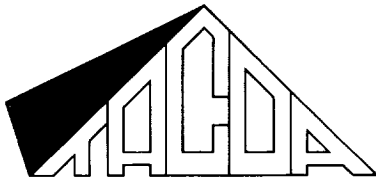


# Journal of Civil Defense



**1993 TACDA SEMINAR  
OCTOBER 10-13  
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO**

**Theme:  
"TODAY'S CHALLENGE:  
PREPAREDNESS"  
(See story – pages 6-8)**



TRADEMARK - THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION

# The American Civil Defense Association

# Journal of Civil Defense

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Emergency Government and Concerned Citizenry

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### COVER PICTURE

The awesome Midwest flood, now subsiding, makes a flood cover picture appropriate. However, no dramatic 1993 pictures came our way. The photo shown is a Hurricane Betsy flood in New Orleans in 1965. Except for early 1960 vintage cars it could double for a 1993 scene.

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- providing **technical assistance** to national civil defense authorities with whom it maintains direct contact.

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

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

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# CAPITAL COMMENTARY by Jerry Strobe

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At this writing, Congress is taking its August recess, checking among the home folks for reaction to the Clinton budget bill that was approved by the narrowest of margins in both Houses. Congressmen from the midwestern farm States also are surveying the damage as many of their constituents watch the waters recede from their homes and farmland after the worst flood in the Mississippi basin in memory. In the midst of debate over new taxes, Congress passed a special multibillion disaster relief appropriation for the victims of the flood.

---

## ***TV commentators were out there looking for FEMA's scalp***

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One remarkable fact about the great flood is that FEMA is not being criticized for incompetence as it was following the Hurricane Andrew disaster in South Florida. TV commentators were out there looking for FEMA's scalp but governor after governor and mayor after mayor responded to the question with praise for the responsiveness and cooperation shown by the agency. Perhaps this turn of events was due to the relative slowness of the rise and fall of the flood waters. Much of the devastated area is still under water. But the physical extent of the disaster, involving seven or eight States and hundreds of counties, must truly strain FEMA's pool of trained personnel to man all those one-stop relief centers that will be required.

Or, perhaps the perceived improvement in FEMA's image may be placed to the credit of James Lee Witt, FEMA's newly appointed Director. He has been conducting himself in a highly unorthodox way. You don't find him mugging at the TV camera in the company of the President or the State Governor. But he is back there somewhere, traveling economy class on the redeye flight, or taking a commuter airline to get to the scene of the action. He has a hands-on style that is welcomed by the emergency crews and the rural emergency manager. That sort of down-home style elicits cooperation and praise.

Mr. Witt has an able supporting cast of professional civil servants at the ten FEMA regions and at headquarters. In fact, that is all that he has. Here we are nearly at the end of the first year of the Clinton presidency and Jamie Witt is the *only* political appointee in FEMA. That's right – the only one! What is most incredible is that FEMA was the agency with the most political appointees for its size in the Federal government. As I reported six months ago, Lacy Suiter, director of emergency management for Tennessee, was roaming the halls of FEMA and widely rumored to be in line to be deputy to Witt. Lacy hasn't been seen for months and Bill Tidball, perennial survivor from Region Six, has regained his post as chief of staff and has moved into the Deputy Director's office.



In some sense, the failure of the Clinton administration to staff FEMA with their own people, at least at the level of Associate Director and Regional Director, suggests that a big shakeup is in store shortly. Who wants a political job that may disappear within the year? Or perhaps the Administration is tacitly following the recommendations of the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA) in its report, *Coping With Catastrophe*. The NAPA report, available for several months now, was initiated last September by a requirement placed in the FEMA appropriation bill by the Congress. The report concluded that "a small independent agency could coordinate the federal response to major natural disasters...but only if the White House and Congress take significant steps to make it a viable institution." One of the essential conditions for viability in the eyes of the NAPA study team was the limitation of FEMA political appointees to two: Director and Deputy.

---

## ***Improvement in FEMA's image... to the credit of James Lee Witt***

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Also on the horizon is the task force headed by Vice President Gore that is charged with "reinventing government" through streamlining the bureaucratic maze. In the aftermath of the razor-thin passage of the Clinton tax package, Mr. Gore appeared on more than one TV talk show with the message that his task force would be ready this fall with many suggestions for spending cuts based on changing the government organization. The possibilities of changes at FEMA are growing daily. □

Colorado Springs, Colorado was selected for the sixteenth annual seminar of The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) for several good reasons: (1) its central location, (2) its inspiring beauty, (3) Colorado citizens' unusual interest in national security, (4) its very close proximity to features of wide national interest (NORAD, the United States Air Force Academy, the Olympic Village, the Garden of the Gods, Pike's Peak, and many other special attractions), (5) convenient access by air and highway, (6) its solid reputation for western hospitality, and (7) the encouragement given by Colorado's state, county and municipal emergency management officials.



# TACDA SEMINAR '93

COLORADO SPRINGS (LE BARON HOTEL)  
THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION (TACDA)  
16TH ANNUAL SEMINAR  
OCTOBER 10-13, 1993

The year 1993 spotlights as never before the need for nations around the world – certainly the United States – to react positively and energetically to the impact of disasters of all kinds. The goal must realistically be a preparedness posture that will contend with the many problems and achieve desired results.

TACDA's October seminar in Colorado Springs, Colorado is geared to explore meaningfully the dangers and to pinpoint possible corrective measures. Its theme "Today's Challenge: Preparedness" expresses this objective.

## THEME: CHALLENGE FOR TODAY: PREPAREDNESS

A special emphasis will be on the lessons to be learned from recent recurring-type disasters such as the recent Midwest Flood, Hurricane Andrew, the Loma Prieta Earthquake, the Los Angeles riots and other disasters America was ill-prepared for. Preparedness measures – defined, analyzed and applied in timely fashion (an idea gaining in emphasis) – will work to ease disaster clout in the future.

One seminar session to bring this up for discussion will be the Shelter Workshop on Sunday afternoon October 10th when shelter-builder Marcel Barbier, Cresson Kearny (author of *Nuclear War Survival Skills*) and Edwin York (retired from

Boeing Aerospace Co.) expose new and old survival techniques.

Seminar emphasis will also be placed on the fact that the last decade of the Twentieth Century is the most critical time in history: the alarming break-out of weapons pro-

### WHO ARE THE SEMINAR SPEAKERS?

Philip C. Clarke, commentator-journalist, editor of *America's Future*, former Associated Press Correspondent in Paris and Rome.

Edward D. Fuller, President of the American Nuclear Society.

Joseph T. DePaolo, President of Disaster Aviation Consultants.

Hon. Joel M. Hefley, Congressman, 5th District, Colorado (R) – Tentative (subject to congressional schedule).

Yuri L. Vorbiev, First Vice-Chairman of the Russian Civil Defense Office.

Charles Wiley of Accuracy-in-Media, war correspondent (11 wars), political analyst.

Nicholas Montanarelli, Technical Applications Department, SDI (now Ballistic Missile Defense) Office, Pentagon.

Giuseppe Satriano, M.D., President of Soccorso Amico, leading Italian rescue organization.

Reed H. Blake, Ph.D., Brigham Young U., on-the-spot foreign civil defense analyst.

Edward Teller, Ph.D., senior research fellow at Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace. Nuclear scientist, outspoken preparedness advocate.

Nancy Greene, actress, writer, editor. Intelligence analyst.

Walton McCarthy, leading American shelter builder. Author of authoritative *Principles of Protection* (now under revision).

Max Klinghoffer, M.D., TACDA President, former airport rescue physician, writer, national preparedness activist.

Kenneth P. Brown, aviation executive, writer, realtor, investor, preparedness analyst.

John L. Piotrowski, General, U.S. Air Force, Command-in-Chief, North American Aerospace Defense Command and the United States Space Command.



Rasmussen

## 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



Proctor



Blake



DePaolo

#### 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 Rev. Dr. Armistead Boardman  
Welcome by (To be announced)
- 9:00 AM – Philip C. Clarke – “High-Tech Terrorists: Plotting a ‘Nuclear Nightmare’ ”
- 9:45 AM – Congressman Joel M. Hefley (subject to congressional sessions schedule)
- 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” – *Dr. Beckmann died August 3 after a long and courageous battle with cancer. A replacement speaker will be announced.*
- 5:15 PM – TACDA Roundtable (Exchange of Views)
- 6:00 PM – Business and Board Meetings

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

- 8:45 AM – Announcements – Opening
- 9:00 AM – Dr. Giuseppe Satriano – “Medical Teamwork in Rescue Operations”
- 9:45 AM – TACDA – “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 – (Luncheon) 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.

#### REGISTRATION

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

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– TACDA SEMINAR PARTICIPANT –



Barbier



Brown



Clarke



Fuller



Greene



Kearny



Piotrowski



Satriano



Teller



Wiley

### 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.)

liberation to countries whose consuming desire is to destroy the United States (and other Western countries as well). The fact that industrial countries – including the United States – support Third World weapons development with their own technology and materials is perhaps the most curious and the most frightening development of our time.

Special coverage will also be given to the alarming increase in terrorism conducted in an atmosphere where "Death to America" is the rallying cry of mobs in the streets of certain Middle Eastern countries.

Not comforting thoughts, but – oddly – comforting for many to ignore. And suicidal perhaps. As realists Coloradans seem to have a healthy reaction to these threats. They appear to be willing to face them, analyze them, react against them.

TACDA seminar speakers and panelists will zero in on this problem and related ones that point to a new American awakening to the requirement for vastly toughened homeland

preparedness.

As usual, speakers will reserve time for questions and answers.

\*

There is also a lighter side to the seminar, which should be mentioned. Attractions in and around Colorado Springs, over and above those outlined in this article's introduction, seem to be without end. Tours are readily available, and brochures sent out with the *Journal of Civil Defense* explain some of them. Beyond Colorado Springs there are unending adventures in the Rocky Mountains. (And there is a car rental office across the street from Le Baron Hotel.) Further information can be obtained from TACDA and from Colorado Springs sources – and on a late-comer basis from the TACDA registration desk at the time of the seminar.

Le Baron Hotel accommodations are both luxurious and reasonable (single or double for \$49). Le Baron restaurants food is on the gourmet level without gourmet prices. A lounge also.

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For the more adventurous there are gastronomic adventures in every direction. And friendly western lounges.

\*

Seminar master-of-ceremony duties will be divided between two veteran emergency management/civil defense pros. Richard C. Rasmussen, who retired as director of the Civil Defense Staff College when it was located in Battle Creek, Michigan, will preside on Monday, October 11th.

Veteran civil defense director from north Alabama, J. Howard Proctor, will follow on Tuesday, October 12th. Proctor is former president of the United States Civil Defense Council (now the National Coordination Council on Emergency Management). He has just been appointed TACDA Legislative and Governmental Affairs Liaison Officer. He will be working in this capacity in an effort to obtain help in waking up leadership to the fact that constituents need to be included in preparedness measures.

To begin the seminar, the invocation will be delivered by the Reverend Doctor W. Armistead Boardman, founder and vicar of the Episcopal Church of Monument, Colorado. The Rev. Dr. Boardman is a retired colonel in the U.S. Air Force, having served as Senior Air Chaplain in Vietnam on one tour of duty. He is also an FAA rated commercial fixed-wing and helicopter pilot.

For further information contact Colorado Springs Emergency Management Program Manager Donna Fair (719/578-7057), El Paso County Emergency Management Manager Frank J. Luciani (719/632-1180), or Janice Tyliczka (see registration form, page 7 for contact data). □

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ID Number: ZJ81

## IN MEMORIAM: DR. PETR BECKMANN

Renowned scientist-writer-patriot Petr Beckmann died August 3rd after a long illness. He had been scheduled to speak at TACDA's October seminar - and to receive the 1993 TACDA "American Preparedness Award."

The award will be presented posthumously. It reads:

For his far-reaching and invaluable analyses of scientific and technical claims and theories. And for his wide dissemination of enlightened conclusions through his scientific papers, his books, his university classes and his challenging appearances at conferences and seminars.

Dr. Beckmann is held in highest esteem for thus "setting the record straight" in scientific claims and in this and other ways focussing unerringly on fact and truth and accuracy.

Dr. Beckmann's seminar subject, "The Carthage Syndrome," alludes to the fact that in 146 B.C. Carthage, a leading industrial and cultural nation, neglected to defend itself militarily and was totally crushed by Rome and wiped out as a nation, never to rise again.



Dr. Petr Beckmann, right, speaks with Dr. Edward Teller at TACDA seminar.

Dr. Beckmann would have surely pointed out that similar unpreparedness and failures to recognize nuclear build-ups of aggressor nations today would augur Carthage-like defeat for the United States and other nations.

That is, unless Western nations take timely steps (i.e. now) to provide themselves with known defenses against this new and obliterating weaponry.

