERAL SIGNAL CORPORATION

[Press Release]

UNIVERSITY PARK, ILLINOIS, U.S. – The Government of The Netherlands recently announced the award of a supply and maintenance contract for a nationwide multi-purpose civil defense warning system. Siemens Nederland, a subsidiary of Siemens AG Germany, in conjunction with the U.S. based Federal Signal Corporation, will manufacture and install approximately 3,500 electronic outdoor warning sirens along with control and activation equipment. Federal Signal's portion of the multi-year contract is valued at approximately \$10 million.

The omnidirectional sirens, supplied by Federal Signal, will be used to provide warning levels based on environmental location. Siren installation will begin during the second half of 1993 with total project completion scheduled for 1996.

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### ...civil defense warning system.

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This contract, along with Federal Signal's recent acquisition of Aplicaciones Tecnologicas VAMA, S.L., a Spanish signal company, is part of Federal's strategy to expand its business in Europe.

Federal Signal Corporation has been a worldwide manufacturer of public safety, signaling and communication equipment since 1915. The Community Warning Systems Groups of the corporation focuses on the manufacture and design of alerting equipment being utilized in the Holland system as well as in applications worldwide....

**Editorial comment:** Timely alert by siren means that citizens can repair quickly to shelter where it is available – a combination that is effective in all types of predictable disaster, and is in modern warfare a hard-core convincing deterrent to an attack gamble.

## SAFETY MEASURES = BIG DROP IN HIGHWAY DEATHS

According to a Washington D.C. report highway deaths in 1992 were at their lowest in 30 years. This is in spite of the fact that motor vehicle mileage has tripled during this time frame.

Why? With vastly increased mileage, with a fast-growing population and with more automobiles corresponding *increases* in highway deaths might be expected.

Measured in highway deaths per 100 million vehicle miles traveled, the picture is even more encouraging. In 1982 the figure was 2.8 deaths per 100 million miles. In 1992 it plummeted to 1.8!

The reason, according to authorities analyzing the improvement lies in enforced safety precautions. The use of seat belts is probably the most obvious reason. Control of DUI (Driving Under the Influence) is another hazard-reduction that today gets much better enforcement than it used to by highway patrols. Better speed control, still needing further improvement, is another item. And special features in new automobiles which aim at passenger protection.

A recent Transportation Department survey shows that in 1992 62% of all drivers wore seat belts. That's 3% more than in 1991. Seat belt usage is highest in Hawaii – 83%, and lowest in Mississippi – 24%.

With drivers more alert and police more demanding these rates can be expected to improve throughout the 1990s. This means that tens of thousands of people who would have been killed under the lax restriction of some years ago will be postponing their demises until old age lowers the boom on them.

A lesson for others? Of course. Even for civil defense. Without commenting at length on preparedness payoffs here, we can simply point to the chart at the bottom of page 14 of this issue which should be a real "convincer."

Like seat belts and air bags, how can we neglect to take the simple measures that would save our hides in the event that nuclear missiles now targeted upon us – or those being developed by our "friends" like

Saddam Hussein – were used? How many American cities could be "Hiroshimized?" How many millions of people killed?

Suggestion: look at Dr. Conrad V. Chester's page 14 chart.

□

## H.R. 867 PASSAGE WOULD PUT FEMA IN DOD

Congressman Fortney H. Starke of California introduced H.R. 867 on February 4, 1993. The bill would "transfer the functions of the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to the Secretary of Defense."

Opinions have been mixed, and the consensus among TACDA spokespersons appears to be that FEMA, as controversial as it has become, needs more than anything an overhaul of its current direction to bring it back in line with the Civil Defense Act of 1950, National Security Directive 66 of March 16, 1992, and the U.S. Constitution. (No action to date.)

□

## LETTER

Azusa, CA  
May 3, 1993

The American Civil Defense Association

I have difficulty believing the High Frontier allegation that Hillary Rodham Clinton verbally assaulted a Marine because he refused to abandon his post in order to carry her suitcase to a waiting terminal. But if it is true, then she has exuded a crass character trait worthy of the white robed bullies who once plagued her husband's home state.

Worse than that, anyone who would stoop to such an act betrays a

Reply to a story in *TACDA ALERT* on Clinton family attitude toward military.

level of ignorance unworthy of anyone who claims the title "attorney at law." If the allegations prove true, then she should be compelled to apologize, publicly, to the marine she abused, just as Gen. George Smith Patton had to apologize to the soldier he slapped and called (according to accounts) a "yellow rat."...

Sincerely,  
Ken Fraser

*The Soccorso Amico Palace on the Via Generale Clark in the Southern Italy coastal city of Salerno is the picturesque site of Soccorso Amico's 2nd International Conference (the first was held there in 1989). Soccorso Amico is known world-wide as a leading pioneer in medical rescue techniques and organization. Among its remarkable specialists are parachutists, deep sea divers, mountain rescue teams, helicopter pilots and other experts in their emergency fields.*

# **JUNE 25-29: SOCCORSO AMICO 2ND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE**

Americans and others from far and wide travel the region of the Amalfi Coast (jutting west from Salerno) for good reason: it's one of the world's top garden spots. Its views are breathtaking. Its hospitality is fabulous. The list goes on: food and wine, accommodations, historical sites like Pompei (destroyed by the Mt. Vesuvius eruption of 79 AD and meticulously restored) – many others.

The official hotel for Soccorso Amico's conference is the Lloyd's Baia Hotel located just west of Salerno at Vietri sul Mare on the Amalfi Coast. This luxury establishment hangs down a cliff to the Mediterranean Sea from the coastal road. It is indeed a part of the adventure of Salerno and the Amalfi Coast. Access to Salerno is no problem.



*Part of the legendary "Amalfi Coast" as it juts westward outside Salerno, Italy.*



*Soccorso Amico parachute squad can drop into disaster areas quickly.*

The special reason that Americans are going to Salerno in late June (June 25-29 – first and last days for arrival and departure) is to attend a 2nd International Conference featured by the renowned medical rescue group Soccorso Amico, famous for its development of all-around rescue capabilities.

Its 1993 late June conference will bring in foremost experts in their fields of medical rescue and civil defense. Speakers will include:

Dr. Edward Teller of the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace. His subject: "Preparing for the Unknown."  
Professor Corrado Manni (Italy)  
Professor Giulio Tarro (Italy)  
Dr. Giorgio Patrizio Nannini (Italy)  
Dr. Sergio d'Auria (Italy)  
Dr. Ugo Tesler (Italy)  
Dr. Ernesto Caffo (Italy)  
Professor Riccardo Noto (Italy)  
Dr. Bruno Ravera (Italy)  
Dr. William R. Nesbitt (U.S.)  
Dr. T. Kevin King (U.S.)  
Dr. Lorraine Giodano (U.S.)  
Dr. Emily Cozzi (U.S.)  
Dr. Bruce Potter (U.S.)  
Joseph Giambio (U.S.)  
Charles Wiley (U.S.)  
Walter Murphey (U.S.)

Simultaneous translations will be available for the audience.

Dr. Giuseppe Satriano, Soccorso Amico president, has arranged for a special 10-day tour of historical sites in Italy immediately following the conference. Stops include Tivoli, Florence, Siena, Pisa, Fiesole, Venice, Murano, Lago Maggiore, Verona and Milan.

Those interested in participating in any of the Soccorso Amico activities are invited to contact Soccorso Amico's American representative, Dr. Annamaria Nucci at 5 Westview Court, Cedar Grove, New Jersey 07009 (phone: 201/856-2460).

**Soccorso Amico Address:**

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

(Information may also be obtained from TACDA at P.O. Box 1057, Starke, Florida 32091 – phone 904/964-5397; FAX: 904/964-9641.)

*Can the United States now afford to relax its overseas vigilance? Will cutting down our military affect its ability to face new threats in a world rocked by ever-increasing crises?*

*Veteran European defense analysts Christiansen and Blake of Brigham Young University question America's race to further trash its defense shield in the face of fast-expanding unrest and conflict.*

# NATO's RESPONSES TO COLD WAR'S END: IMPLICATIONS FOR CIVIL DEFENSE

— John R. Christiansen and Reed H. Blake

**T**he tumultuous social, political, and geographic events that have taken place in Eastern Europe since 1989 have also resulted in dramatic changes elsewhere, including the United States. Most Americans share the view that the end of the cold war has brought about a new era — one characterized by greatly reduced risks of nuclear

war, and expanded opportunities for cooperation, travel, and trade between the U.S. and the former Soviet Union. Another shared opinion — reflected in the 1992 elections — is that the United States can now turn its attention away from Europe and deal with her problems at home. It is opined that governmental efforts can now be focused on domestic issues such as the faltering economy, universal education, improving infrastructure, and generating new jobs. One source of money for dealing with these problems is thought to be savings made available by reducing defense budgets. Even before last fall's elections, this "mandate of opinion" began to be fulfilled. The number of defense-related contracts began to be reduced, large lay-offs among defense contractors began, and further cuts in defense-related budgets are expected. All this is happening despite significant military involvement in Somalia, the Balkans, Iraq and increasing threats from other Middle East nations. In short, Americans appear to want to put the

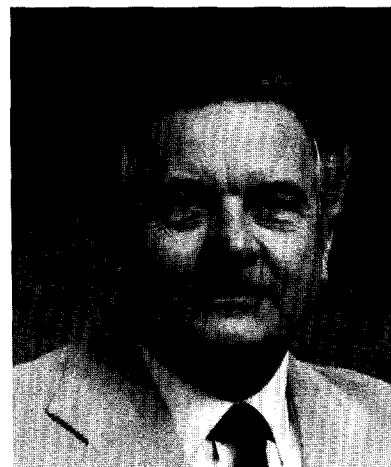
cold war entirely behind them, and have minimal military involvement elsewhere, except for activities providing "humanitarian aid."