So far, of course, such action has not been taken.

Not even for the Constitution's clear provision that government "provide for the common defense."

Walter Murphey  
Editor





*Soccorso Amico ("Friendly Help") is a disaster-response organization of 150 volunteers founded by heart-surgeon Dr. Giuseppe Satriano in 1973. It occupies its impressive Soccorso Amico Palace on the Gulf of Salerno (the Mediterranean Sea) in the city of Salerno. Its ties with the United States and with The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) are close. Soccorso Amico plans, as usual, to send a delegation of its members to the TACDA 1993 Seminar in Colorado Springs, Colorado in October.*

Soccorso Amico address:  
Via Generale Clarke  
84100 Salerno  
Italy

# SOCCORSO AMICO 1993 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE: ANOTHER TRIUMPH

**S**occorso Amico's June 26-28, 1993 International Conference again set the stage and provided new avenues for further promoting efforts of emergency-response organizations to work together.

The challenging theme of the conference was expressed in four parts highlighted in red on the cover of its program. They were:

- Civil Protection
- Disasters
- Social Services
- Health

The blue ribbon agenda included speakers from Italy, Great Britain and the United States. Among them were the following:

Edward Teller, who spoke on "Preparing for the Unknown."

Ugo Tesler, head physician of the Heart Surgery Department in Potenza, Italy spoke on emergency heart surgery.

A.A. Jackson of the University of Dundee in Scotland described the demise of civil defense in the United Kingdom.

William R. Nesbitt, American disaster medical researcher and writer in the field of emergency medicine spoke on the Mexico City earthquake.

Emily Cozzi, New York educator overseeing 300 faculty in New York institutes of higher education, addressed the subject: "Role of Education in Disasters."

W. Bruce Potter, New Jersey emergency management coordinator and well-known recovery analyst spoke on "Emergency Management as a Community Effort."

Guilio Tarro, Italian research physician, examined the history of AIDS development and predictions of its development.

War correspondent Charles Wiley spoke on the news media, and vital links with them in times of disaster.

Lorraine Giordano, Director of New York City's Emergency Medical Service described New York's emergency medical system, focussing on an instance where Chinese nationals landed on Long Island.

Giuseppe Satriano, Soccorso Amico President, described coordination of land, sea and air rescue teams in responding to disasters.

Much of the master of ceremonies duties were taken care of with fitting charm and expertise by Dr. Annamaria Nucci, who has also served for several years as Soccorso Amico's American representative.

Soccorso Amico's legendary hos-

pitality was in full swing throughout the conference. Medieval fanfare (drums and trumpets played by costumed Soccorso Amico members) greeted the Americans as they arrived by bus at the Soccorso Amico Palace, and the impressive group's traditional hospitality was evident throughout the conference. Receptions, coffee calls, luncheons and a gala banquet were a part of it. Guests were put up at the luxurious Lloyd's Baia Hotel perched half way up a precipitous mountain above the Gulf of Salerno in the suburb of Vietri sul Mare.

Conference participants took full advantage of tours arranged by the Soccorso Amico staff. One half-day excursion zeroed in on the ancient greek city of Paestum. Another, following the conference, visited historic attractions in southern Italy. A favorite ancient historic spot was nearby Pompeii, the fabulous Roman city destroyed by the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius on August 24, 79 A.D. Another was the Isle of Capri. And of course the whole length of the breath-taking Amalfi Coast.

The focal point of the Soccorso Amico International Conference was, the conference itself. Exposures to emergency procedures designed to respond meaningful to disasters of all kinds challenged participants to analyze them and plan to apply them to problems in their own countries and communities.

The mood of the conference audience was one of analysis of speaker input and how new lessons might be exploited back home.

There was one repeated question: When would the next Soccorso Amico conference take place? □



*Trouble with A.A. "Tony" Jackson's projection of the civil defense dilemma was that it was accurate, especially for the UK and the USA. ("Crisis Clinic" = Civil Defense)*



## MIDWEST FLOOD RESPONSE (See Capital Commentary, page 5)

SOP for federal disaster response to the Midwest floods was to jump into the fray before any formal requests from the affected areas.

FEMA Director James Lee Witt did just that and as a consequence short-stopped any criticism that the feds were sitting on their hands.

In a late July interview by *USA Today* Witt indicated that immediate action, without waiting for prescribed requests from state and local officials – who in the past have sometimes been slow on the draw but quick to complain that rescue didn't appear on the scene automatically – was the way to go.

"We are cutting red tape," he said, "particularly with temporary housing." He also pointed out that flood victims had financial help almost immediately.

Witt further indicated that "disaster response and disaster funding" would get a new approach in the future.

The question of the value of levees was presented to Witt. His reply: "From what I've seen, it didn't make much difference whether you had a levee or not. There are very few levees still there. But it's something that's going to have to be looked at in the future."

Preparedness in the case of all disasters may get a new accent. Known ways of contending with all types of disasters through building codes (*enforced codes*), siting, evacuation, etc. will apparently come in for analysis and action.

These considerations may even put a focus on wartime attack preparedness with a revival of civil defense (more people are now building shelters!) and SDI. Needed: top flight leadership.

Asked if two major disasters happened at the same time what would the impact be on response, Witt replied: "I think we could handle them."

A pie chart with the interview showed that 57% of all disasters in the past ten years have been storms and related flooding. 22% have been tornadoes, 15% have been hurricanes, and 6% have been "other."

## IRAQI NUCLEAR AND CHEMICAL WEAPONS REPORTS REVEAL MUCH

"Iraq's Nuclear Achievements: Components, Sources, and Stature" is a 1993 report by the Congressional Research Service of The Library of Congress. It is called a *CRS Report for Congress*.

The Iraqi program is described as ambitious and sophisticated – and ongoing in spite of UN inspections and other analyses of widespread research and development activities.

It is now "advanced to the threshold of nuclear weapons production..." according to the report.

But not without a good deal of help. The report states on page 13:

Iraq's list of supplier nations includes virtually every technically advanced (and some not-so-advanced) nation on the globe from Brazil at the top of the alphabet to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the end. American firms have been no exception.

Fourteen American suppliers are listed, and these include DuPont, Hewlett Packard and Maxwell Laboratories.

The report adds substance to reports of advancing proliferation. It lists other countries which are "over-the-threshold" as well as countries still in the research-and-development stage.

\*

A second 1993 report, also by the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress, and like it labelled a *CRS Report for Congress*, is titled "Iraqi Chemical Weapons Capabilities." It gives lists of sources of biological and chemical technology and materials supplied to Iraq.

Here again its chemical and biological materials come from a number of nations – "at least eleven countries, including the United States..."

The reports are well worth reading. They hardly lend credence to efforts to curtail proliferation.

The report on nuclear weapons development is No. 93-323 F. The one on chemical and biological weapons is No. 93-292 F. Both may be obtained from:

Congressional Research Service  
The Library of Congress  
101 Independence Ave., S.E.  
Washington, D.C. 20540-0001

## INTERC.E.P.T. OFFERS SECURITY FOR THE WORKPLACE

Journal readers interested in emergency protection for commercial enterprises may want to get a reading on possibilities from INTERC.E.P.T. – A Tampa, Florida firm that specializes in protection and accents its last four letters with periods indicating "Center for Emergency Planning and Terrorism."

INTERC.E.P.T. President Patrick Francis Mahoney, with world-wide hands-on experience in providing security, stresses all-around security, including protective construction and shelter. His wide-ranging experience in the security field includes service as Security Advisor to the Royal Saudi Air Force. His evaluation during the 1990 Gulf War by XVIII Airborne Corps officer (Lt. Colonel Allen L. Pack, forward security police commander) was typical. He capped his compliments with the statement: "Pat Mahoney is a genuine unsung American patriot whose advice was right on the money all the time."

Mission description and information may be obtained by contacting:

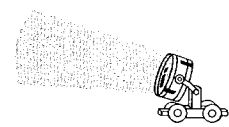
INTERC.E.P.T.  
P.O. Box 273992  
Tampa, FL 33688-3992  
(Ph: 813-684-7111,  
FAX 813-949-2376)

□

## INTERNATIONAL DISASTER MITIGATION MEETING IN MEXICO SEPTEMBER 19-24

The American Rescue Team (ART) has organized the international conference on disaster *mitigation* in Puerto Vallarta, Mexico September 19-24. The purpose of the conference, as indicated, is "mitigation" on a worldwide basis.

Contributing organizations are the Mexican Red Cross, United Nations, Pan-American Health Organization, the International Civil Defense Organization, Central United States Earthquake Consortium, Office of Emergency Services and FEMA. Over 1,500 participants are expected. For more information contact: Melia Complex #2005, Paseo de la Marina Sur, Marina Vallarta, Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco, C.P. 48300 Mexico. Phone: 52-322-10200, Ext. 2005. FAX 53-322-10018.



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METTAG tries to beat inflation, and to a surprising degree it does by streamlining production costs and making cuts across the board in everything but quality and service.

It has to stay in business. So, our bookkeeper is now wrestling with the problem of what size the upcoming increase has to be to keep pace partially with inflation – probably about 10%.

Current prices stay in effect until December 31st midnight. Orders phoned or FAXed in or postmarked by that date will be filled at the current prices. Announcement of new prices will be made in October.

METTAG aims to continue to beat its competition in product quality and prices. It will.

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accidents," says METTAG supervisor Janice Tyliczka, "demands a rugged field triage tag that does the job, that gives a clear-cut, easily visible, totally functional way to speed up emergency medical treatment and to save lives. This is METTAG as its users well know. It arms the medic with the emergency information he or she needs to do the top-quality triage job everyone wants."

Costs to METTAG like printing, shipping, processing and so on are now increasing. Like the old nickel coke and \$1,000 new automobile, other prices have to give.

"We try to minimize METTAG cost increases," says Janice, "and we do." We cut all the corners we can without sacrificing quality and service. I think our customers understand that. Taking inflation into consideration we have actually *cut* METTAG prices by streamlining our operation and increasing sales. The

job of saving lives is highly important. That's the reason for our motto:

Saves work –  
Saves time –  
Saves lives!

"Like our customers we believe in that 100%."

For METTAG information, orders, etc. contact:

METTAG Products  
P.O. Box 910  
Starke, FL 32091-0910  
(Phone: 904-964-5397.  
FAX: 904-964-9641.)



**FEDERAL SIGNAL CORPORATION  
INTRODUCES NEW  
WARNING SYSTEM**

Federal Signal Corporation, a company specializing in warning innovations (see article in Journal's summer issue on its sale of 3,500 sirens to Holland) now announces a quick and efficient way of delivering recorded messages to hundreds of people quickly for emergency warning. The system also has the capability of receiving requests for information (and providing pre-recorded answers).

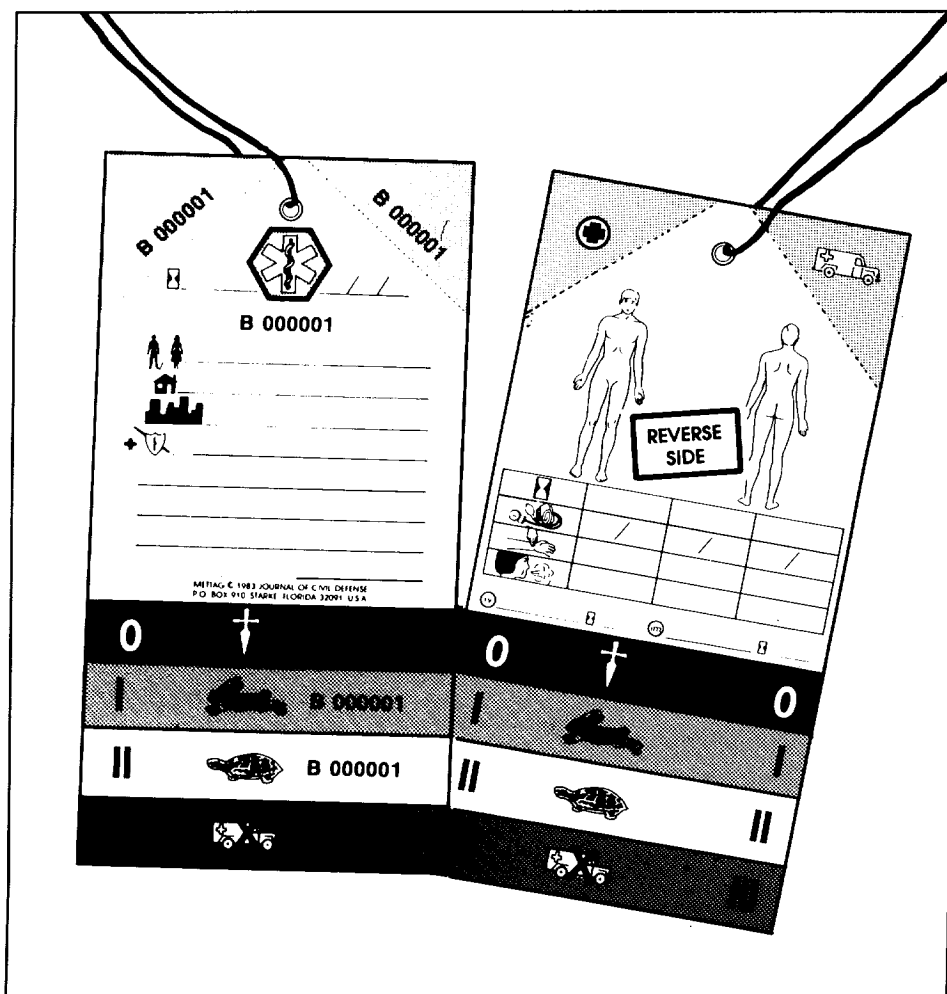
While the notification system is in operation, a printout at the source provides a status report that indicates time of call, person called, phone number, and whether or not the message was delivered – and, if requested, a touch tone response from the person called.