## **Meanwhile back at NATO Headquarters**

Americans' desire to "wash their hands" of involvements in Europe and elsewhere may not be easily



Dr. Reed H. Blake



Dr. John R. Christiansen



achieved. Other nations and institutions with whom the U.S. has allied itself for mutual security during the two-score cold-war years may have contrary plans. One of these alliances is that of NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. This institution was established in 1949 by the U.S., Canada, and ten West European nations. At that time, nations who became NATO members agreed to regard an armed attack on one of them as an attack upon all; to settle disputes among themselves by peaceful means; to develop individual and collective means to resist armed attack; and to take necessary action to repel an attack under Article 51 of the U.N. Charter. Thus, NATO was established to peaceably solve internal squabbles, and to be prepared to strongly resist attacks.

In 1993, NATO members include 16 nations: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, and United States. In 1993, NATO's role is being rapidly changed.

### Why and How Has NATO Changed

NATO leaders have been quick to recognize that a new geopolitical order has emerged. "Since the collapse of the Berlin Wall, changes of biblical proportion have come to Europe at space age speed" declares Manfred Wörner, NATO Secretary General and Chairman of the North Atlantic Council.<sup>1</sup>

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### "... the most radical transformation in Europe's strategic geography since the birth of NATO."<sup>2</sup>

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Sir John Weston, United Kingdom Representative on the North Atlantic Council called the changes, "...the most radical transformation in Europe's strategic geography since the birth of NATO."<sup>2</sup>

With the dominant and commanding Soviet influence apparently gone, the "genie is out of the bottle," and individual nations, ethnic groups, and sub-societies are now relatively free to pursue their own goals. Writing for *NATO Review*, Theodore Christodoulides, says:

The virus of nationalism, lying dormant for several decades under the anaesthetic effect of a totalitarian ideology, has been reinvigorated...As a result, ethnic conflicts that were kept in the deep-freeze of history resurfaced in the European field in an outburst of unbridled nationalism.<sup>3</sup>

The architects of NATO, or "the Alliance" as they prefer to call it, have responded rapidly with changes of their own. While some of these changes fit the expectations of the average American, others may not. They include proposed large reductions in nuclear-weapons stockpiles, reductions in force (U.S. troop strength in Europe to be cut by 50% in the next five years); new strategies, command, and force structures; and a new concept of multinational forces. Two new roles developed by NATO involve "new types of crisis management exercises and participation in peacekeeping."<sup>4</sup> Of these and other changes in the Alliance's role, Manfred Wörner, NATO Secretary General, writes:

All these milestones confirm not only the determination of the Allies to keep NATO as the primary instrument of their common defense, but also their desire to have NATO play a larger role beyond its borders in enhancing regional security.<sup>5</sup>

The "borders" referred to in this statement are the borders of member nations, beyond which NATO now plans to extend its influence. "Regions" are made up of a plurality of nations with contiguous borders and common social and cultural ties.

What kind of influence is NATO willing to use in "enhancing regional security?" Explains the Secretary General: "...we must transform the West's moral authority into the hard currency of political authority."<sup>6</sup>

By what means are NATO planners going to accomplish some of "its new roles and missions"? Wörner cites five: (1) as an instrument of crisis management in the context of the new international order, (2) as the cornerstone of a security community encompassing both East and West, (3) as an element of stability in Europe..., (4) as an instrument to support the verification and implementation of arms control, and (5) as a possible instrument to organize a missile defence in order to protect Europe from the dangers of the proliferation of missile technology.<sup>7</sup>

By what authority will NATO go

beyond the borders of its member nations and involve itself in other nations' turmoil? The authority to do so comes through *linking together* existing institutions of "international cooperation" such as the European Community (EC), United Nations (UN), Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), Western European Union (WEU), and North Atlantic Cooperation Council (NACC). In Secretary Wörner's words:

As we look to the future, it is clear that our objective must be to establish a coherent and, above all, pragmatic approach by the system of interlocking institutions that enables us, in any given situation, to choose which package of measures and institutions is best suited for our needs.<sup>8</sup>

What part would the United States play in such enterprises, such as peacekeeping military operations? "The UN or the CSCE would retain overall authority," says Wörner.<sup>9</sup>

What about the United States and Canada pulling out of NATO now that its original purpose has been largely eliminated? NATO has stated that it is one of their top priorities to keep the U.S. and Canada involved.

First and foremost NATO keeps the United States and Canada engaged in Europe at a time when the change in the geo-strategic situation and the pull of domestic affairs might make many North Americans advocate withdrawal.<sup>10</sup>

### Conclusions

Conclusions from this analysis of NATO's current policies and future aspirations are as follows:

First, contrary to many Americans' expectations, the United States and Canada are becoming more involved in NATO's expansion into central Europe, and possibly elsewhere.

Second, NATO ties carry obligations beyond those required for defensive warfare. They are part of an activist stance in crisis management.

Third, the Bush and Clinton administrations' policies seem to show total commitment to meeting the objectives of NATO as allied with the UN and other interlocked European institutions.

Fourth, this "new international order" of which the U.S. is now a part (through NATO) is equipped, and not hesitant, to use force to achieve its goals.

## Implications for Civil Defense

First, inasmuch as those goals involve dealing with proliferation of missile technology, implementing arms control, and suppressing dealing with area conflicts such as those in Bosnia, various kinds of reactions can be expected. These reactions will likely range from terrorism to nuclear threats; and reprisals will not be limited to Europe alone.

Second, it is very likely that U.S. citizens will be involved increasingly in all sorts of socio-political reactions, including terrorism, as a result of NATO's peace-keeping efforts in formerly repressed nations. While 55 percent of the 557 terrorist attacks which occurred in 1991 were directed toward Americans or American-owned property only a few occurred

in the U.S.<sup>11</sup> But more acts like the bombing of the World Trade Center in New York City can be expected.<sup>12</sup>

### **...system...oriented toward protecting civilians with the same protection afforded government officials...**

Third, a much larger, more versatile, better-equipped and trained civil defense system than we have now – one oriented toward protecting civilians with the same protection afforded government officials – is needed. This would range from protection

against nuclear threats to terrorist bombings to water-supply and food poisonings. It seems evident that this U.S. system should move toward systems like that already so successful in Israel, and in Switzerland and some other European countries,<sup>13</sup> which organizations provide high priority protection to civilians. They are given considerable authority, and are backed by police, fire-fighters, and the military.

Fourth, we need a strong commitment on the federal level, and perhaps with other NATO countries, to the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). The protection promised by SDI would give assurance that the civil defense measures suggested above would be effective. (See estimates in box below.) □

#### **OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY NUCLEAR ATTACK FATALITY ESTIMATES FOR U.S.**

Dr. Conrad V. Chester, chairman of the Emergency Technology Program at Oak Ridge National Laboratory has over the years produced revealing estimates of fatalities in a nuclear attack upon the United States given certain assumptions. Without either SDI or civil defense, his fatality estimate for a 2,000-megaton attack is now (in 1993) 165,000,000 fatalities, or 66% of a population of 250,000,000. With SDI, and with a mix of SDI and civil defense...and an attack increase to 8,000 megatons to deal with it... Dr. Chester arrives at the estimates in the following table:

| Assumed Megatonnage in Attack on U.S. | Assumed Leakage | Estimated Fatalities | % of U.S. Population | Fatalities if 50psi shelter combines with SDI | % of U.S. Population |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| Case 1: 8,000*                        | 10%             | 66,000,000           | 26%                  | 7,000,000                                     | 2.9%                 |
| Case 2: 8,000*                        | 0.01%**         | 66,000               | 0.026%               | 7,000   | 0.0029%              |

\* Same targets as 2,000-megaton undefended attack. Number of warheads quadrupled to penetrate SDI.

\*\* 0.01% is leakage GOAL of SDI.

So, adding civil defense to SDI in the first case above decreases estimated fatalities from 26% to 2.9%. In the second case, our real goal, it looks even better. Much better. What aggressor would consider an attack on the U.S. with a fully developed SDI and a nation-wide civil defense giving him a return of only 7,000 fatalities? This is why TACDA claims that all-out preparedness is the real route to peace!

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*Kenneth P. Brown operates in the mainstream of American professional life in a multifaceted manner. He owns and operates a busy private flying service ("Kenn-Air"), is deeply involved in real estate and construction, and functions (as the following article attests to) as a "portfolio manager". As his article also proves, he is a serious political analyst vitally concerned about threats to democracy's survival. That problem he zeroes in on below.*



*Kenneth Brown*

# RUSSIA - LESS THREATENING, MORE DANGEROUS?

- Kenneth Brown



**W**hy should I, as a portfolio manager, be interested in civil defense?

As a portfolio manager I am constantly concerned with downside risk versus the possibility of upside gain. Different instruments provide different levels of risk. For instance, bonds provide some risk to inflation, stocks provide risk to recession. Stocks have historically performed better

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## Increased need for home defense

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during recovery and bonds historically better during an economic retrenchment. As a portfolio manager, several years ago I began to con-

### DEFINITIONS

**Portfolio Manager:** One who supervises the purchase and sale operations of a group of investments.

**Downside Risk:** Exposure to possible losses due to a decline in the value of an investment.

**Upside Gain:** A realization of profit due to a rise in the value of an investment.

sider the risks of an interruption of technology on which our society is becoming increasingly more dependent. Although this probability may be remote, the downside conse-

quences may have a significant impact to my family and must be considered. In an effort to assess the risks I divided them into three categories: economic, geopolitical and climatic.