There is also the capability to function as a private or public Bulletin Board System – to receive and process calls from those interested in events, announcements or bulletins such as community affairs, weather information, road conditions, etc.

Tie-in to computers is also a routine arrangement.

For further information contact the Signal Division at Federal Signal Corporation:

2645 Federal Signal Drive  
University Park, IL 60466  
(Phone: 800-548-7229  
or FAX: 708-534-4855)



In the April 1990 issue of the Journal of Civil Defense Dr. James M. Ridgway broke the ice on NCCEM's quest for qualified emergency management (civil defense) directors at the local level with his article "Emergency Management a Profession?" Here he updates the push for professionalism in the disaster response field.

# NCCEM STARTS PROFESSIONALIZATION

— James M. Ridgway, Ph.D.

After four years of study and development and a year of field testing, The National Coordinating Council on Emergency Management (NCCEM) has launched its professional certification program for emergency managers. Positive action on the program began in 1988 when a grant from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) permitted NCCEM to establish an advisory council on professionalism.

This advisory council contained emergency managers and people from 22 professions allied to preparedness and disaster relief. The council and its agents:

- (1) conducted an emergency management personnel survey;
- (2) did a State by State legislative inventory;

(3) created a broad inventory of training and education resources available to local managers;

- (4) did job analyses on nine primary functions of emergency managers;
- (5) validated the analyses; and
- (6) developed tests covering areas revealed in the analyses.

NCCEM then field tested its concepts and the examinations in Virginia, Illinois, and Oregon and with industrial and military groups. The planning process was thorough and rigorous.

The development process resulted in two significant products:

- (1) Certified Emergency Manager (CEM) requirements; and
- (2) a structure to oversee the CEM Program and apply the requirements to individuals applying for certification.

Several steps must be taken for a person to become a CEM.

- (1) A person must file an application for certification with NCCEM and subscribe to a code of ethics.
- (2) For 1993 an education requirement is waived, but in 1994-95 a four year college degree or equivalent college level credits will be required. In 1996 a four year degree in an appropriate area of study will be required.
- (3) The applicant must have three years emergency management experience — or only two years experience if the candidate has a four year

degree in emergency management.

(4) An applicant must have 100 classroom hours instruction in emergency management and 100 hours in general management studies.

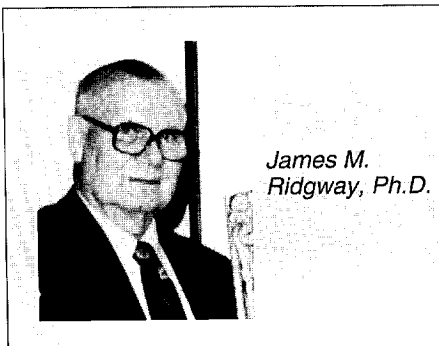
(5) An applicant can "score points" by documenting contributions to the profession.

(6) Three references must be provided.

(7) Response must be made to a management questionnaire covering four phases of emergency management: planning, leading, controlling, and communicating.

It is projected that certified managers will have to renew their certification every five years by taking a 120 item test. Application for certification can be made to NCCEM at any time, but certificates will be awarded only once a year. (See box at end of article for NCCEM contact.)

The CEM Commission is an integral part of NCCEM's organizational structure. Members of the commission are appointed by the NCCEM President on recommendation of the organization's Training and Education Committee. The commission has thirty members, initially serving staggered 1, 2, and 3 year terms for continuity. Ten commissioners will be added, or reappointed, to the group annually, for three year terms. Internally the commission has five



James M.  
Ridgway, Ph.D.



# U.S. EXISTING AND NEEDED LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGERS

States	FY-92 FEMA Funded Managers	FY-92 Local Managers Recognized by FEMA, But Not Funded	Totals of Column (2) Plus Column (3)	1992-93 Local Managers and Deputies Members of NCEM	1990 Number of U.S. Counties	1990 Number of Cities with 30,000 or More Population	Totals of Column (6) Plus Column (7)	Needed Local Emergency Managers: Column (8) Minus Column (4)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
AL	65	1	66	29	67	13	80	-14
AK	14	-	14	6	25	2	27	-13
AZ	14	1	15	13	15	12	27	-12
AR	73	-	73	7	75	7	82	-9
CA	101	2	103	46	58	209	267	-164
CO	44	-	44	9	63	15	78	-34
CT	56	-	56	15	8	30	38	18
DE	4	2	6	8	3	1	4	2
DC	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	0
FL	58	3	61	30	67	68	135	-74
GA	79	9	88	17	159	17	176	-88
HI	4	1	5	3	1	6	7	-2
ID	40	-	40	12	44	3	47	-7
IL	145	33	178	71	102	57	159	19
IN	80	-	80	26	92	20	112	-32
IA	60	-	60	27	99	11	110	-50
KS	42	2	44	20	105	12	117	-73
KY	93	-	93	14	120	5	125	-32
LA	38	2	40	19	64	14	78	-38
ME	51	2	53	2	16	3	19	14
MD	24	3	27	20	23	26	49	-22
MA	59	-	59	16	14	44	58	1
MI	99	-	99	41	83	50	133	-34
MN	77	-	77	22	87	23	110	-13
MS	35	1	36	12	82	7	89	-53
MO	80	5	85	12	114	18	132	-47
MT	54	-	54	5	56	4	60	-6
NE	20	-	20	11	93	4	97	-77
NV	18	-	18	5	18	9	27	-9
NH	36	6	42	1	10	3	13	29
NJ	94	16	110	68	21	44	65	45
NM	17	-	17	1	23	8	31	-14
NY	60	-	60	14	62	37	99	-39
NC	97	2	99	27	100	20	120	-21
ND	53	-	53	6	53	4	57	-4
OH	56	-	56	27	88	41	129	-73
OK	45	-	45	12	77	12	89	-44
OR	22	13	35	14	36	11	47	-12
PA	65	2	67	39	67	22	89	-22
RI	16	-	16	5	5	8	13	3
SC	46	-	46	18	46	8	54	-8
SD	47	-	47	3	67	2	69	-22
TN	45	2	47	24	95	12	107	-60
TX	136	-	136	68	254	61	315	-179
UT	23	-	23	4	29	13	42	-19
VT	12	-	12	2	14	1	15	-3
VA	73	6	79	20	95	23	118	-39
WA	27	4	31	18	39	23	62	-31
WV	26	-	26	10	55	4	59	-33
WI	66	-	66	12	72	21	93	-27
WY	21	-	21	4	23	2	25	-4
Total	2610	119	2729	921	3084	1071	4155	-1577
Puerto Rico	77	-	77	-	-	39	39	38
Grand Total	2687	119	2806	921	3084	1110	4194	-1539

review committees: appeals, ethics, examinations, credentials, and management questionnaire. One half of the commissioners are emergency managers. The other half come from institutions of higher education, industries, and national associations involved in public administration and emergency preparedness. It is specifically noted that one does not have to be a member of NCEM to apply for certification or to serve on the commission.

The commission has a huge initial workload. At its meeting in Washington D.C., April 1-4 it faced 671 applications for certification. About half of the applications were from non-NCEM members. The first certificates will be awarded to some 50 applicants on November 16 at NCEM's annual conference in Greenville, SC. The initial response to the CEM Program is heartening.

While FEMA provided essential funding for this effort on professionalization and has *ex officio* representation on the commission, motivational response to the program is individual and voluntary. Professional interest and dedication to the goal of protecting people may be more effective forces than compliance with a State or Federal "requirement." While lawyers and doctors can show a State license, usually issued by the office of the secretary of state, they also have their intra-organizational screening groups. In establishing the CEM structure, NCEM has taken a great step forward. Emergency management professionalization has found a home with the door open to young people who want to enter public service via emergency management.

Yet, both the United States and NCEM have quite a way to go in providing emergency preparedness guided by professional emergency managers. Readers will find the table contained in this article revealing, entertaining, disturbing, and significant. The table's "bottom lines" show the country as a whole is short 1,577 local emergency managers, and that NCEM has reached about one-third of its potential "market."

The table needs comments that are beyond footnotes. Column 3 notes 119 recognized, but unpaid (by FEMA), emergency managers. In certain local units the mayor, city manager, fire chief, county administrator or sheriff has the title of emer-

gency manager for general oversight and compliance purposes, but FEMA partially funds a deputy, operations officer, planner, or administrative assistant who does the real work. There are a few volunteer managers in jurisdictions participating in FEMA's Emergency Management Assistant (EMA) Program.

For the record, in regard to Column 5, over 10% of the managers and deputies listed by NCCEM are women.

Column 5 gives Alaska 25 counties. These, of course, are not counties. They are Census Districts.

Figures in Column 7 are a matter of judgment. Cities with a population of 30,000 were selected because most such cities have sound governmental structures and resources needed to meet emergencies. The deficit figure would have been a bit better if the writer had selected cities of 50,000, but much, much worse if he had dropped to 25,000 or 20,000 population.

A word of caution needs to be said about Column 9. It should not be assumed that States not showing a deficit have a surplus of local emergency managers. (A surplus figure indicates that over the years smaller jurisdictions have acquired EMA assistance.) Variations of EMA have existed for over thirty years. In that period of time many factors have impacted upon the statistical picture. Some of the factors are: frequency and severity of disasters, interest of State directors in local managers, effectiveness of regional staffs as "salesmen," availability of funds at any given point in time, State legislation or regulations, and interest of key local officials. Looking at Column 9 State by State, some States can feel good. Others will probably say, "Are we that bad?" or "The table doesn't make sense. We don't need that many emergency managers."

Action for improvement, under current conditions, must start in local jurisdictions. The all-hazards approach to emergency preparedness demands every county have a qualified emergency manager, or a viable city/county arrangement. This is so because we do not know when or where weather-related disasters will strike, where or when earthquakes will occur, or where or when planes will crash, trains derail, trucks jackknife, pipe lines rupture, or wild-

lands fires start. An unprepared county in a disaster is dependent upon adjoining counties or on its State for assistance.

The all-hazards approach removes the nuclear "boogieman" from local political thinking. Local officials can apply to FEMA for an EMA grant without fear of being accused of promoting the start of World War III. FEMA, in turn, needs such applications from local units to make its appeal to Congress for funds. FEMA, certainly, is in a better position to get funds if it has a backlog of local applications than if it requests an equal amount of funds for an enhanced computer system, or some other item that does not directly benefit constituents.

The population of the United States is on an up-swing. By the year 2020 it can easily reach 300,000,000 people. This means more people potentially at risk. The military defense of the country is in the hands of highly trained, effective, professional offices. NCCEM's CEM Program gives civil emergency preparedness a hefty shove in the same direction. □

For information on CEM contact:

Elizabeth B. Armstrong  
Executive Director NCCEM  
7297 Lee Highway, Unit N  
Falls Church, VA 22042  
Phone: (703) 533-7672

## BEHIND THE HEADLINES

### Why We Need "Eyes in the Sky"

By Phillip C. Clarke

Behind the Headlines is a syndicated column distributed by America's Future, Inc. It is available to interested newspapers and other publications on a gratis basis as a service of this non-profit educational organization. For more information, please write or call Mr. John Wetzel, c/o America's Future Inc., P.O. Box 1625, Milford, Pa. 18337, (717) 296-2800.

...The Administration's May 13th announcement that it was cancelling space-based elements of the Strategic Defense Initiative sent shock waves well beyond the SDI organization. Due to be scrapped are not only the high-tech space defenses but a system of "Brilliant Eyes" satellites designed to pinpoint enemy missiles seconds after launch from anywhere on Earth. The effects on America's vulnerability are obvious. Not only will we remain defenseless against a single missile, we might not even know from where it came....

"In fact," says General Charles Horner, Commander in Chief of North American Air Defense (NORAD) and the U.S. Space Command, "space is now integral to joint and combined military operations. If we should remove space assets from our military arsenal, as a nation we would be relegated to the warfighting tactics of World War II."...

Warns Horner: "Tomorrow's national military strategy must fundamentally accept that potential adversaries with the capabilities to do so will conduct military hostilities beyond the terrestrial arena, and into the limits of space. This could profoundly influence the course and outcome of conflict on land, sea and in the air."

Note: America's Future writer and commentator Philip C. Clarke, will deliver the keynote address ("High-Tech Terrorists: Plotting a Nuclear Nightmare") at TACDA's 1993 Seminar. See pages 6-8.

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Adress : \_\_\_\_\_  
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Following is the third and final installment of a three-part series on protective shelter and its function in providing safe haven for those choosing to make the investment. Author and shelter-builder Walton McCarthy will speak at the October TACDA Seminar on "Shelter Surge for the 90s?" (McCarthy's "ES10" shelter is described in the 1993 Spring issue of the Journal of Civil Defense.)

# MORE ON THE ES10 SHELTER

— Walton McCarthy

**T**his year, for the first time, police stations are using the ES10s for "remote tactical bases" in the event police stations are damaged or destroyed — as was the case during the Los Angeles riots.

The ES10 customers in the Middle East and Europe have demanded some new shelter design considerations which have now been made standard. This market has asked for a redeployable shelter that is more difficult to detect and target by aircraft using radar, photo reconnaissance, and ground intelligence. And the shelter must be able to supply life support for up to one year.

To meet this need the ES10 now has an all-fiberglass entranceway with a bullet resistant steel cap on the entranceway's top at ground level — which floats to allow shifting from heavy military traffic and ground movement.

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## **Screw jack... can lift 6 tons of debris**

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The hatch at ground level now has absolutely no projections such as hinges, air manifolds, latches, etc. It looks just like a flat piece of steel 32 inches in diameter flush with the ground surface. The entranceway is seamless structural fiberglass.

The HEPA filter is now a vertical

unit inside the command station which can hold over 25 pounds of particulate. This was necessary to allow the shelter to function during the desert storms where a very heavy quantity of sand is taken into the HEPA filter which must retain the particulates while allowing fresh filtered air into the shelter.

In a situation where there is heavy debris on the ground from a tornado or blast, an emergency escape may be necessary. However, if there is enough debris to block one entranceway, there is probably enough to block two, so a secondary exit is not considered essential. Instead, for an emergency escape, the ES10 has abandoned the hydraulic jack for a 1.5-inch diameter stainless steel acme threaded screw jack which attaches to the hatch cover from inside the command station and can lift 6 tons of debris resting on the entranceway hatch cover. An 18-inch long wrench is included to turn the large nut which produces the upward force. There is not much to malfunction on this emergency escape system.

The ES10 shelter now has an optional Long-Term-Package consisting of a fiberglass grain bin which holds one ton of grain/legumes and a stove/oven with an internal methanol tank to cook all the contents of the grain bin. Subtech Inc. (the manufacturer) loans a carbon

dioxide cylinder to carbon dioxide-pack all the food in the grain bin. This grain bin can also be used in a basement and is a much more efficient vapor barrier than the PVC used in 5- and 6-gallon buckets.

There are also more sophisticated radio choices in the optional NBC (nuclear, biological, chemical) Package including a 196,000 frequency 12-volt scanner protected by a military EMP fuse. This radio covers communications for AM stations, FM stations, aircraft, air traffic control, CB, civil air patrol, TV, federal agencies, police, fire, highway, emergency maritime services, weather, taxis, civil defense, and military communications.

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## **Clogged with camel hair and camel manure.**

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The only problem which the ES10 has suffered was due to the water filter used inside the shelter in some Middle Eastern countries. The ES10 experienced some clogged water filters which required numerous lab tests to figure out why, with so many shelters installed worldwide, these particular shelters had such a problem. Interestingly, some of the places where the shelters were installed were filling the 600-gallon water tank in the ES10 from watering holes where camels were allowed to

roam near or walk through. Lab tests concluded that the water filter was clogged with camel hair and camel manure. We really felt that we had thought of every incident which a person could face in every shelter situation. But we missed this one!

The new ES10 Owner's Manual will now state: "Keep the camels out of the drinking water!" The new water filter was increased 300% in size with an absolute micron rating of .65.

The ES10 was noted in *AMERICA THEN AND NOW* as the state of the art technology. This book is available in Walmart and K-Mart stores and has a very nice color photo of the inside of the ES10.

Those interested may request literature on the ES10 by sending \$5.00 (shipping included) to Subtech Inc., 138 I, Blakes Hill Road, Northwood, NH 03261. The 65-page ES10 Owner's Manual is available through Subtech for \$30. The fifth edition of *PRINCIPLES OF PROTECTION, The U.S. Handbook of NBC Weapons Fundamentals and Shelter Engineering Standards* will be available for \$35 from TACDA, P.O. Box 1057, Starke, Florida 32091 at a later date. Book is currently at printers.

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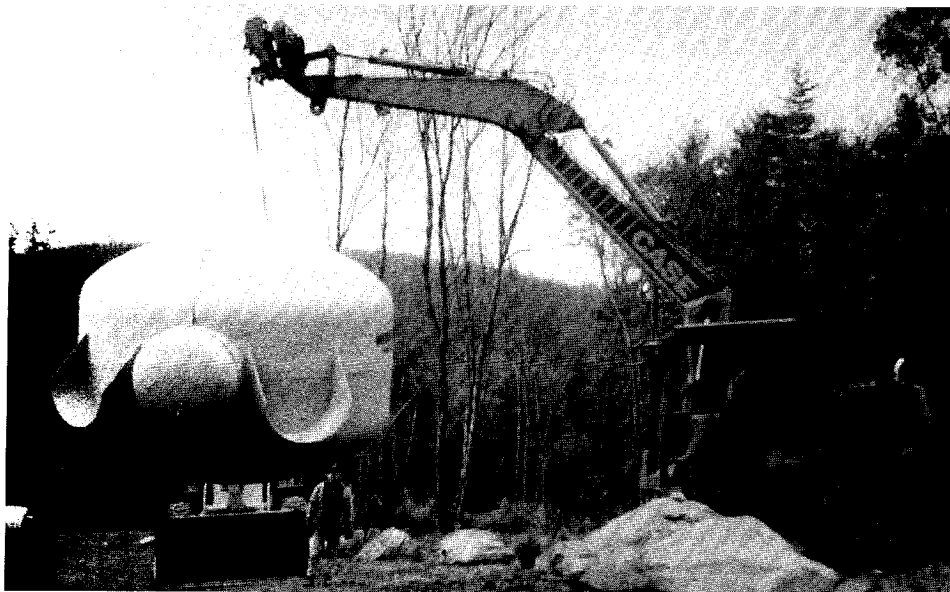
### ***Tornadoes, power failures, earthquakes and riots***

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Even if nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons were not a concern to us, there are still many disasters each year like tornadoes, power failures, earthquakes and riots requiring shelter protection. During Hurricane Andrew some families lived out of ES10s. During Hurricane Hugo one family fed five other families from an ES10 for over four weeks while other people had to go days without and then had to wait in food and supply lines. As bad as the world situation is now, it may get much worse. However, it is encouraging to see people helping each other during disasters. Somehow, people are at their best in the worst situations. It would be good if this side of human nature could come out in everyday life.

If it did, there would be no weapons of mass destruction. □



*ABOVE: An ES10 is lowered into place.*



*LEFT: The ES10 command station follows.*

*BELOW: Walton McCarthy peers from the hatch of the completed installation.*





Young and feisty George Buck, a graduate of America's only collegiate emergency management institute at the University of North Texas, is a member of the staff of the United States Fire Administration in Emmitsburg, Maryland. His report of his alma mater's focus on civil defense provides a new framework for credible national preparedness planning. An eye-opener needed at all levels.

## **FIRST IN THE UNITED STATES:**

# **UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS OFFERS EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DEGREE**

— George W. Buck, Jr.

The University of North Texas (UNT) is the first American institution of higher learning to venture into the field of emergency management. Located in Denton, Texas — thirty miles north of Dallas — UNT covers some 414 acres and contains 75 buildings. Originally established as a teachers' college in 1890 (as North Texas Normal College) it has changed its name several times. UNT programs have also changed with the times and given it the reputation of being a "progress-

### **SPECIAL ABBREVIATIONS USED IN BUCK ARTICLE:**

UNT — University of North Texas  
EADP — Emergency Administration and Planning Degree

sive" university. One notable program of special interest to national preparedness supporters is the "Emergency Administration and Planning Degree" (EADP). This is the first of its kind and devotes Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Applied Arts and Sciences classes to the study of emergency management. In the near future a Master of Science in Emergency Administration and Planning is scheduled to be added.

### **THE NEED FOR A UNIVERSITY COURSE**

With the changing role of emergency response, past disasters — including the most recent: the Midwest Flood of '93, Hurricane Andrew and the 1992 Los Angeles riots — the need has been clearly recognized for professional enhancement in the field of emergency management. Emergency managers and other

emergency personnel with formal education in the field must look upon the new role of emergency management as a comprehensive all-hazards approach in spearheading emergency services responsibilities. To meet this challenge, formal education and training at UNT focusses on disaster management education to improve disaster response capabilities for the remainder of the 1990s decade and into the 21st Century.

### **THE UNT PROGRAM**

In 1983 William Hansbury, Jr. of FEMA Region VI developed the first curriculum for the University of North Texas. Hansbury was joined by Thomas Joslin, and together they developed the ground work for EADP. Later Robert Reed and Dr. David Neal were added to the team. Since its beginning in 1983 the program has had a steady growth from as few as six students in some of the classes to 60 to 70 today. The program now has 150 graduates and more than 350 currently enrolled students. The degree offered is a Bachelor of Science in Emergency Administration and Planning, and a



George W. Buck, Jr.

student may also obtain a Bachelor of Applied Arts and Sciences degree. The UNT program offers technical and theoretical training and education from disciplines of business administration, political science, public administration, and specialized courses in emergency administration.

The curriculum in emergency administration is:

- ***Integrated Emergency Management***

An overview of the history and philosophy of current emergency management system – defines term and employment concepts for the development of an emergency management program.

- ***Emergency Preparedness***

Knowledge of emergency planning concepts necessary to develop an integrated, generic, comprehensive emergency operations plan.

- ***Civil Defense – History and Current Policies***

In-depth study of current civil defense, showing evolution from World War II.

- ***Hazard Mitigation***

Knowledge and skills necessary to develop programs that will reduce losses from future disasters, emergencies, and other extreme events.

- ***Emergency Management Leadership and Influence***

Increases knowledge and skills of interpersonal relationships, conflict management, and the use of power and influence.

- ***Response to Local, State and Federal Agencies to Special Populations***

Provides insight into variety of "Special Populations" existing in our society, methods of locating these populations, and detailed resources available to respond to their needs during a disaster.

- ***Practical Applications in Emergency Administration – Case Studies***

Practical applications and comprehensive understanding of theoretical emergency management principles.

- ***Environmental and Hazardous Materials Regulations***

History, purpose, scope and requirements of various environmental and hazardous materials regulations as they pertain to emergency management.



*Entrance to University of North Texas*

- ***HAZ-MAT Right-to-Know***

History, purpose, scope and requirements of Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986.

- ***Computers in Emergency Management***

Amplifies the awareness of current computer technology as it applies to emergency management.

- ***Special Problems***

For senior students in application of knowledge and skills acquired in other EADP courses in practical situations.

Students are also required to fulfill a well-rounded academic foundation set forth by the University of North Texas and the State of Texas.

In summary, the Bachelor of Science degree with a major in emergency administration and planning is designed to educate students in the sociological and technical consequences of natural and man-made disasters through a broad interdisciplinary program of study.

### **USES OF THE UNT DEGREE**

The EADP degree has helped me in my role with the United States Fire Administration in the field of Integrated Emergency Management Systems, and in the development of a comprehensive planning program for the Fire Service dealing with civil disorder following the Los Angeles riots in 1992. Other graduates are work-

ing in the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Fire Service, Emergency Medical Services, American Red Cross, United Nations, Parkland Hospital in Dallas, State Civil Defense agencies, and private industry.

The Institute of Emergency Administration and Planning keeps students and alumni informed on pertinent university and emergency management subjects through its newsletter "The Mitigator." Through it the staff of UNT keeps them apprised of local, national and international news as it pertains to emergency management, and keeps track of where graduates are and what they are doing. The Institute of Emergency Administration and Planning has built its program with several grants from FEMA for non-resident courses, and by providing software development and training programs for local emergency preparedness committees. Also, members of the UNT staff have presented papers for international conferences.