Discussing economics first, as the dollar continues to weaken there is definitely an awareness occurring within the American people that the era of significant government borrowing is coming to an end. Simply put, we have proceeded through a period where our country has been able to "have its cake and eat it, too." Since World War II the federal government has been expanding in its consumption of our gross domestic product. In the past, the government has competed for the same dollars which the private industry seeks to



reinvest; however, over the past several years the government has been able to borrow funds allowing both an acceleration in government consumption as well as an acceleration in the private sector. With the weakening dollar we will be emerging into an era where the government sector will be competing once again for the same funds that the private sector seeks to reinvest.

As taxation increases on a national level, the number of American workers who contribute to our standard of living will be declining while the number of American workers who do not contribute, but who direct domestic spending, will increase. Fundamentally, this should lower the standard of living of our country across the board. This scenario, however, assumes a smooth transition from a period of significant government expansion without any form of economic retrenchment. It is here that I assign a probability that must be considered a civil defense scenario. The likelihood of some type of retrenchment after such a long period of expansion appears to be a significant possibility. If such a retrenchment were to occur, we would find ourselves in a position where government would have to reduce its level of services. This would have an impact on large populations which have become accustomed to government subsidization as a basis for their economic survival. If our government was pressured to substantially reduce its spending, we would find a significant increase in unemployment. This would result in increased crime and an increased need for home defense.

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### **The society in Russia is in complete anarchy**

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Considering geopolitical implications, we are all aware of the significant global impacts which are occurring or have occurred over the past five years, i.e., the changes in the Middle East as well as in Russia. To highlight some of these changes, it is important to note that the Russian system is continuing to fail. The society in Russia is in complete anarchy

and on the verge, in my opinion, of a movement back to a dictatorial type government. Surprisingly, this movement back towards a dictatorial type government may increase the stabilization of the geopolitical forces. During the last several years, Russia has been selling both legitimately and non-legitimately a significant amount of its weapons supplies. *Recently, Russia sold three diesel-electric submarines to Iran which has been under a significant arms build-up over the past two years.* The implications of these submarines in the Persian Gulf will radically change the military posture in the region. Several years ago it was Iran who mined the Persian Gulf. These diesel-electric submarines operate with less noise than a nuclear submarine and are much more difficult for our Navy to track. I believe it is quite obvious that the tensions in the Middle East are increasing given the weapons build-up and increasing religious confrontations. I assigned an increasing possibility to the global interruption of oil supplies as well as an increasing threat of terrorism in the coming years.

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### **The implications of our ever-increasing human population**

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Finally, considering climatic changes on the planet, we all are aware that as a society we are becoming more planet conscious. I would suggest that this increased awareness is based on a concern that our actions may be environmentally influencing the planet. Since we as a technological society are so new with regard to the evolutionary time scale of the Earth, I do not believe we can fully understand the implications of our ever-increasing human population; therefore, it is most difficult to assign a probability to a global environmental disaster. It should be pointed out, however, the rest of the world will be environmentally prohibited from industrializing to the level that we as Americans have grown accustomed to. The largest threat on this horizon naturally is

China, which is attempting to industrialize its nation on a large scale within one generation. The time frames under these risks are significantly greater and, therefore, should bear only long-term consideration.

Natural disasters such as hurricanes and earthquakes have routinely been occurring for long periods of time. Fortunately, I live in a region where the possibility of such a consequence is relatively remote; however, if one were to live on an exposed coast or along a fault plain, I would assign higher probability towards such a catastrophe. In reviewing these implications – economic, geopolitical and climatic – it is apparent that there should be some consideration given in any personal portfolio. I have written this article because I believe it is important that each of us weigh the risks our society brings us as we enjoy the benefits from our increased productivity. Increased awareness is a positive thing; for as we, as a nation, increase our awareness, it is quite possible that we may reduce the probabilities of such events and scenarios occurring in the future. More importantly, we shall increase the safety levels of each of our individual families, thus ensuring our children's benefit. □

As a closing note, The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA), which is the publisher of this journal, is in need of your help. This organization was founded after World War II to help Americans (1) assess risk and (2) plan for risk. I would like to personally request if you're not a member you join and if you are a member to contribute. I believe those who commit a small portion of their resources to family defense will be able to, through TACDA, yield a significant increase to benefit for the portion they commit.

Walton McCarthy wrote "Who Needs a Shelter Anyway?" for the Spring 1993 issue of the Journal of Civil Defense. A highly successful shelter manufacturer, McCarthy goes behind the scenes in the nuclear proliferation game to cite situations that breed trouble for control of the spread of nuclear technology.



Walton McCarthy

# THE NUCLEAR BLACK MARKET

— Walton McCarthy

In June 1991, detectives in Budapest picked up a satchel filled with metal pellets they had found hidden in the pendulums of some small grandfather clocks in a Hungarian village near the Rumanian border.<sup>1</sup> The Hungarian detectives breaking up what they thought was a routine smuggling ring had discovered enriched uranium pellets stolen from a Rumanian nuclear reactor.<sup>2</sup>

In April 1992, a shipment of hafnium was seized by Hungarian customs officials who halted a small truck from Russia.<sup>3</sup> Hafnium is a material used in the nuclear industry to absorb nuclear radiation. The amount of hafnium seized was enough to supply a nuclear industry or a nuclear weapons program for several years.<sup>4</sup>

In June 1992, Vienna police arrested four Hungarians, three Czechoslovakians and an Austrian as they were about to sell three pounds of weapons grade plutonium to an Austrian middleman. The next day, a smuggling ring of people employed in the nuclear industry was smashed by Rumanian police.<sup>5</sup>

Western specialists believe that 20 to 30 percent of the former Soviet Union nuclear weapons scientists are accepting positions in nuclear weapons production facilities in Third World countries. "Over the next decade or two we almost inevitably expect some of them to disappear to undesired locations," said Harold

Muller, a German nonproliferation specialist and director of studies at the Peace Research Institute in Frankfurt.<sup>6</sup>

The agency designed to be the nuclear policeman, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna, is virtually helpless. It has no international authority or budget to enforce anything. "The IAEA has proved itself a worthless organization" said Kenneth Timmerman, a Middle East arms specialist who is completing a study of nuclear proliferation. "They proved that in Iraq. They are proving it again in their inspections of Iran. They are a toothless watchdog."<sup>7</sup>

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## Saddam Hussein was able to get key components...

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More than 60 scientists and engineers with nuclear weapons experience and expertise in the former Soviet Union have vanished into the Third World. India, Pakistan, Iraq, Iran, and Brazil have made job offers to unemployed nuclear and chemical experts at salaries from \$36,000 to \$75,000/yr plus free housing and servants. It is doubtful that they have been hired to work on refrigerators.

U.S. intelligence has said that it is no longer inconceivable that a Russian general, with access to battlefield nuclear weapons, could requisition a transport and fly a few such

weapons to Libya where he would presumably collect several million dollars before flying to Brazil to a comfortable retirement.<sup>8</sup> The U.S. Department of Defense is taking the situation very seriously since it is soliciting 1,300 defense grants for nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons research.<sup>9</sup>

A travel agent, Ernest Schliemann from the western German city of Bielefeld, received an offer from a Russian who wanted to set up a trading company selling foodstuffs. Schliemann asked the Russian to FAX over a list. Although Schliemann had only a lay-person's knowledge of the nuclear weapons industry, heavy water,\* strontium, and enriched weapons grade plutonium did catch his attention on the FAX list of items for sale. This type of offer to Schliemann represents the front edge of what many say is the greatest danger to the entire world — nuclear entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurs are searching out the most marketable assets left behind by the former Soviet Union. Uranium, plutonium, and nuclear products and testing equipment are common items on the list. Interestingly, none of the arrests in Hungary or anywhere in Europe have been able to produce the names of those purchasing nuclear materials. Libya, Iran, and Syria are believed to have clandestine nuclear weapons programs along with India, Pakistan, North Korea, and perhaps some South

American countries.<sup>10</sup>

"The problem that you've got is that the whole fabric of these societies is breaking down," said John Simpson, director of the Mount Batten Center for International Studies at the University of Southampton in England. "What is starting to predominate is a trading culture; you survive by buying and selling. If you work at a plant that processes food, you can sell food. If you work at a plant that processes nuclear fuel, the temptation may well be to do the same."<sup>11</sup>

On a global scale, the firm Chetek in the former Soviet Union is a great threat. Chetek is an acronym for Man-Technology-Capital and was founded in December 1990 by Soviet nuclear scientists threatened with layoffs by the end of the Cold War. Chetek sells "peaceful nuclear explosions" to help countries eliminate toxic wastes. The Russian Ministry of Atomic Power and Industry has given Chetek full access to nuclear testing sites. Some of the testing by Chetek has been tracked by William Potter of the Monterey Institute of International Studies in California. At least 10 nuclear weapons designers may now be on the Chetek payroll, according to Potter. As the economy of the Soviet Union worsened, Chetek was willing to sell nuclear reactors to Pakistan, two reactors to India, and heavy water to Argentina. This is destabilizing, since these countries are suspected of using their nuclear industry to develop nuclear weapons and refuse to abide by international safeguards.<sup>12</sup>

The building of nuclear components no longer requires tremendous factories and thousands of people. Saddam Hussein was able to get key components for his missiles and nuclear program by pirating or hiring German scientists to leave MBB, a large German defense contractor, and set up a shop in Switzerland. German nonproliferation specialists believe that engineers in the well-established arms industries in Czechoslovakia have the expertise to make key nuclear weapons components. The channels for the nuclear black market are already established in the former East bloc countries. Rumania sold heavy water\* illegally to India and Czechoslovakia's secret police, once supplied the plastic explosive Semtex to many Middle Eastern ter-

rorist groups, as well as to Libya.<sup>13</sup>

With the dismantling of thousands of nuclear warheads over the next four years, nuclear weapons products and materials will become even more available. Russia has yet to develop an accounting system for nuclear materials that is even close to Western standards. The IAEA is not allowed to inspect or even visit the former Soviet Union or the United States based on rules drawn up during the Cold War. Russia and even the other republics of the new Confederation of Independent States all want to stop the spread of nuclear technology, yet none of them have agreed to allow the IAEA to conduct surprise inspections.<sup>14</sup> In view of all the chaos, it doesn't take a rocket scientist to realize that today's surplus warheads may just show up on other missiles aimed at the U.S. or other Western nations.