In closing I would like to cite the University of North Texas Institute of Emergency Administration and Planning for its outstanding program. □

For more information contact:

The Institute of Emergency  
Administration and Planning  
University of North Texas  
P.O. Box 13438  
Denton, Texas 76203-3438

# LETTERS

Redondo Beach, CA  
July 9, 1993

TO: Hopkins Classes of '42 and '43  
[Johns Hopkins School of  
Medicine]

FROM: Gerald Looney, Class of '63

SUBJECT: Your memories and  
views of history.

Dr. Gerald L. Looney is a past-president of Doctors for Disaster Preparedness and a prolific writer on national defense.

After reading through the recent *Fifty Years Later* reunion booklet, I am struck by the universality of medical graduates' military experiences during WW II and the fact that your training was constantly overshadowed by the clouds of war. Fortunately or unfortunately, my own later pre-med and med-school days had almost opposite meteorological conditions, and until the Cuban Missile Crisis during my senior year, I honestly felt this nation had caused most of the problems in the world and was too militaristic. So I was a Conscientious Objector (C.O.) until I finally realized how real the Russian threat actually was, and I withdrew my C.O. request to the Draft Board. Since then, I have realized how naive and gullible my entire generation was, and I began a long search for my own facts about the world in general and the Russians in particular. The results of this long search are quite surprising: prior to the Bolshevik Revolution, Russia was a much stronger friend of this nation than I had ever realized; after 1917, it was a much more deadly threat than I had ever imagined. For example, the "Uncle Joe" lauded by Roosevelt and Wilkie during WW II actually killed 40 million people (mostly his own), was driven to dominate the world, began a quest for the atomic bomb in 1934 (8 years before the Manhattan Project, and clearly prior to anyone else), continued a quest for the hydrogen bomb and actually had it six months before we did; and even after Stalin, Russia was secretly planning a massive threat to the U.S. from Cuba since...there were already 26,000 Russian attack

forces (Spetsnaz storm troopers) already hidden on the island and ready to lead Cuban troops in an American invasion following a nuclear first strike on the continental U.S.

Since yours was the last fully involved and committed generation and mine was perhaps one of the first uncommitted and passive generations, I would like to ask you a series of questions to which I hope you will fully respond:

1. By the end of WW II, do you think the average American citizen had an adequate perception of the Soviets? If not, why not?
2. In the following decades of the Fifties and Sixties, how would you rate public perception of the Soviets and the reasons for any misperceptions?
3. If inadequate, do you think this deficiency was due to (a) your generation's failure to communicate, (b) my generation's failure to adequately comprehend, or (c) both?
4. Why do you think this nation eventually spurned civilian protection and eradicated all vestiges of civil defense?
5. Do you think current/future physicians and their generations in America should remain uninformed about and unprotected from chemical and nuclear weapons' effects?
6. Do you believe any valuable lessons from WW II have been forgotten or ignored as we prepare to enter the 21st Century?

If you find my direct approach brash or bothersome, I apologize, since I do not wish to upset or offend. But I do wish to understand the past and to communicate this understanding to our children and grandchildren. Traditional historians, particularly those in ivory towers, tend to don clerical collars, read only from self-selected scriptures, and preach only to the choir. I have found that a search for historical facts requires an active pursuit and not just passive perusal of aging authors. Perhaps I basically equate history with memory, and thereby with the Czech novelist, Milan Kundera, who said, "We will never remember anything by sitting in one place waiting for the memories to come to us of their own accord. Memories are scattered all over the world. We must travel if we want to find them and flush them from their hiding places."

Capitola, CA

To whom it may concern:

I am writing you out of concern for the issue of nuclear weapons. I know your organization supports civil defense programs and adequate defense, but I would like to inform you of my concerns about nuclear weapons.

I don't feel that the people have enough information on where nuclear weapons are stored. Some nuclear weapons are stored in populated areas endangering the people living in the areas around them. I think that the weapons should be stored in areas that aren't populated for safety precautions.

I also feel that only trained experts should be handling these weapons, not someone who isn't properly trained.

Please send me any information on your organization or nuclear weapons. I would like to learn more.

Thank you.

Traci Nolan

•

Reply from TACDA:

Dear Ms. Nolan:

I think it is good to be concerned about safety...We badly need more young people, who will face upgraded problems in the 21st Century, to concern themselves with safety....

It is my opinion that attention should go to providing safety measures along fault lines that would respond to the many thousands of people who have been killed and injured by earthquakes - measures like proper building codes...and measures to protect people at designated impact areas of missiles....

We need, I believe to be concerned about missiles which are targeted upon us (a good many) and not so much about those of our own aimed at far-away targets.

Maybe it's something like asking: which end of a gun would you rather be facing: the stock or the muzzle?

Sincerely,

Walter Murphey  
TACDA Executive  
Director

## HOWARD PROCTOR PUTS FINGER ON CIVIL DEFENSE PROBLEMS

One local emergency management office which, in addition to reacting strongly and positively to natural disasters, keeps in focus the growing threat of nuclear weapons is the Decatur-Morgan County Civil Defense office in north Alabama. The veteran director is J. Howard Proctor, past-president of the United States Civil Defense Council, member of key national strategic policy committees, contributing writer to technical manuals, national publications and official regulatory documents.

Proctor does the best he can to push for an *all-around* emergency management posture. This includes not only the gamut of natural disasters and accidents and emergencies but the often-ignored catastrophe of wartime attack – nuclear-armed missiles, etc. He directed our attention to a late July article by Christopher Drew of the *Chicago Tribune*.

Said Drew in part:

As smugglers set their sights on nuclear weapons in the former Soviet states and several Third World nations try to build their own bombs, U.S. intelligence officials are losing hope that the world will be able to avoid a nuclear tragedy.

"I am convinced that somewhere some place, sometime in this decade somebody is going to set off a nuclear weapon in deadly earnest," Rear Adm. Edward Sheaffer Jr., director of naval intelligence, said. "And it's not going to be the Russians, and it's not going to be us..."

"I believe we may have a two-year window of opportunity before disaster strikes," said Kenneth Timmerman, who has written several books on the arms trade and recently joined the staff of a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee.

And while U.S. efforts to curb the spread of nuclear weapons are focused mainly on Iran, Iraq and North Korea "we may not have identified the real trouble spots yet, and that's the scariest part of all," Timmerman said.

Given the likelihood that some dangerous materials will leak out of the arsenal of nearly 30,000 nuclear weapons held for the former Soviet republics, he added, "what about

Azerbaijan and Armenia? They are two crazy countries. What if they get a nuke? What about Libya?"...

In many countries, government efforts to block the passing of this technology bring complaints from politicians and from industries trying to create jobs and bolster national economies. But it appears that the rest of the world has learned nothing from the mistakes made in selling billions of dollars in weapons and high-tech goods to Saddam Hussein in the 1980s....

Shaeffer, the naval intelligence director, said he doubts the rest of the world will get serious about stopping proliferation until "something awful" happens and a Third World nation sets off a nuclear or biological bomb....

Proctor, with his refusal to abandon the term "civil defense" and his insistence on exposing threats across the board, sets an example of realism that is hopefully contagious.

□

## STEALING A NUCLEAR WEAPON – NOT ALL THAT DIFFICULT

*The Economist* publishes a recent story titled "How to steal an atom bomb." The idea appears to be that it's not all that difficult. The article says in part:

...to make an atomic bomb, a terrorist or a would-be proliferator would need to get hold of only 5kg of weapon-grade plutonium or 15kg of weapon-grade uranium, less than you would need to fill a fruitbowl. At present the world probably contains about 250 tonnes of this sort of plutonium and 1,500 tonnes of the uranium. ...Almost none of this material is covered by international nuclear-accounting rules. And more than half of it is inside the chaotic relic of the former Soviet Union....

The only sure way to reduce the danger is to reduce the world's store of uranium and plutonium. But there is no easy way to undo the nuclear binge of the cold war....

That would seem to put the problem in a "catch-22" situation where the overwhelming temptation is to ignore the seemingly unsolvable nuclear problem and concentrate on very real but much lesser problems of natural disasters and major accidents.

□

## SAVE THE PEOPLE???

"Save the Manatee!" is a sign that is now popular in the southeast. An

appeal is even made from one version of Florida license plates.

"Save the Spotted Owl!" is another appeal, and it requires saving a forest to do it. Another: "Save the Porpoise." And "Save the Panther."

And there are others. We were worried about the snail darter a few years ago. We're nice citizens.

What we don't see anywhere is a sign saying "Save the People!"

Maybe we should think about it. Thousands of people die each year unnecessarily because we pay too little attention to means of protecting them in disaster. Add to this billions upon billions of dollars in property damages due to substandard construction.

The 1993 Midwest flood is a prime example. We know now that *preparedness* would have paid off in lowering casualties and minimizing damages. Same with Hurricane Andrew last year. And Hurricane Iniki. And the Loma Prieta earthquake. And the Los Angeles riots.

Preparedness takes investment, but in the end it pays off in big dividends. It even lowers insurance rates. It keeps some people alive.

The theme of TACDA's 1993 seminar is "Today's Challenge: Preparedness!"

Maybe 1999 floods and hurricanes and other disasters will have more reasonable tolls. Let's hope so.

The same philosophy can be carried into population protection in wartime missile attack. Instead of the 165,000,000 deaths in an all-out attack on the U.S. the toll could be reduced given SDI and civil defense protection to the hilt to 7,000! (See chart on page 14 of the Journal's summer issue.)

The only trouble here is that with this kind of protection no aggressor in his right mind would go to the trouble and expense of launching a missile attack.

Wouldn't that be too bad?

Maybe it could be called a "Save the People" program. It could be extended well beyond the United States. Russian-American plans to put a limited SDI in place to protect European countries (including Russia) from the intermediate range missiles, in fact, implemented this idea.

# REVIEWS

*CROSSWINDS, The Air Force's Setup in Vietnam* by Earl H. Tilford, Jr., Published by Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas 77843-0000, 1993, 252 pages, \$30.00.

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

Despite all the books written about the Vietnamese War, it seems that we have to wait a long time to learn the true story about it. The passions of the moment often make it psychologically impossible to tell the truth. But history must be written with the long view, as Tacitus said, without bitterness or partiality, *sine ira et studio*.

This book, though by an Air Force Officer who participated in that war, is written with the discipline, honesty, and breadth of a historian. Earl Tilford is, indeed, a historian, with a Ph.D. in history, now working as a professor of military history at the U.S. Air Force Command and Staff College, and therefore doubly qualified, as a participant and as a trained historian, to write this book.

The story he tells and documents very thoroughly will not be welcome to the ears of many with passionate views about the Vietnamese war, since he is critical of the Air Force role in that war. He states his basic position clearly: "The central thesis that I develop in *Crosswinds* is that the failure of American air power in the Vietnam War cannot be blamed entirely on politicians 'who tied our hands', a pernicious and 'wayward' press, or the antiwar movement. Air Force leaders, especially the air commanders in Saigon, Honolulu, and Washington between 1964 and 1972, share much of the blame. In the final analysis, they could not — indeed *did not* — develop a strategy appropriate to the war at hand. In fact, they failed to articulate any coherent strategy at all. In Vietnam the Air Force fell victim to its own brief history and to the unswerving commitment of its leadership to the dubious doctrine of strategic bombing."

The book has an extra secondary value, perhaps even more important in the long term, of giving a running account of the decay of truth and honesty in speaking about the war. Of course, there were plenty of old fashioned lies told for years by Democrat

Lyndon Johnson and Republican Richard Nixon, but there is a more subtle aspect of this decay. As George Orwell once described it, the decline of freedom and civilization is often accompanied by the degradation of language, by the growth of "Doublespeak" etc: Among the numerous, and often grimly amusing, stories of this linguistic degradation, the author has some personal notes to add. "As the briefing developed, I said, 'Sir, the ARVN is retreating along Route 9 back toward Khe Sanh.' The colonel looked up from his copy of the script and said, 'Tilford, you know better than that. Get another word for retreating.'"

The author seems not to agree with the need for universal patriotic lying. "History is more than pride in the past and the exploits of heroes. It is those things, but it is also a critical record of the accomplishments and failings of institutions and peoples. Without an element of criticism, what emerges is propaganda. Any nation or institution which substitutes propaganda for critical history has no history. Like Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union, nations where propaganda was confused with history, such nations and institutions not only have no history, they have no future."

*AMERICAN DEFENSE ANNUAL* (eighth edition), edited by Joseph J. Kruzal. Published by Lexington Books, 866 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. 1993. 357 pages. Price: \$49.95 Hb, \$19.95 Pb.

— Reviewed by George Buck.

An exceptional look at the United States defense strategy and how the improvement of the world is molding the future of the U.S. Military power. The book comes in timely fashion, as nuclear weapons begin their real proliferation, and increased political utility appears in non-superpower situations. The new superpower with the assistance of the United States is the United Nations with the mission of maintenance of world order. This 1993 edition (Eighth Edition) gives a good starting point to track the reorganization of the U.S. Military coming into service, and checking off those units coming out of service under the proposed cuts by the

Clinton Administration.

Utilized in the annual, "The New World Order" (used by George Bush, but not defined) has changed the role of the U.S. Military. The Somalia operation was and still is a large-scale experiment in humanitarian work, a new role for the military. Also the U.S. Military role in domestic assistance is ever increasing, as in the case of Hurricane Andrew and the Mid-West flood. Reference the introduction of the new Senate Bill proposed by Senator Barbara Mikulski to reorganize the Federal Emergency Management Agency (this will change the domestic role within the U.S. Military and National Guard), the authors have had the foresight to cite this Bill. It makes the U.S. Military more of a humanitarian disaster response organization. The annual recognizes the new requirement of the U.S. armed forces for humanitarian domestic roles.

The annual takes a very realistic look at the American victory in the Middle East, and discusses how well American forces worked with our allies of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). The Gulf War was the first high-technology warfare testing ground and we should look at the victory for what it is, and approach the next war with a third world nation with caution. It may possess more accurate technology, even with conventional warheads. Nor should American operational concepts be predicated on an expectation of a long period of time in which to adapt forces to the conditions of whatever area in which they deploy.

Worth reading, and as up-to-date as one can expect with the fast-changing world we are now facing. Four Stars.

*IT TAKES ONE TO TANGO*, by Ambassador Edward L. Rowny. Published by Brassey's, New York, 1992, 273 pages, \$22.00.

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

This book has two interesting aspects: we learn about the business of negotiating and we get an inside view with many new details of the history of the last decades. No one is better qualified to tell us about this



than the author, Edward L. Rowny, who has been the principal negotiator for several American Presidents.

Most Americans probably have a poor idea of negotiating and its importance since our experience is generally so limited. We live in a fixed price culture, with the rare exceptions of when we buy or sell a house or car or used items. But for much of the rest of the world, negotiating is an almost daily experience and necessity. When Americans find that in Asia that they are supposed to negotiate for so many things, or to haggle, to use a disparaging term which expresses a common attitude, they feel rather uncomfortable – with the exception of a few born hagglers. But among nations, the only alternative to negotiation is often war or some other form of conflict. In case after case, the author shows us why negotiation is needed and valuable and how it can be done well or poorly.

The other value of the book is the inside details, often never before revealed, about the personalities and actions of some very famous people. Among those he served, Rowny thought poorly of Kissinger and Bush, well of Reagan, and somewhat contemptuously of Carter. What he tells about Kissinger confirms the rather negative picture we have been given from many others – including knowingly or unknowingly, Kissinger himself.

It is characteristic of extremely power-oriented persons, such as Kissinger, that they can be both arrogant and servile, arrogant to those below and servile to those above. Those who work for you, however well, are inferior and thus contemptible because of the simple fact that they are your subordinates or are those willing to be treated as such.

The author looks down on President Carter, with considerable justification, it must be admitted, because Carter was not a realist and seemed to have no concept of the role of force in international affairs in the big picture.

Carter was certainly one of the most moral, honest, and scrupulous men who have ever attained high office in our system. One can never hold this against him, but even such

an honest person must be able to conceive that others may not be so. "Carter's overzealousness and his naive approach to world politics were compounded by serious divisions within his own administration." It is now known that Carter appointed and kept in power persons opposed to all he stood for and who sabotaged his efforts, this going unnoticed by Carter.

Rowny gives us an interesting epitome of some cultural differences important among negotiators, summarizing negotiations that can last weeks, months, or years. "Like my former Soviet counterparts, Asians are eleventh-hour negotiators. But their motives for engaging in last-minute talks are different. Soviets waited until the last minute as a tactic to extract concessions. Asians bring negotiations to a close late in the game simply because they devote so much time to building the relationships they consider essential."

*ENVIRONMENTAL OVERKILL: WHATEVER HAPPENED TO COMMON SENSE?* by Dixy Lee Ray with Lou Guzzo. Published by Regnery Gateway, 1130 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. 1993, 260 pages. \$19.95.

– Reviewed by Edythe Robinson.

The premise of this well-documented book is that there are problems of pollution and other environmental assaults, but they are amenable to solution with the knowledge of science. The authors contend that it is just as wrong to exaggerate the seriousness of environmental issues as it is to downplay the recovery powers of nature.

Throughout this work are instances of environmental concerns that have been subjected to politicians, media hype and environmental activists, overpowering scientific fact and common sense, causing untold millions of unnecessary dollars and frequently causing more problems than the original concern.

Global warming, ozone depletion, mercury in fish, dioxin, asbestos, alar, acid rain; these are some of the fears that have been blown all out of proportion. Scientific fact has proven most of these to be fears of fantasy.

The fear of asbestos causing cancer, for instance, has created an entire industry in removing this material from schools and other public buildings, in spite of the proven fact that the asbestos in these buildings is NOT a cancer-causing type.

The reader will find the authors giving both sides of each issue discussed, allowing the individual to make up his or her own mind. But as you progress through the chapters you will find mounting evidence of the deliberate manipulation using the media by different groups to their own ends. Consider this quote by Paul Watson, co-founder of Greenpeace: "It doesn't matter what is true; it only matters what people believe is true.... You are what the media define you to be." And what about our government? The authors state "Too often environmental mandates from the Environmental Protection Agency are not based either on good, sound, scientific data or on knowledge of local conditions. There is a need for it to perpetuate itself and keep or create jobs."

Elsewhere the authors address the harmful effects of enacting environmental regulations. Wetlands preservation has created or enhanced breeding grounds for disease carrying mosquitoes. Hence we have a resurgence of malaria, encephalitis, and yellow fever. National forests have vast areas of trees being destroyed by bugs and disease while large numbers of people dependent on the forest products industry face economic ruin as government runs management by neglect, unwilling to go against environmental group pressure.

The issue and problems addressed in these pages are frightening. We need environmental concerns to be taken seriously. However, they must be balanced by common sense. The authors state with conviction: "If we're not to lose our communities, our civil liberties, and our traditions of individual freedom and common sense, we're all going to have to band together to beat back the depredations of cynical environmentalists and bureaucrats who value their own power more than the Constitution."

I highly recommend *Environmental*

# REVIEWS (Cont. from page 23)

*Overkill* to the concerned reader. Look for the evidence, not the arguments. Discount unsupported assertions, and make up your own mind.

**MAKE THE RIGHT CALL**, emergency kit published and distributed by EMS Campaign, 1901 L St., NW (Suite 300), Washington DC 20036.

The *Make the Right Call* kit provides invaluable information to all medical and emergency personnel on what calls to make in emergency situations. Also on what calls *not* to make if the situation is not a legitimate emergency.

The kit belongs not only with emergency medical organizations but also with emergency management units, fire departments and rescue teams, etc. It also gives individuals needed advice on when to call 911 and when to use routine information phone numbers.

The *Make the Right Call* kit is sponsored by both the United States Fire Administration and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

For a free kit write to the EMS Campaign at the address above.

Properly exploited, information contained in the kit's enclosures will serve to give much-needed direction to the reporting of real emergencies as distinguished from requests for information (which should be done through other than emergency numbers).

**AIDS: WHAT THE GOVERNMENT ISN'T TELLING YOU – CENSORED**, by Lorraine Day, M.D. Published by Rockford Press, 44-489 Town Center Way (Suite D-12), Palm Desert, California 92260. 1992. Price: \$22.95.

– Reviewed by Max Klinghoffer, M.D.

Lorraine Day, M.D. is an orthopedic surgeon. For five years she was Chief of Orthopedic Surgery at San Francisco General Hospital. She has been working toward a Ph.D. in cellular biology. She was also an associate professor of the Department of Orthopedic Surgery at the University of California San Francisco, and she has served on AIDS committees. She states she believes she has performed surgery on as many HIV-

infected patients as anyone else in this country. Doctor Day has been one of the most outspoken critics of the manner in which the AIDS epidemic has been handled. For this she has been praised by some, and ridiculed and criticized by many. As she states: "AIDS is the most publicized disease we have ever known. Special interest groups have helped subvert good health care policies." She refers to the distorted public statements about AIDS as "AID-Speak." She emphasizes the fact that she may test any of her patients for any disease except AIDS. From 20%-40% of the male population in San Francisco is homosexual. But because Dr. Day brought out the dangers of the spread of AIDS, she has been accused of being a homophobe, and is described as "the first doctor who refused to do surgery on a patient with AIDS." These accusations despite the fact she continued to operate on patients regardless of HIV status – demanding only that she know that status, and that precautions be instituted for her trainees and for herself. When a television interview on the subject was done at San Francisco General Hospital, Dr. Day was asked to go outside the hospital to be interviewed. She was not allowed to be interviewed in the hospital.

Doctor Day has been outstandingly courageous in her fight for the truth. The fear instilled in those who would speak the truth is demonstrated in a letter received by Doctor Day from house staff members and interns at the hospital: "We do not wish to have our department chiefs know – but we support your action."

Considering the material presented in the medical literature, it seems strange that anyone – and especially medical personnel – would attempt to refute the claims of Dr. Day:

*New England Journal of Medicine*, 1989:

"HIV infection in men at high risk may occur at least 15 months before antibodies can be detected."

"Tests of surgical gloves do not show holes less than 10 microns in diameter. The AIDS virus can pass through these gloves."

*Lancet*, November 7, 1987:

"HIV may be able to pass through skin."

"HIV can survive on a dry surface for seven days."

"HIV survives freezing."

"HIV is found in saliva."

The AIDS test is actually for antibodies to HIV. It takes 3 months to 3 years for the patient to develop antibodies. Therefore, blood which tests negative may be contaminated.

In the early 1980s it was said that the risk of AIDS from transfusion was between one in 100,000 and one in 250,000. In 1987 it was discovered that the risk in the San Francisco Blood Bank was actually one in 100!

As for hemophilia, it requires the blood of many donors to treat one hemophiliac; thus the danger of AIDS is markedly increased.

A blood donor drive was announced, to be held in a section noted as a gathering place for homosexuals. Dr. Day objected to this, based upon the increased risk of HIV contaminated blood. She was harshly criticized by the media, by many of the medical profession, and by homosexual groups.

The former president of the Texas Human Rights Foundation, a homosexual then dying of AIDS, stated: "If research money is not forthcoming for AIDS, all gay males should give blood. If that is blood terrorism, so be it."

*American Medical Association News*, October 1988:

"The Red Cross signed an agreement with the FDA to improve the safety of blood banks after learning it had mistakenly released 2,480 blood products. It has been observed that some donors give blood simply to obtain the AIDS test. The safest blood is your own (autologous). Next safest is "designated donor blood."

Initially, AIDS was almost exclusively homosexual. The disease was originally called "GRID" for "Gay-Related Immune Deficiency Syndrome." Dr. Day mentions the many bizarre actions in which homosexuals participate, and which increase the dangers of AIDS.

Dr. Day emphasizes the fact that AIDS is an increasing pandemic. She quotes Stalin: "A single death is a tragedy; 2 million deaths is a statistic." She also quotes Anatole France: "If fifty million people hold a foolish notion, it is still a foolish notion."

There is a plethora of misinformation: a well-known "advice" columnist, asked about the problems of a family in which the husband had contracted AIDS from a transfusion, replied: "Your husband's illness may not be obvious for a long time. As for your family, and members of the community, if word gets out, let's hope they will be compassionate and kind. AIDS is just another illness."

As a further example of dangerous misinformation via the media: On the Donahue show, Ryan White (who has since died of AIDS as a result of contaminated blood products) was asked if AIDS could be transmitted through saliva and tears. His reply: "Absolutely not." So much for teen-age expertise in epidemiology.

Dr. Day resigned her position at San Francisco General Hospital. She asks: "If you came to work every day and flipped a light switch in your office and only one out of every two hundred times you were electrocuted, is that considered low risk?"

According to Dr. Day, it is essential that we change the direction of the AIDS problem from political to medical. She is right.

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**BUILDING PERFORMANCE: HURRICANE ANDREW IN FLORIDA** (Observations, Recommendations, and Technical Guidance). Published by FEMA and the Federal Insurance Administration. Available from FEMA, Washington D.C. 20472. 93 pages. 1992.

Proper construction practices in hurricane-prone areas are no secret. They simply have not been observed.

This generously illustrated pamphlet gives invaluable guidance for jurisdictions responsible for building codes and their enforcement. The guidance is there. It just needs to be followed religiously.

Highly recommended.

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**ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT**, published by Charles Scribner's Sons, 866 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Three volumes. 1993. Price: \$280.00.

— Reviewed by Bob Baffin.

This encyclopedia is described as

"the only reference work that focuses on the crucial role of arms control and disarmament in world history."