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### ...best "bang for the buck" electric generating plants...

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The political representatives who have purchased ES10's Disaster Shelters\*\* were concerned about a number of threats which I am not able to write about, but one dominant concern was the extreme hatred of the Middle Eastern people toward Americans – coupled with the "probability" (not "possibility") of nuclear terrorism.<sup>+</sup> It is felt that the most likely targets would in fact not be military installations, government centers, or manufacturing plants, but nuclear and non-nuclear electrical generating plants. Most major cities have some central supply of electrical power. If the generating plant or major nodes of electric distribution are targeted there would be chaos for a number of months. Keep in mind that without electricity there are no traffic lights! Without traffic lights, trucks which distribute food and supplies come to a grinding halt. Also, without electricity there is no way to get fuel out of the ground to fuel the trucks, not to mention that pumps for running water, toilets and furnaces which depend on electricity would be inoperable. Repair of the damage would take many months since there would be radioactive fallout to contend with, and most people, being ignorant about nuclear fallout, would think it is the end of the world. Very

few people understand nuclear fallout and therefore do not understand what does and does not become contaminated.

From a business point of view, the bottom line on the threat issue is that the best "bang for the buck" is targeting electric generating plants which pose no retaliatory threat. This scenario then dictates a situation in which people would have to live without electricity for anywhere from one to six months, which would cause a massive migration from cities out to the suburbs where people would have to scrounge for food and water. It is also doubtful that an ordinary house would provide the protection necessary to prevent people from breaking in. Keep in mind that this same disaster scenario could also be created by a simple chemical bomb. This whole scenario is detailed in *Principles of Protection*.<sup>++</sup> □

\* Heavy water is that which is composed of deuterium, and can be used in the manufacture of components for nuclear weapons.

\*\*These shelters are manufactured by the author's shelter company, Subtech, Inc.

+See also article "The Full Circle of Terrorism," by Max Klinghoffer, MD, *Journal of Civil Defense*, December 1987.

++*Principles of Protection, Disaster Shelter Design Standards*, by Walton McCarthy (new 1993 Fifth Edition) – Available from *Journal of Civil Defense*. (See advertisement this issue.)

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*Beekeeper David Lobdell has been a dead-serious hands-on disaster preparedness analyst and shelter builder for all of his adult life – which is to say better than 30 years. In his shelter construction classes and his articles for the Journal of Civil Defense and other publications he has stressed building techniques and the many pay-offs of good shelter. For the general public faced with hurricanes and other natural disasters, but without all-purpose shelter, there are still safety measures that will save lives. With the memory of last year's Hurricane Andrew, and with the prediction of a much worse 1993 hurricane season, it may behoove those in hurricane-prone areas – even others – to consider measures to contend with killer storms.*

# DISASTER PREPAREDNESS = DISASTER SURVIVAL

– David Lobdell

**H**urricane Andrew provided America with a much-needed lesson in disaster preparedness. It validated a good number of the standard recommendations of serious students of disaster and those principles advanced by The American Civil Defense Association. Up front are the following:

(1) **EVACUATE EARLY** – A personal example illustrates this point: On the day before Hurricane Andrew my wife found herself in Miami with her flight out of Miami Airport cancelled. No other flight possible. I called her from another part of the country and urged her to rent a car and drive immediately north, at least to Lake Wales, out of the endangered area. But rental cars were no longer available, and the roads were jammed. That evening I called again and tried to encourage her to take what precautions she could. She asked me to look after the children “just in case.” I promised, and I told her I loved her and that I had faith that this was not “good bye.” It was a touching moment not without tears. I crossed my fingers. As luck would have it, the gods sent the hurricane 19 miles farther south, and the house she was in survived. And, of course, so did she. We all breathed again.

(2) **FOOD** – If you elect to stay put – or have to – you will need adequate emergency food reserves like grain, beans, powdered milk and

other items stored in a handy location. Make an investment in these, to include rice, honey, cooking oil and vitamin tablets. (*And rotate your stocks.*) You will need a Coleman stove and fuel for cooking. Make a list of groceries, liquids and other supplies.

(3) **WATER** – Every home needs a safe well and a *hand* pump. And there are other assured water supplies. Electrically operated systems will be out, even sometimes go out without disasters. A simple regional power failure could deprive you of water. Stock 14 gallons per person for drinking, which is a one to two week supply. And remember that even polluted water can be used for flushing and cleaning.

(4) **BUILDING CODE** – Before buying or renting a house make certain that the house is built according to the local building code (assuming there is a good one in place). Builders play a part in this too. All the “Habitat for Humanity” houses in the Hurricane Andrew area survived in good shape. Those in the “thrown together”, low-cost subdivision at Naranja Lakes were for the most part wiped out. Later examination showed why. The building code was largely ignored.

(5) **SHELTER ROOM** – Every house should have (by law) a safe room that is hurricane-tornado proof – much like the blast and radiation shelters which the Swiss civil

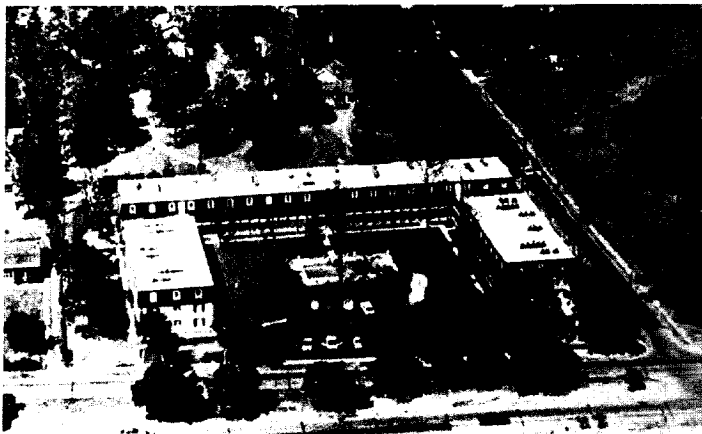
defense requires. Such a room for 20 people (200 square feet of floor space with 12-inch thick reinforced concrete walls and ceiling attached to a solid cast concrete floor) would add moderately to the cost of the building over “normal” construction. Aren’t your family and friends worth two or three hundred dollars each? Every new home in America should be required, by law, to have such a room.

(6) **ELECTRICITY** – When power is out, as it usually is in a real disaster, emergency generators are needed for refrigeration, water, lighting, blowers, power tools and so on. They need proper storage and maintenance. And they are expensive. But they are necessary. They should be considered seriously. They need to be housed in a safe, strong, high and dry auxiliary building with an exhaust directed away from the living area. There are several types. They tend to make an emergency situation bearable.

(7) **MEDICAL CARE** – Pre-Packaged Disaster Hospitals (PDHs) should be properly located in or near all metropolitan areas in disaster-protected buildings and away from high-crime areas. America once had over 2,000 pre-packaged disaster hospitals, but they have almost all disappeared – sent to foreign countries, allowed to deteriorate, cannibalized, etc. Very few remain. (See articles by Dr. Max Klinghoffer on



## What a Hurricane Can Do —



BEFORE



AFTER

this subject in past issues of the *Journal of Civil Defense* — February 1978, June 1978, February 1980, February 1984, April 1984 — also one by Michael M. Walton in February 1979.) This vital program needs to be revived. In the meantime each household is on its own and should keep a well-stocked medical cupboard, including medical supplies for those who have illnesses.

(8) **SHUTTERS** — An invaluable precaution is to have solid functioning wooden shutters hinged by all windows so that a home can be shuttered and locked up in a matter of minutes if evacuation is intended. This makes early evacuation easy and protects the home. If another type of shutter is used it must be simple so that it is "fool-proof" for easy installation when needed.

(9) **EMERGENCY "BUG-OUT" KIT** — An emergency evacuation kit, packed and ready to throw in your car at all times (or *in* your car) is an all-important item. The Oak Ridge National Laboratory published such a list, and one is contained in *Nuclear War Survival Skills* by Cresson H. Kearny.

(10) **PRESSURE RELEASE VENTS** — Sudden destructive changes of pressure in hurricanes and tornadoes make the installation of pressure release panels very important in keeping a house intact. These should be installed in the ceiling of each room in the house under the attic, and at the ends of the attic itself. In case occupants are home at

the time, opening windows and doors on the down-wind side of the house will equalize pressure. If the wind changes direction (it will, for instance, if the eye of the storm passes) other windows and doors should be opened and the first ones closed.

(11) **LOOTING** — All disasters prove that home and business owners must be able to defend their property or run the risk of being looted by roving criminals. A proficiency in the use of firearms saved many a business in Hurricane Andrew. A neglect of protection produced many victims.

With these measures — and others to be sure — we would again be on the way to eliminating much of the tragic aftermath evident in past disasters and even toward contending with wartime attack, this latter further controlled by a credible SDI and a credible civil defense.

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In the best interest of our vital public safety I urge you to take the trouble to write your political representatives in Washington D.C. (and also your state legislators) requesting that attention again be directed toward minimizing death and destruction in all disasters through investments in lifesaving measures to include:

(a) The reestablishment of the once-promoted packaged disaster hospital (PDH) program which guaranteed meaningful medical attention for disaster areas.

(b) A well-organized and supported program for emergency food supplies across the country and the encouragement of individual household, business and school emergency food supplies.