It is a compilation of 76 original, signed articles by historians, political scientists, sociologists, negotiators, members of the military, and nuclear specialists. A study of the development, processes, successes and failures of arms control and disarmament agreements will not only enrich our understanding of human history, but will also help us chart a course of security in the post-Cold War world.

Military experts and political analysts warn us: do not be lulled into a false sense of security by the recent dramatic changes in the global balance of power. Now that the Soviet Union is no more, what happens to all those nuclear weapons? Is it true that North Korea now has the bomb? What is involved in verifying the dismantling of Iraq's nuclear and chemical weapons capability? The encyclopedia addresses these pressing questions. It covers the history of the entire scope of the topic throughout the world; assesses the legal, economic, and political dimensions of arms control; explains the intricacies of negotiation, compliance, and verification; and discusses thirty modern-day agreements in detail.

(Editor-in-Chief Richard Dean Burns is Professor and Chair of the History Department at California State University in Los Angeles. He has served since 1963 as Director of the Center for the Study of Armament and Disarmament.)

For the serious student of preparedness and peace.

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**U.S. DEFENSE STRATEGY FOR A NEW ERA**, Report on conference held by The American Security Council Foundation (distributed by American Security Council, Boston, VA 22713), 8-1/2x11-inch format. 34 pages. 1993.

— Reviewed by Kevin Kilpatrick.

Dealing with the future can give in to wishful thinking. But there is none of this in the booklet *U.S. Defense Strategy for a New Era*. It is focussed unerringly on practical considerations for America's future and its upcoming survival problems with a world geared to weapons of mass destruction.

The report is based squarely on conference panels which included such authorities as:

Dr. David Jablonsky, U.S. Army War College  
Ambassador William R. Kintner  
Major General Evan Hultman, AUS (Ret.), Reserve Officers Association  
Dr. Gary Guetner, Army War College  
Joseph A. Moreland, FEMA  
Dr. Murray Weidenbaum, Washington University

The underlying theme of the report is that the United States must face the fact that the post-Soviet world is not a friendly one and is one that can present real dangers to American survival if we choose to take the "easy way out" and fail to be prepared to meet upcoming challenges to democratic principles.

It can be done. These excerpts from the report's Executive Summary serve as pointers:

...The current focus on U.S. domestic problems has postponed rather than settled the incipient debate over U.S. defense strategy....

While most U.S. interests are less endangered following the Soviet Union's demise, there remain plenty of potential or actual challenges that need to be met. Among these are: proliferation of nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles; regional conflicts; and the still dangerous phenomena of terrorism and illegal drug trafficking....

The U.S. needs a missile defense system, and its cost should be shared by allies and others who might also benefit.

Under the heading of "Direct Attack" the report has this to say:

This, the classic category, takes on a different meaning in an age of nuclear and missile proliferation. The challenge may come not from the traditional, highly-armed, large adversary but from small, more remote, but quite dangerous, opponents who may see possession of the capability to attack the United States as a deterrent that could facilitate conventional aggression. As a Third World military official was reported to have quipped, "The lesson of the Gulf War is: do not challenge the United States unless you have a nuclear weapon."

At stake, obviously, is a tough U.S. position that will make for peace in the coming years and into and throughout the Twenty-First Century. Even beyond.

## 1968-1991 JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE SHELTER ARTICLES

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

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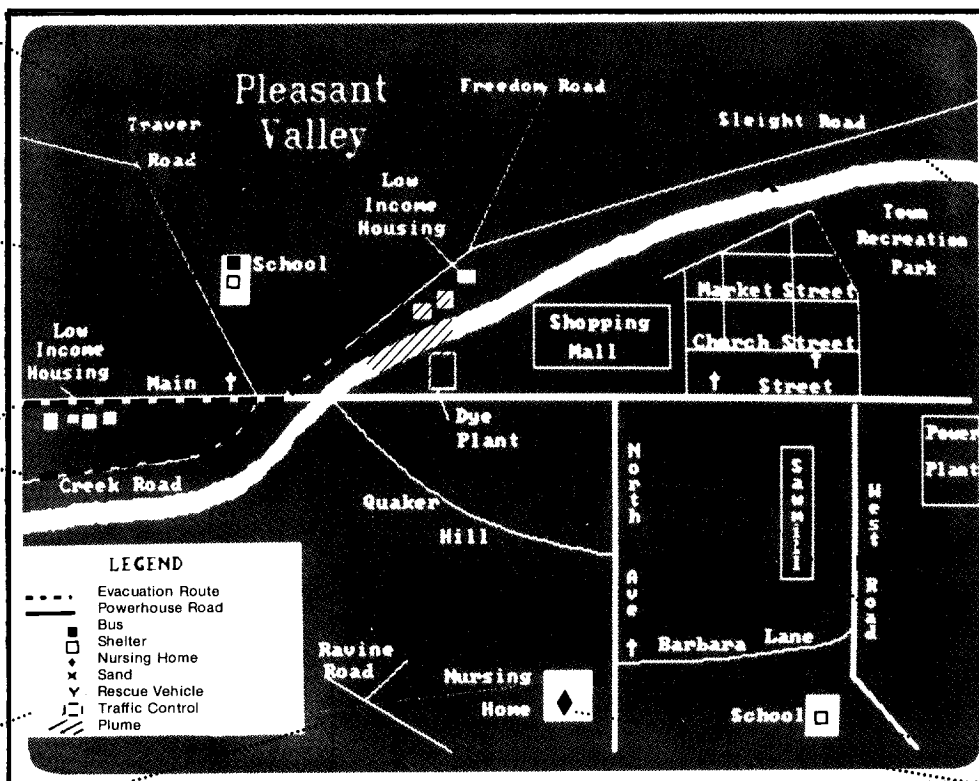
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## RENEWED DISASTER FOCUS: PREPAREDNESS

Out of the tragic disasters of the Midwest flood and Hurricane Andrew have come reviews and studies which have stressed the need to turn serious attention to measures that will make for effective *preparedness* as a solution to unnecessary death and destruction.

In his review of the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA) study *Coping With Catastrophe* (*Journal of Civil Defense*, Summer 1993) John Bex clearly points this out.

With this, clear understandings and teamwork among the different levels of government are a basic requirement. The NAPA study points out that "prior to Hurricane Andrew, relations between the independent cities in Dade county [Miami] and the county government were poor, as were those between the county and the state of Florida."

Fortunately, corrective action in the way of improved (and enforced) building codes and intergovernmental communications is taking place — corrective action that will pay off in future disasters (see review of *Building Performance: Hurricane Andrew in Florida* on page 25).

Looking ahead and behind, disaster costs, as high as they seem, could be much worse. A cyclone (hurricane) killed 70,000 in Bangladesh in 1991. Another in the same country in 1970 killed 300,000. And a flood in 1931 in China cost 3,700,000 lives. Records contained in almanacs show many other disasters which disclose unreasonable costs in lives.

Unfortunately, in the area devastated by Hurricane Andrew lessons are hard to come by. It is cheaper to build houses that will blow down (and burn down). Hopefully the renewed attention to safety and preparedness for all types of disaster will offer new opportunities to make houses storm-resistant.

Maybe the lesson of preparedness against natural disasters could be applied also to preparedness against wartime attack — i.e. against missiles now on launch pads capable of devastating targets in the U.S.

Maybe, but maybe not.

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# TOO GOOD TO FILE

## NUCLEAR TESTING – ESSENTIAL? (Schlesinger)

On July 3, President Clinton announced his long-awaited decision regarding the future of nuclear testing, called for by congressional legislation enacted in 1992. In brief, he decided to continue the nuclear testing moratorium for at least 15 months, to avoid nuclear testing unless some other nation tests, to begin negotiations for a comprehensive test ban starting presumably in 1996, and apparently, to prohibit subsequent testing with nuclear yield.

Since our national security and foreign policy departments had within recent months recommended unanimously that nuclear testing be resumed (and a presidential decision to do so had been announced to the press), these decisions represented quite a package to be buried on the Fourth of July weekend....

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### ***Quite a package to be buried on the Fourth of July weekend***

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A nuclear weapon is a highly complicated device. This is especially so for American weapons, since over the decades we have steadily sought to improve yield-to-weight ratios, safety, security and reliability. Over time, individual components of these weapons will fail or degrade, and will have to be replaced.... As this process goes on over the years a simple question arises: Will this design still work?

That is why reliability testing is essential....

Individuals who would not allow their lawnmowers, let alone their automobiles, to go untested for more than a year will argue with apparent seriousness that our nuclear weapons can remain untested in perpetuity and yet remain reliable.

The history of complex military hardware gives no support to that belief. To cite one example, going into World War II, the Navy's torpedoes had not been adequately tested because of insufficient funds. It

took two years of war before we fully solved the problem of making our torpedoes effective. At the battle of Midway, the U.S. launched 47 torpedo aircraft with not a single hit on any Japanese ship. (The Japanese performance at Pearl Harbor was noticeably better.) Had it not been for our dive bombers (and some good luck) the U.S. would have lost the crucial naval battle of the Pacific war....

The administration will seek to justify its reversal. First, it will emphasize that a halt in testing is essential to our effort to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. This seems to suggest that the reason such leaders as Kim Il Sun, Saddam Hussein, Moammar Gadhafi, and Hashemi Rafsanjani – as well as prominent non-proliferation treaty holdouts like India and Pakistan – are motivated to acquire nuclear capabilities is that Americans are testing....

Second, we shall hear much in the months ahead about the new safeguards that will be put in place as a substitute for testing: advanced simulation techniques, new computer codes, etc. We shall hear praise for the sophistication of our laboratories that can make testing unnecessary. Yet one conclusion remains ineluctable: In the absence of any nuclear testing, both the estimate of stockpile reliability and the degree of confidence in that estimate will erode over the decades ahead.

Third, we shall hear a great deal about the soundings that were taken in Congress and the negotiations regarding what would be acceptable, before the administration abandoned its initial decision to resume testing....

If President Clinton does not recognize the connection between continued testing and confidence in the stockpile, one of his successors almost certainly will. Continued testing, if very modest testing, is the price of a reliable deterrent.

– James Schlesinger, former Secretary of Defense, former Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, and former Secretary of Energy – from *The Wall Street Journal*.

## URANIUM, PLUTONIUM, PANDEMONIUM

...Nuclear smuggling is already on the increase. The number of reported cases rose to over 100 last year, compared with 35 in 1991. So far the contraband is low-grade stuff from industrial sources, not weapon-grade materials. All the same, smuggling routes are being established that could serve more dangerous trades, and customs authorities are beginning to be stretched.

The mere possibility of a black market in weapon-grade material is terrifying. Instability would spread like a chain reaction. Countries newly unsure about their neighbours' capabilities would find themselves ever more tempted to try to get a bomb themselves. Terrorist groups, kept from the nuclear game by their lack of industrial infrastructure, could become players. Exploiting these fears, nuclear blackmailers could make a mint. There have already been more than 50 attempts to extort money from America with nuclear threats, some frighteningly credible. The people who decide whether to believe them or not have been able to check their own stocks, to make sure no bombs or material are missing. Such checks will be less reassuring if the world's supplies become more accessible – and, alarmingly, less well documented.

– *The Economist*



## NICARAGUAN NIGHTMARE

Recent developments in Nicaragua haven't had the media attention they deserve. One is the discovery of an arms-laden underground bunker in Managua run by an international terrorist ring. Weapons included 19 surface-to-air missiles. False passports and dossiers on potential victims were found. Indications are that the former Sandinista Minister of Interior may be implicated in this. Next came the invasion of the town of Esteli by former Sandinista troops who stole \$4 million, reportedly with the okay of the army, run by Sandinista Humberto Ortega. Despite large U.S. aid, the Sandinistas are flexing their terrorist muscle, not evolving into democrats.

– *AIM Report*



## CLEAN ENERGY

ANS [American Nuclear Society] members were surprised and concerned when the President singled out research and development of advanced nuclear reactors in his State of the Union address as his only example of technology that he feels is "no longer needed." On the contrary, continued development of advanced nuclear technology, and particularly, the advanced liquid-metal cooled reactor and fuel cycle, is vitally needed, more so at this time than ever.

The President said that he wants to invest in America's future, to focus on high-technology industries that can compete in international markets, and to utilize the talent available in our laboratories and industries. The Advanced Liquid Metal Reactor (ALMR) program fits all of these criteria. This program is an investment in the future. It is the key to availability of clean energy not only for the next couple of decades, but for centuries. Its long-term success is essential to sustainable societies for today's children and their children, worldwide....

— Melvin S. Coops of the American Nuclear Society.

(Note: The American Nuclear Society president, Edward D. Fuller, will deliver the luncheon address on October 10th to The American Civil Defense Association's seminar in Colorado Springs, Colorado. His subject: "Nuclear Power and the Global Environment." See story, pages 6-8 for details.)