(c) The requirement for *enforced* building codes (with serious punishments for violations) that will provide construction practices to promote building safety in disaster.

(d) A thorough examination of the capability of SDI to destroy ballistic missiles in flight — and the many commercial and scientific bonanzas that would result.

(e) A new examination of the formerly admitted requirement for civil defense as a key element of national preparedness, along with a comparison of involvement in war between *prepared nations* and *unprepared nations*. America's dedication to disarmament, for instance, has cost us seven wars in this century. Compare this with Switzerland in the very center of European war activities which with a tough policy of preparedness has had *no* wars this century. It is, in fact, going on two centuries without war.

Much more could be said. But I rest my case. I trust that with evidence like the above we can begin to come to our senses, consider seriously for the people the same kind of protection that Congress has devised for itself, and enjoy a prosperous and peaceful 21st century.

My children and my grandchildren and their offspring would like that. □

# REVIEWS

*COPING WITH CATASTROPHE, Building an Emergency Management System to Meet People's Needs in Natural and Manmade Disasters* – A Report by a Panel of the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, 1120 G St., N.W. (Suite 850), Washington D.C. 20005. February 1993, 162 (total) pages.

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

Seldom has there been such an excellent, comprehensive, well-composed study, at least in the murky realm of government documents. The organization responsible, NAPA, clearly has a wealth of talent to draw on and they have exercised unusual analytical skill in examining FEMA, with its troubled history and uncertain present. Moreover, the authors have expressed themselves well, avoiding the deadly gobbledygook of bureaucratic prose and political equivocations of trying to avoid ruffling anyone's feathers, and trying to tell it like it is.

For example, they state: "Every year the United States is hit by numerous disasters, both large and small. The nation needs a well-organized, effective emergency management system; the panel found it does not have one...FEMA has not had the visibility, leadership or political clout to bring about the integration of programs or the investments in mitigation and preparedness. With the end of the Cold War, FEMA's national security functions are uncertain. Meanwhile, public expectations of FEMA in disaster response and recovery situations have grown by quantum leaps. After less than stellar performances in meeting a series of national disaster response challenges – and before it has a chance to learn from them – FEMA now finds itself in uncharted waters. Agency officials are trying to cope with the complexities of applying disaster-related programs and funding mechanisms to events like last year's civil disturbance in Los Angeles and flooding caused by a tunnel collapse under the streets of Chicago."

The authors of the report seem unusually well aware of the deeper reasons for FEMA's difficulties, such as the classic error of divided authori-

ty, being assigned responsibility without adequate authority or resources, etc. "Emergency management and FEMA are overseen by too many congressional committees, none of which has either the interest or a comprehensive overview of the topic to assure that coherent federal policy is developed and implemented. A preoccupation with constituent interests, while laudable in times of great need following disasters, makes it very difficult to achieve a balance between cost and service."

They even reach down into perhaps the deepest levels of the problem, the fact that foresight and foreaction based on it are actually quite unnatural for human beings and especially for governments. Those who move in quickly to toil the rich soil of a volcano after an eruption, live on its slopes with little thought and still less preparation for the next inevitable eruption. "At the state and local levels emergency management suffers from: 1. A lack of clear measurable objectives, adequate resources, public concern or official commitments. 2. Low levels of public concern and support for events of low probability but potentially high impact..."

If planning and preparation for the response to disasters is rare and difficult, serious work on the actual prevention of disasters is practically unknown, the very concept being unknown. Disaster prevention would represent a higher level of civilization which we have not yet reached, even conceptually. One has only to consider the obvious fact that, though preventive medicine is clearly preferable to therapeutic medicine, a good start in it has not even been made. The authors, while acknowledging the problem of a huge number of authorities FEMA is responsible to and involved with, admit the inherent nature of the problem as something we have to live with. "Another aspect we can do little to change is the high number of organizations involved. No amount of consolidation of statutory authorities or program functions, across the federal government or in FEMA, will result in a single agency to handle all types of emergencies and disasters for which the federal government is responsible. State and

local governments will also continue to play their traditional roles, and the panel has not been convinced that there should be a basic change in the order of response (except for national security emergencies or those affecting federal installations). Local first, state second, and federal third."

The report is very frank, but there are limits to frankness. One is regarding the role the DOD played in misapplying civil defense funds for military purposes. The biggest single item in its budget involved things like building elaborate shelters and the like for military leaders, while, of course, nothing was spent to build shelters for ordinary citizens, as the word "Civil" in Civil Defense might suggest. The report does say, "In any event, the panel does not recommend that this function be transferred to DOD. Many of FEMA's problems with disaster response can be traced to a preoccupation with national security preparedness." The largest item in the budget of this civil agency is still marked as classified. It is a fact of human nature that any large pile of money that is inadequately guarded is likely to be looted. Pension funds represent a great temptation for looting, as the actions of the late British tycoon, Robert Maxwell, as well as that of others show. Indeed, we need go no further than to consider our own Social Security pension fund. Many Congressmen and many Presidents have been unable to resist the temptation to loot this pension fund to balance the budget or buy more weapons, etc.

Many other government agencies and, indeed, whole departments would benefit from being given such thorough scrutiny by an outside panel as done by this outstanding study. It is full of logical, well-argued recommendations – almost too full in fact. It would have aided clarity and promoted better understanding if these excellent lists of recommendations had been grouped into an organized structure, from high to low. Also it would have been desirable to prioritize them to some degree, "Okay, but what things should we do first? Where shall we start? What is most important?" etc.. Human beings can't think of many different things at once, and still less, do them at once.

**EYEWITNESS TO WORLD WAR II** – The Best of American Heritage, Edited by Stephen W. Sears. Published by Houghton Mifflin Co., New York. 1993. 280 pages. Price: \$9.95 (paperback).

– Reviewed by Edythe Robinson.

*Eyewitness to World War II* is a collection of 16 accounts from individual perspectives ranging from tactical maneuvers to the memory of working with a con artist. Each person in these pages was personally involved, remembering a part of their world at war. Experiences range from those of various officers and enlisted men of all services to women and civilians. This is not just another retelling of World War II, this is the man down the street reliving a vital part of his (and in some cases, her) life.

One seaman on board the *Oklahoma* recalls his ship being hit at Pearl Harbor and subsequent hours treading water, waiting for rescue inside the sunken ship. Another seaman tells a graphic, matter-of-fact story of survival at sea during the Battle of Guadalcanal, a chilling account of watching his mates being pulled away from their raft by sharks one by one. Once fully recovered he requests to be returned to service in the Pacific to continue his work.

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### Lest... we let it happen again

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In an article titled *Culpable Negligence*, Edward L. Beach tells us of defective torpedoes and the government's inability to recognize the problem. He describes torpedoes running deeper than set, exploding prematurely, rudders jamming causing the torpedo to run in a circle and other problems which were not corrected until late in World War II. Mr. Beach ends his article with a compelling recount of a successful engagement in 1944 after the torpedo defects had been corrected. As he says, "Japan had nearly succeeded...because we were materially deficient and because some of our top people were culpably negligent. It was a very hard lesson, but it was one we must ponder very carefully,

lest, in different ways to be sure, and different details, we let it happen again."

In an article titled *Rosie the Riveter Remembers*, several women relate their roles during the war. One woman says "For me defense work was the beginning of my emancipation as a woman. For the first time in my life I found out that I could do something with my hands besides bake a pie."

Well-known correspondent and author Hughes Rudd makes several humorous observations: The L-4 spotter plane he flew during the war cost less than the crate it was shipped in, and one time while taking off he ran into a donkey, tearing off the plane wing but not doing the donkey any permanent damage. He continues with a reporter's vivid description of sights and sounds, and, "Apart from falling in love with the perfect woman, nothing has ever seemed so important or exciting since."

Many notable reminiscences fill the pages of this book. Herbert Mitgang reporting with the Stars and Stripes, General James Gavin first describing an airdrop on Sicily and later his perspective of the disastrous battle in Huertgen Forest. Lewis Ellis and Lester Rentmeester recall air battles, and G. D. Lillibridge remembers Tarawa with the comment that "not forgetting may be the only heroism of the survivor."

*Eyewitness to World War II* is highly recommended as a worthy companion piece to *World War II, the Best of American Heritage* which was reviewed by TACDA last year.

□  
**TO THE GATES OF RICHMOND, THE PENINSULA CAMPAIGN** by Stephen W. Sears, Ticknor & Fields, New York, 1992, 468 pages, \$24.95.

– Reviewed by Col. John E. Bex.

By describing in great depth the early peninsula campaign of the North to take Richmond, this book gives us new insight into the Civil War and what might be called the problem of the Civil War: why it took the North so long to win. From the beginning, the advantages of the North over the South in terms of population, resources of every kind,

industrial power to provide the sinews of war, etc. were overwhelming. The sole advantage of the South lay in its superiority in top military leaders, but this proved decisive in the early years, as the author shows.

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### Towards a Deeper Understanding of the Civil War

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The author, Stephen W. Sears, a professional historian, is extremely well qualified to explain this mystery to us, since he is the writer of several previous books on the Civil War, in particular, two books about the Northern commanding general, George B. McClellan. In the strange personality of McClellan, and especially in its contrast to that of the Southern commanding general in this campaign, Robert E. Lee, lies the key to the paradox, as page after page of this quite readable history of one campaign makes clear. It is actually fairly safe to say that if Lee had been in command of the Northern forces, and Lincoln had offered him the job, the War would have been won within the first year.

Lincoln tried over and over to prod McClellan into action, but without success.

"All through the winter he had tried with scant success to pin General McClellan down to some concrete plan and schedule of action, and now it appeared he had finally succeeded. Yet there was every chance that the plan was going to run counter to his own best judgment....For more than half a year the Army of the Potomac had drilled and paraded and by report been brought to the peak of military efficiency, yet in all that time McClellan had done nothing about the Confederate army camped twenty-five miles from the capital, and nothing had stopped Confederate batteries from closing the Potomac to commercial shipping."

Perhaps sensing that Lincoln had finally reached the end of his patience, McClellan came up with a plan to, typically, not attack the Confederate army near Washington directly, but to move down south of the Confederate capitol, Richmond, and attack it moving northward. Such a plan, naturally involved fur-

ther long delays of preparation and moving large quantities of men and supplies over a considerable distance. Then, when all was ready, McClellan finally moved to attack the Confederate forces in his slow ponderous way. He achieved some initial success, but at the first signs of stiffened Confederate resistance broke off the attack, became defensive, and ended in abandoning the whole campaign in failure.

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**If Lee had been in command of the Northern forces... the war would have been won within the first year.**

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Lee soon understood McClellan's basic personality. "...the word Lee used for his opponent was timid." But it took some time for Lee, like everyone else on both sides, to understand how timid McClellan was. "Indecision was not one of General Lee's problems that day. Lee knew precisely what he wanted to do. His problems rose from the fact that now, for the first time, he misjudged his opponent. While he correctly judged General McClellan to be defensive-minded, it did not occur to him that General McClellan would give up so easily: that after a single battle - which the Federals won - he would decide to abandon his campaign, cut his losses, and run for safety...."

McClellan, though unsuited for a military career, had considerable intelligence and excelled at self-promotion and public relations, in fact, at playing the role of the great commander and was popular with the troops. And, it must be conceded, he seemed to have definite administrative ability and built up a large well trained and equipped army. He just didn't like to fight.

If Lincoln's conduct of the Civil War can be faulted in any substantial way, it may be because it took him so long to understand that McClellan (as well as some other commanding generals who followed him) was worthless as a commander, behind his skillfully maintained facade. It was difficult to grasp.

*AIDS, THE UNNECESSARY EPIDEMIC* by Stanley Monteith, M.D. Published by Covenant House Books, Sevierville, Tennessee. 1992, 348 pages, plus appendix. Price \$14.95.

- Reviewed by Max Klinghoffer, M.D.

In Bellevue Hospital, New York, 2% of the women who delivered babies in 1988 were infected with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). At the Bronx-Lebanon Hospital in New York City, 17% of the people coming off the streets into the emergency room were infected with HIV.

On some college campuses almost 1% of the students who were tested carry the virus.

Yet, we are not identifying those who carry HIV, and we thus encourage the spread of the disease.

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**"This is the first epidemic in all recorded history where physicians have been told not to try to identify those who are infected in the general population."**

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With such dramatic statistics Dr. Monteith opens his book. Yet he does not need to dramatize the problem. The seriousness and the dangers of the epidemic are self-evident. Dr. Monteith points out that "this is the first epidemic in all recorded history where physicians have been told not to try to identify those who are infected in the general population."

Dr. Monteith is a pioneer in the efforts to have AIDS and HIV recognized as a communicable disease, and to take practical measures to stop this epidemic before it destroys our civilization. His efforts have been costly to him; he has been maligned; members of his own profession have tried to discredit him; it has required considerable expenditure of his own finances, and he has been subjected to physical threats (paradoxically, even by those he is trying to help). Monteith quotes from *Maud Muller*: "Of all sad words of tongue or pen, the saddest are these: it might have been". But few listened to the warnings, and, as Monteith states: "the epidemic, the dying and the death continued".

Dr. Monteith pulls no punches as he explains why the AIDS epidemic continues. He names names. And he explicitly places much of the burden of guilt on the lobbyists and the politicians who have thwarted efforts to control the disease. He describes rallies he observed, where, as he states, "These groups have held our public health policy hostage." He describes the hysterical demands at these rallies, where no policy was acceptable to use epidemiological methods to stop the epidemic. Rather, it was a cry for "Let us do what we wish; but find a cure NOW." Where meetings were held to discuss the scientific aspects of AIDS, and where those attending such meetings had gone to considerable expense to do so, the meetings were frequently disrupted by homosexual groups, and representatives of prostitution.

One is reminded of a statement by the late Al Capp, who was a frequent lecturer at colleges (even though the students sometimes professed to dislike him). A young lady asked: "Mr. Capp, isn't it time the students had more say in the administration of the colleges?" Capp replied: "Yes, I guess it's time the lunatics ran the asylum."

Monteith states that many who oppose epidemiologic studies of AIDS use the excuse: "Since you can't cure it anyway, why bother to find out who has the virus?" Doctors knew better than this even hundreds of years ago, when they closed the pumps during a cholera epidemic.

Dr. Monteith's county medical society was largely supportive of his efforts; the California Medical Association was not.

Monteith quotes public figures who have advocated "privacy" for AIDS patients, thus hiding the sources of the disease. He quotes the same individuals as advocating condoms and education, overlooking the fact that condoms are not really safe, and that, unfortunately, there are people who are uneducable. During World War II British soldiers referred to the bullet proof helmet as "a helmet that was bullet proof until a bullet hit it". There seems to be some parallel in the case of condoms. Studies have shown that even among those with higher educa-

tion, there seems to be a cavalier attitude about sex and precautions against disease. Dr. Monteith is critical about teaching the physical aspects of sex, without due emphasis on teaching of morality. He is especially critical about detailed teaching about homosexuality in the lower grades of school.

In this book, and in his "AIDS Update of 1993," Dr. Monteith is critical of the teaching that AIDS may be spread only by a few methods. He criticizes a number of misconceptions, and points out that this erroneous information is dangerous to the public health. The increased incidence of opportunistic infections, sometimes of greatly increased resistance to medications, presents another new hazard.

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**"A helmet that was bullet proof until a bullet hit it."**

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This book also points out the hostilities sometimes found in some homosexual groups, with signs proclaiming "CIVIL RIGHTS OR CIVIL WAR." Considering the factor of dementia, which is often found in AIDS patients, this attitude is alarming.

Dr. Monteith is critical of the government role in the spread of AIDS. He is also aware of the factor of tyranny in centralized and powerful government, and openly opposes such misuse of power.

When Dr. Monteith approached the AIDS problem through the logical channels, he met violent opposition. One resolution read: "Be it Resolved...That the California Medical Association advocates that an admission HTLV-III (HIV) Antibody test be drawn on all patients entering the hospital for surgery and if that test is positive then the medical personnel involved be informed so they may be better able to protect themselves from contamination and infection." Despite much opposition to this resolution, it was voted in.

A considerable amount of material in this book is autobiographical. This is unavoidable, since much of the HIV story, and the involvement of Dr. Monteith in the fight against the epi-

demic involves the dangers and the frustrations Monteith encountered in his work. Every initiative he originated or sponsored was simply a common sense approach to the prevention and spread of the disease, and was based upon recognized and well-established principles of epidemiology. Yet he was rebuffed in his efforts, and often by those in his own profession; those who should have known better. Never before has a disease become such a political issue. It must be stated, however, that a handful of medical people, and a few individuals in politics did support Monteith, and he gives them full credit for doing so. But despite some support for Monteith, the government of the State of California said: "No patient may be tested for HIV without written consent of the patient, even if the patient is at risk for the disease. And any doctor who releases information on the results of HIV tests is subject to a \$10,000.00 fine, and a year imprisonment."

This Alice in Dunderland story is virtually a guarantee that the virus will flourish. Throughout the story in this book, it is apparent that many medical people, and many political figures betray the public in an effort to appease groups of lobbyists. Equally strange is the fact that groups which are perhaps at the greatest risk for contracting AIDS are among the most vehement in opposing preventive measures. One of the major arguments against testing for HIV was the shallow concept that such testing would drive people away from testing, and that thus driving them "underground" would make them more dangerous. This idea has not been proven to be true in testing for other communicable diseases in the past.

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**This Alice in Dunderland story is virtually a guarantee that the virus will flourish.**

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Dr. Monteith even entered politics for the first time, and ran for public office in an effort to produce legislation to better control the epidemic. A powerful effort to defeat him was successful, and he returned to private practice.

Dr. Monteith has added a supplement to his book, entitled "TO DECEIVE A NATION - AIDS UPDATE 1993." In this addendum, Monteith names twelve misconceptions which are generally believed by many people:

1. The AIDS virus is extremely fragile and dies almost immediately once it is outside the human body.
2. The AIDS virus is readily killed by household disinfectants.
3. The only ways that the AIDS virus is transmitted are by sexual contact, intravenous drug use, and from mothers to their unborn children.
4. There is absolutely no danger of casual spread of the disease.
5. Current AIDS statistics show that the disease primarily involves homosexuals and intravenous drug users; therefore, the general public has no reason for concern.
6. You cannot get AIDS from a kiss.
7. Saliva cannot spread HIV disease.
8. The use of a spermicide such as Nonoxynol-9 (along with condoms) increases your safety when having casual sex.
9. There is not one incident of the spread of HIV disease during sporting activities reported in American literature.
10. You definitely cannot get AIDS from a mosquito or other insect bites.
11. There is no danger of the spread of this disease via the respiratory route.
12. Spread of the epidemic appears to be slowing.

All of these statements are incorrect. How important each of these factors may be in the spread of the disease is not yet known. In the case of a rapidly spreading epidemic, and with no known successful treatment for the disease, does this situation not demand that the approach be cautious and conservative?

Reviewer Dr. Max Klinghoffer will speak on "AIDS, Opportunistic Diseases and the Military" at the TACDA Seminar in Colorado Springs, Colorado on October 12, 1993.



## THANK YOU!!

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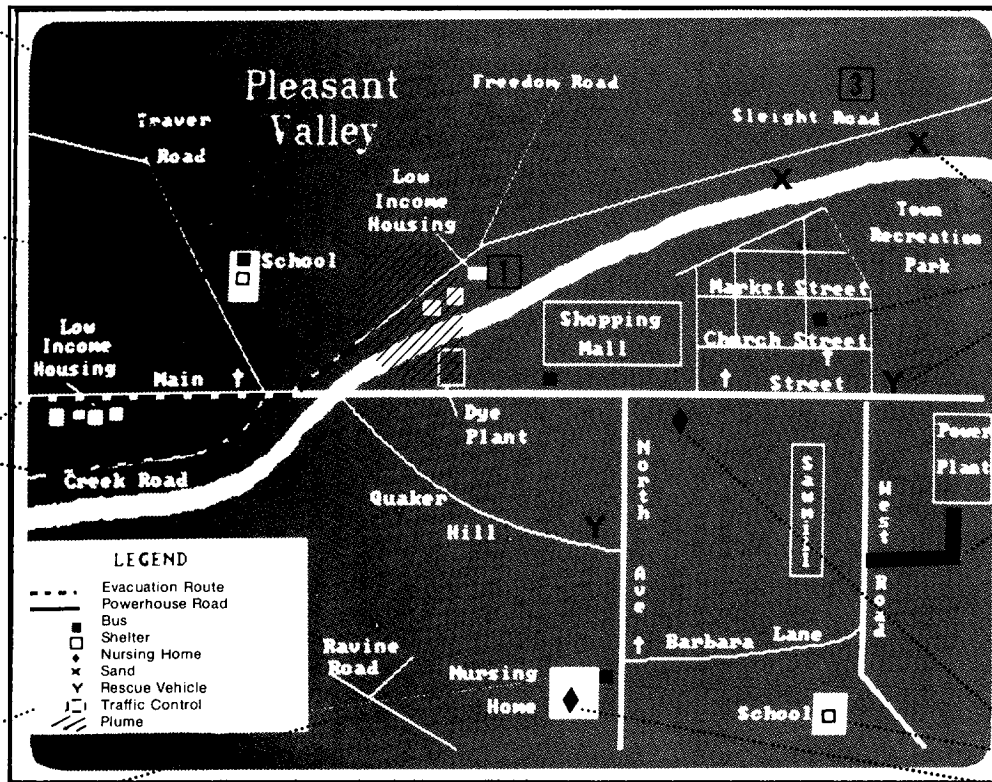
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# TOO GOOD TO FILE

## SDI DILEMMA

There is general agreement today, brought on by Iraq's use of ballistic missiles in the Gulf War, that the United States should develop and deploy "tactical" and "theater" defenses against such weapons. Politicians from both major parties (including President Clinton) have viewed with alarm the proliferation of the threat of ballistic missiles around the world, a threat taken seriously by our allies in Western Europe and by our erstwhile opponents in the former Soviet states.

The response to this threat by Washington thus far is both illogical and costly. The current policy regarding ballistic missile defenses places top priority on "tactical" systems, i.e., the defense of U.S. military forces deployed abroad; second priority is given to "theater" defenses, i.e., protection of the territory of allies where our forces may be deployed; third priority is given to extremely limited ABM Treaty-compliant ground-based defenses of our own country; and no priority at all for the space-borne defenses necessary to the effectiveness of all missile defenses....

The budget submitted by the Clinton Administration for the Strategic Defense Initiative would give \$1.6 billion to Tactical/Theater defenses, 1.4 billion to the 100-interceptor, Treaty-compliant deployment in North Dakota, and a paltry \$165 million to the promising space-borne defensive system, Brilliant Pebbles. Boiled down to its essence, such a budget is designed to give good protection to our deployed military forces, good protection to the cities and peoples of Europe and the Middle East, limited protection for a small percentage of United States citizens, and no protection for the bulk of us.

That which is denied by this program is the least expensive and most effective system that can cope with the entire spectrum of missile threats – tactical protection of our forces, broad area protection of allied territories world-wide, and defense of all U.S. cities and people. That is the promising space-based interceptor program, Brilliant Pebbles....

– Lt. General Daniel O. Graham in *High Frontier Newswatch*.

## WORRIED U.S. ALLIES

*America's European allies are worried. They see the Clinton Administration withdrawing plans for deployment of global space defenses that would protect them as well as the U.S. against any hostile missile attack.*

Alarmed by the growing proliferation of ballistic missiles and mass-destruction weapons among Third World nations, the Assembly of the Western European Union meeting in Paris in early December voted unanimously to adopt long overdue defensive measures. The Assembly, often referred to as Europe's unofficial "parliament," endorsed a report calling for the coordination of ground-based missile defenses of Western Europe and other nations with crucial support from U.S. deployed space-based systems. The "other nations" to be defended included Israel and the former Soviet Union, now known as the Commonwealth of Independent States. Called on to coordinate the effort was NATO, the 15-nation North Atlantic Treaty Organization, created 43 years ago to defend Western Europe....

– *America's Future*, P.O. Box 1625, Milford, PA 18337.

Note: If Europe worries about active missile defense and wants U.S. "space-based systems" to protect them, the question presents itself: Why not worry also about passive defenses (which a few nations in the area already have developed to significant degrees – including Switzerland and Sweden in Western Europe, Russia in Eastern Europe, and Israel in the Middle East).

## ON THE DOORSTEP: THIRD WORLD NUKES!

Sometime in the near future the National Security Council (NSC) may well be sitting around a table in the White House, looking grim. "What do we do?" someone will ask. "North Korea now has nuclear weapons."...

Whatever the country, it is a day that is likely drawing closer. With increasing concerns, United States policymakers and analysts are thinking about what might happen when a third-world nation hostile to the U.S. gets "the bomb."...

U.S. military power may be an

incentive to proliferation, points out a new RAND Corporation report issued by the nonprofit research and analysis group. The lesson of the Gulf war to third-world leaders may have been: Don't cross Washington unless you have nukes....

"There is the clear possibility that the United States will face adversaries equipped with nuclear weapons," says the RAND report....

In other words, if Iraq's Saddam Hussein had owned a nuclear-tipped SCUD, there might have been no Desert Storm....

Given the destructive potential of nuclear weapons, the best UN strategy in the face of a hostile regional nuclear adversary might be similar to that used against the Soviet Union in the cold war – containments....

– Peter Grier in the *Christian Science Monitor*.



## A PATH TO WORLD WAR III?

The dire implications of the expanding Balkan war came out in a statement recently made at a conference in Washington by P.Y. Felgenhauer, a Russian military analyst. Mr. Felgenhauer reported that Russian military expenditures were increasing again, after a year or two of slight stability or decline. The increases were largely in the nuclear sector. He then commented on the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. With Russian advisers and equipment behind them, the Armenians were clearly winning. But Turkey had recently moved troops to positions along its border with Armenia. The Russians were concerned because Armenia is protected by a security treaty with Russia. Thus Turkish intervention in the war would present Russia with what he called a "difficult dilemma."

Since most of the Russian army is not battle-ready, Mr. Felgenhauer remarked, some Russian officers were talking about the possibility of using nuclear weapons, rather than fail to uphold a Russian security treaty. Turkey, it is hardly necessary to recall, is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and that organization's treaty says that "an attack on one is an attack on all."...

– Eugene V. Rostow in *The Wall Street Journal*.

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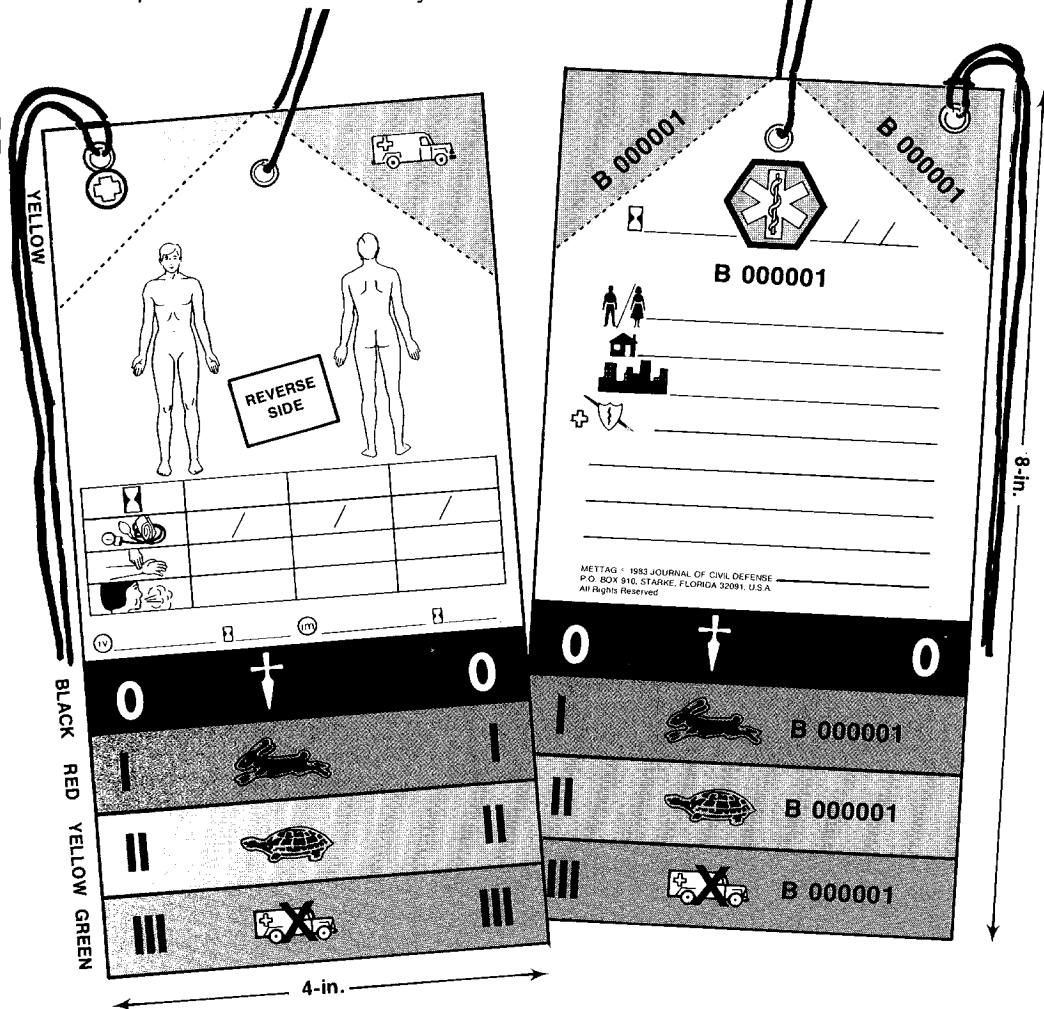
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# UPCOMING

- 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: 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 18-20 **INTERNATIONAL CIVIL PROTECTION – CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES**, 1993 Annual Study Emergency Planning College, Easingwold, York, ENGLAND. contact: Mr V G B Atwater, Study Treasurer, 21 Ballantrae House, Lyndale, London NW2 2PB (071-794/2914).
- 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 Jun 14-18 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).
- Jul 11-14 **2ND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE EMERGENCY PLANNING '93**, Lancaster, United Kingdom. £350 includes registration, accommodations, and meals. Contact: The Conference Secretary, Emergency Planning'93, Bowland College, Lancaster University, Bailrigg, Lancaster LA1 4YT, United Kingdom.
- Jul 12-14 **DISASTER PREPAREDNESS SEMINAR**, EMI, Emmitsburg, MD. Intro and overview of emer. mgmt., case studies, crisis mgmt., developing emer. plans, and more. Contact: See box below.
- Jul 12-23 **CHEMISTRY OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS COURSE**, Emmitsburg, MD. Provides basic knowledge to evaluate potential hazards and behaviors of materials considered to be hazardous. Contact: National Fire Academy, 16825 S. Seton Ave., Emmitsburg, MD 21727-8995.
- Jul 19-30 **MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES COURSE**, Emmitsburg, MD. Contact: See Jul 12-23 above.
- Jul 22-24 **13TH ANNUAL NEW MEXICO STATEWIDE EMS CONFERENCE**, Albuquerque Convention Center, Albuquerque, NM. Contact: Jesús "Chuy" López, NREMT-1, EMS Bureau, Harold Runnels Bldg., P.O. Box 26110, Santa Fe, NM 87502 (505/827-2518) FAX (505/827-2329).
- Aug 2-13 **HAZARDOUS MATERIALS OPERATING SITE PRACTICES COURSE**, Emmitsburg, MD. See Aug. 23-Sep 3 below.
- Aug 9-20 **MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES COURSE**, Emmitsburg, MD. Addresses areas of concern for ongoing EMS operation. Contact: See Aug 23-Sep 3 below.
- Aug 13-15 **DDP 1993 SYMPOSIUM**, "Disaster Prevention Update," Park Plaza Hotel, Oakland Airport, CA. Contact: Doctors for Disaster Preparedness, 2509 N. Campbell, Box 272, Tucson, AZ 85719-3362 (602/325-2680).
- Aug 16-20 **CIVIL DEFENSE: AN ALL HAZARDS APPROACH (TTT)**, EMI, Emmitsburg, MD. Course for instructors provides an understanding of the history, mission and current status of U.S. CD. Shows how nuclear attack preparedness enhances & supports natural & technological preparedness, plus more. Contact: See box below.
- Aug 16-20 **OCCUPATIONAL & ENVIRONMENTAL RADIATION PROTECTION**, Boston, MA. Addresses basic practices for working with radiation. Topics: atomic structure & radioactivity, ionizing radiation, monitoring and more. Reg. fee: \$1075. Contact: Office of Cont. Education, Mary McPeak, Harvard School of Public Health, 677 Huntington Ave., Boston, MA 02115 (617/432-1171) (FAX 617/432-1969).
- Aug 18-19 **27TH ANNUAL GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE ON EMERGENCY MGMT.**, Holiday Inn-West, Middleton, WI. Sponsored by the WI Div. of Emer. Govt. of the Dept. of Military Affairs. Contact: Div. of Emer. Govt., P.O. Box 7865, Madison, WI 53707-7865 (608/266-3232).
- Aug 23-Sep 3 **HAZARDOUS MATERIALS OPERATING SITE PRACTICES COURSE**, Emmitsburg, MD. Course prepares students at technician response level to formulate strategies & tactics for incident mitigation. Contact: National Fire Academy, NETC, 16825 S. Seton Ave., Emmitsburg, MD 21727-8998.
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- Sep 13-15 **5TH INTERNATIONAL DISASTER RECOVERY SYMPOSIUM & EXHIBITION**, Atlanta Hilton & Towers, Atlanta, GA. Reg. fee: \$695 before 7/22/93, \$795 through 8/18/93, \$895 through 9/13/93. Contact: Disaster Recovery Journal, Conference Registrar, 2712 Meramar Dr., St. Louis, MO 63129 (314/846-1001) Fax (314/846-1023).
- Sep 13-16 **ELECTROMAGNETIC PULSE (EMP) INSPECTION/MAINTENANCE**, EMI, Emmitsburg, MD. Contact: See box below.
- Sep 15-16 **5TH DPLU (Disaster Prevention & Limitation Unit) CONFERENCE**, Disaster '93, University of Bradford, ENGLAND. Contact: DPLU Conference, A Z Keller, Ph.D., 13 Pemberton Dr., Bradford West Yorkshire BD7 1DP, ENGLAND. (0274 385210) FAX (0274 38521).
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- Oct 13-15 **ALARME PROTECTION SECURITE**, 6th International Specialized Exhibition of Electronic & Physical Security. Paris, FRANCE. Contact: Salon Alarmes Protection Sécurité, Batimat Blenheim, 22/24 rue du President Wilson, 92532 Levallois Perret Cedex, FRANCE (33 (1) 4756 5000) FAX (33 (1) 4756 0818).
- Nov 13-17 **NCCEM 41ST ANNUAL SEMINAR**, Palmetto Expo Center, Greenville, SC. Conference & Exhibition. Contact: Elizabeth Armstrong, NCCEM, 7297 Lee Hwy., Suite N, Falls Church, VA 22042 (703/533-7672).

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- 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.

## ■ EDITORIAL

# A LESSON OF YESTERDAY – FOR TODAY AND TOMORROW

Examples of destruction in disaster are many, of course, and the *Journal* has published a number of them over the years to illustrate the fact that poor construction invites tragedy. South Carolina's Hurricane Hugo in 1989 provided many "horrible examples." So did Florida's Hurricane Andrew in 1992.

One of the most striking "before and after" pictures were those not published in the *Journal* until this current issue as part of David Lobdell's "Disaster Preparedness = Disaster Survival" story. On page 21 (left) is the photo of an apartment complex in Gulfport, Mississippi before Hurricane Camille struck it in August 1969. The picture to the right shows the same scene *after* Hurricane Camille hit it. Nothing could dramatize the principle of evacuation more poignantly. The building has simply disappeared. And it should be pointed out that hundreds of lives were saved by the fact that the county civil defense director had put the pressure on the residents to evacuate. That was a gentleman by the name of Wade Guice, and his action saved a great many of lives.

In the apartment complex in question, however, there were 20 contemptuous souls who decided that evacuation was a cowardly procedure, and they banded together, glasses in hand, to have a "hurricane party" as the storm bore down on the Mississippi coast. One of them, a young lady, "chickened out" and left the party to hasten inland. That was good for laughs. The remaining 19 stuck it out, greeted the high winds with toasts to their fortitude, and – of course – discovered too late that foolhardy fun is no substitute for common sense. They all perished. The "after" picture testifies vividly to that.

Lobdell correctly lists "evacuation" as the first "principal" in his list of disaster precautions. Without evacuation a 1900 Galveston, Texas hurricane was responsible for 6,000 deaths! But even this figure pales in comparison with hurricanes that have hit Bangladesh – a country between India and Burma at the top of the Bay of Bengal – where 300,000 perished in a 1970 hurricane, and where tens of thousands of others died in storms occurring in 1963, 1965, 1985 and 1990.

The importance of a building code requiring construction that will withstand disasters has been emphasized repeatedly by serious civil defense advocates. And it has also been ignored by those who prefer to bask in the blue skies of normal weather and consider its opposite far-fetched.

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### Bangladesh...where 300,000 perished in a 1970 hurricane

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The same "philosophy" extends to the contemplation of possible missile attack (by missiles already in place and targeted upon the U.S. and also by missiles now being developed by a good number of Third World Countries). Communist unrest, the possibilities of overthrow of government, internecine conflicts and military adventurism – these are all pipe dreams and with the rest to be considered empty scare mechanisms for the timid and military dreamers to frighten themselves with. A comforting procedure.

That is, until the "unthinkable" happens. Then, of course, like the apartment complex in Gulfport, it is simply too late.

The difference is in the number of fatalities (and the extent of the damages). Mormon scholars Dr. John R. Christiansen and Dr. Reed H. Blake bring this out at the end of their NATO article (pages 12 to 14) with the use of Dr. Conrad V. Chester's chart on nuclear attack fatality estimates. As in hurricanes, a complacent unprepared America will lose, according to Chester, 165,000,000 Americans! Plus most of its industry and housing. That's with a 2,000-megaton attack. But assuming the development of a credible civil defense and Strategic Defense Initiative (with an attack beefed up to 8,000 megatons) the estimate of total American deaths plummets to 7,000! And this would permit retaliation.

But we're not there. Not by a long shot. We're twiddling our thumbs. □

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