## DREAMING OF ANGELS

The United States has set the example for Europe in our rapid advance into the 20th Century and the nuclear age, and we have since 1951 looked to you for leadership in the field of Civil Defense. But for unknown reasons you have failed to give us this leadership. You are dreaming of angels in a world of devils. In Europe and elsewhere we are going ahead with our disaster planning without you.

— Milan M. Bodi, former Secretary General of the International Civil Defense Organization in *Survive*, September-October 1969.

## DING-DONG-DUNG

At Los Alamos National Laboratory, where many brilliant, unexpected ideas have gone into bomb construction, there have also been some recent flashes of genius in the art of deconstructing them.

For example, the way of getting rid of the conventional explosives that are wrapped around the pit has always been questionable, admits Harry Flaugh, a former Los Alamos bomb designer, now the laboratory's dismantlement program officer. Until recently the explosives were simply burned in the open desert. "The question we're looking at is, how insulting is that to the environment?"

Now the wizards of Los Alamos have found the secret: cow manure. It contains bacteria that eat the explosives and turn them into harmless mulch. "Essentially you make a mulch by adding equal parts of cow manure to the explosive and you just let it cook. It does a pretty good job of degrading it," explains Mr. Flaugh.

— *The Wall Street Journal*



## SDI FOR ALLIES — NOT FOR U.S.?

Secretary Aspin [Les Aspin, Secretary of Defense] certainly got cause and effect backwards when he said that the collapse of the Soviet Empire sealed the fate of SDI. Few would disagree today, certainly not such Soviet leaders as the former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Bessmertnykh, that SDI was instrumental in sealing the fate of the Soviet Empire.

Never since the Manhattan Project, which produced the atom bomb, has one U.S. military program had such a profound effect on the world — a fact that even Mr. Aspin halfheartedly acknowledged...

Under the Clinton SDI (now BMD) program, defense of the United States against ballistic missiles has come to a halt. The best defense, space-borne Brilliant Pebbles, has been relegated to limbo, and the ground-based systems have also been put on hold. The bulk of the money has been transferred to "theater" defense, i.e., ballistic missile defense for selected *foreign* nations, but *not our country*....

— General Daniel O. Graham in *High Frontier Newswatch*.

## Q&A Corner

### More on preparedness

**Q:** TACDA has long stressed "preparedness," and its 1993 seminar theme does it again with the theme, "Today's Challenge: Preparedness." But what precisely does it mean in terms of just what I should do to be prepared?

**A:** Good question, and one that needs considerable study and action if a credible solution is to be found. Accepting a challenge to "prepare" is just a beginning, step number one. You must then relate it to what threats you need to be protected against and what actions are appropriate.

That could take a book.

As an example, take a victim of the 1993 Midwest flood. Water is the biggest problem. Corrective action may not be easy, but it is at least highly desirable. Relocating out of the flood plain can be a solution in many cases. If it is not, then raising the living area above high water (with appropriate supports to withstand currents) is another. Not by any means easy. Problems of emergency food and water complicate the situation. The mid-Mississippi area must also consider earthquakes. One has been predicted here for the last few years. Tornadoes are also not uncommon. Neither are fires. Other disasters may be threats depending on location. If these threats are taken seriously, then it may be logical to work in also protection against wartime attack. Why not?

However, to be realistic, without government requirements for disaster-survival capabilities (found in Switzerland, Sweden, Israel and a few other places) the solution is probably to go "cheapo" and run the risks of being damaged or wiped out by whatever disasters may be threats.

That's what most disaster victims do.

For the serious student of survival who may be willing to invest the time and trouble and money necessary to contend with the threats that face him or her there are solutions that pretty much guarantee survival under the worst conditions for the entire family. A matter of pride.

For those interested there are excellent books on the subject by Duncan Long, Bruce Clayton, Cresson Kearny and a number of others.

# UPCOMING

- Sep 13-15 **5TH INTERNATIONAL DISASTER RECOVERY SYMPOSIUM & EXHIBITION**, Atlanta Hilton & Towers, Atlanta, GA. Reg. fee: \$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 13-16 **SMALL ARMS SYSTEMS DIVISION** – 1993 Annual Meeting, Exhibition & Firing Demonstration. "Soldier Enhancement – The Key to the Future". The Pavilion Convention Center, Virginia Beach, VA. Contact: American Defense Preparedness Assn., Event #467, 2101 Wilson Blvd., Suite 400, Arlington, VA 22201-3061.
- Sep 14 **AIRCRAFT RESCUE & FIRE FIGHTING FOR MUNICIPAL FIRE DEPARTMENTS** (see Nov. 5 below).
- Sep 19-24 **INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DISASTER MITIGATION**, sponsored by the American Rescue Team, Puerto Vallarta, Mexico. Contact: Conference Coord., Melia Complex #2005, Paseo de la Marina Sur, Marina Vallarta, Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco, C.P. 48300, Mexico (52-322-10200 ext. 2005) FAX (52-322-10018).
- Sep 25-26 **OPERATION NEW PIONEER**, Learning from the past to prepare for the future. Campground near Volo, IL. Sponsored by Live Free Region 7. Reg. fee: Member \$20 single, \$30 family. Non-members: \$35 single, \$50 family. Contact: Live Free, P.O. Box 1743, Harvey, IL 60426.
- Sep 27-29 **BASIC AIRCRAFT RESCUE & FIRE FIGHTING** (see Nov. 5 below).
- Sep 27-29 **DISASTER PREPAREDNESS SEMINAR**, EMI, Emmitsburg, MD. Intro and overview of emergency management case studies, crisis management, developing emergency plans, more. Contact: See box below.
- Oct 8-9 **1ST ANNUAL DISASTER SYMPOSIUM**, sponsored by the Univ. of NM School of Medicine, Center for Disaster Medicine, Sheraton Old Town Hotel, Albuquerque, NM. Contact: Lee Stephenson, UNM Center for Disaster Med., Ambulatory Care Ctr, 4 West, Albuquerque, NM 87131-5246 (505/277-3942).
- Oct 10-13 **16TH ANNUAL TACDA (The American Civil Defense Assn.) SEMINAR**, Le Baron Hotel, Colorado Springs, CO. Strategic and civil defense, natural and manmade disasters, AIDS, shelter, much more. Reg. fee: \$199 through Oct. 1, \$219 after. Includes luncheons, banquet, coffee breaks and receptions. Contact: TACDA, P.O. Box 1057, Starke, FL 32091 (904/964-5397) FAX (904/964-9641).
- Oct 11-13 **BASIC AIRCRAFT RESCUE & FIRE FIGHTING** (see Nov. 5 below).
- Oct 13-15 **ALARMS PROTECTION SECURITE**, 6th International Specialized Exhibition of Electronic & Physical Security. Paris, FRANCE. Contact: Salon Alarms Protection Sécurité, Batimat Blenheim, 22/24 rue du Président Wilson, 92532 Levallois Perret Cedex, FRANCE (33 (1) 4756 5000) FAX (33 (1) 4756 0818).
- Oct 15 **AIRCRAFT RESCUE & FIRE FIGHTING FOR MUNICIPAL FIRE DEPARTMENTS** (see Nov. 5 below).
- Oct 25-29 **TERRORISM COURSE**, California Specialized Training Institute (CSTI), San Luis Obispo, CA. Reg. fee: \$400, \$200 Calif. government. Contact: CSTI, P.O. Box 8104, San Luis Obispo, CA 93403-8104 (805/549-3536) FAX (805/549-3348).
- Nov 5 **AIRCRAFT RESCUE & FIRE FIGHTING FOR MUNICIPAL FIRE DEPARTMENTS**, Blytheville, AR. Contact: Emergency Response Training Academy (ERTA), P.O. Box 724, Blytheville, AR 72316 (901/757-2609).
- 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).
- Nov 15-  
Dec 4 **ICDO INTERNATIONAL TRAINING COURSE**, Senior civil protection staff. ICDO Regional Centre of Lahore, Pakistan. Language: English. Board and lodging in reg. fee – \$1200. Contact: ICDO Secretariat, 10-12 chemin de Surville, 1213 Petit-Lancy, Geneva, Switzerland (41 22/793 4433).
- Nov 23-27 **EMERGENCY TURKIYE '93**, 1st International Disaster Relief & Prevention, Civil Defence, Public Security & First Aid Exhibition, Altinpark Expo Center, Ankara, TURKEY. Contact: Ideal Fairs Co., Inc., Ahmet Hithat Efendi SK.20/1 Cankaya 06550 Ankara, Turkey (90-4 440 66 61 62).
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Mar 23-25 **BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS (BMD/C3) SYMPOSIUM**, USAF Academy, Colorado Springs, CO. Sponsored by U.S. Space Command, U.S. Air Force Academy, American Defense Preparedness Assn. & CO/WY ADPA Chapter. Contact: Samuel W. Baker, ADPA, 2 Colonial Pl., 2101 Wilson Blvd., Suite 400, Arlington, VA 22201-3061 (703/522-1820) FAX (703/522-1885).
- Apr 22-24 **7TH ANNUAL TRAUMA ANESTHESIA & CRITICAL CARE SYMPOSIUM, PARIS, FRANCE**. Contact: Office of International Development, 410 W Lombard St., Suite 416, Baltimore, MD 21201 (410/328-2399 or 410/328-0501).
- May 23-27 **WORLD CONFERENCE ON NATURAL DISASTER REDUCTION**, "A safer world for the 21st century." Yokohama, Japan. Contact: IDNDR Secretariat, United Nations, Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland (41 22 798 6894).

Application to EMI is made by using General Admission Application Form (FEMA Form 75-5) which can be obtained from state or local emergency management offices. For more information contact: FEMA National Emergency Training Center, P.O. Box 70274, Washington, DC 20024.

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## Books & Catalogs

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*A Concerned Scientist Looks at Disarmament, Deterrence, and Alternatives.* Book includes plans for two permanent circular concrete block shelters, with reinforced concrete slab floor and ceiling. 7 or 20 person dual use fallout shelter/basement for new homes; added cost: \$2,000. New chapter on chemical/biological warfare; 80 pp. \$3. David Lobdell, P.O. Box 3132, West Palm Beach, FL 33402.

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### BOOKS

- ☐ **Emergency Preparedness and Survival Techniques for Ham Radio Operators**, by Calvin C. Steinberger. Manuscript form 65pp + reports, maps, etc. \$19.00
- ☐ **Principles of Protection**, by Walton W. McCarthy. Disaster Shelter Design Standards, 437 pages, over 120 charts, graphs, photos. 1993 (Back ordered). \$35.00
- ☐ **We Can Prevent WWII**, by Sam Cohen, hardback, 129pp. \$8.00

Order from The American Civil Defense Association, P.O. Box 1057, Starke, FL 32091.

Ad rates are still only \$5 per 37 character line (this includes letters, spaces, periods, commas, etc.). Payment to accompany your ad copy. Send to: **MARKETPLACE**, TACDA, P.O. Box 1057, Starke, FL 32091. Phone: 904/964-5397; FAX: 904/964-9641.

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### OBJECTIVES:

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

## THE FULL CIRCLE OF TERRORISM - A FOLLOWUP

The *Journal of Civil Defense*, in December 1987, published an article entitled "The Full Circle of Terrorism." This writing examined the history of terrorism (specifically that of the Hashishin). This writing also implied that we had not seen the end of this type of violence. Recent events (the bombing of the World Trade Center in New York, and the alleged plot to bomb larger metropolitan targets, including the Holland Tunnel) indicate that terrorism is still very much alive. Some terrorist states have already stated openly that there is more to come.

### Excerpt from *Journal* 1987 article "The Full Circle of Terrorism" by Max Klinghoffer, M.D.:

For centuries they terrorized the Middle East and portions of the Far East. Their motives were several: to glorify their own "religion" by killing the "infidels" ("infidels" were any who did not accept the "religion" of the killers); to seize the property and money of those they killed; to assure the murderers a place in Paradise (Paradise became a tangible place of creature pleasures, which the murderers were allowed to experience during their indoctrination, and under the influence of hashish; hashish, the most potent form of the Cannabis plant, enhanced the pleasure sensations). Later, the killers became involved in many political assassinations; and, apparently, many killed for the love of killing. One of these, on trial for murder, confessed he had killed 931 "enemies."

Because the killers were under the influence of hashish (also called hasheesh) they were called "hashishin"... this evolved to our present day word "assassin."

Our retaliation against Baghdad probably did more harm than good. It succeeded in further uniting the supporters of the terrorists. It will not likely serve as a deterrent. *More* likely, we have used a long pole to swat a hornets' nest. But the pole is not enough to protect us against acts of vengeance by the enemy, and they have promised to make us pay.

Again, terrorism is a form of warfare. But a powerful nation such as the United States, despite its military strength, is weak against the clandestine attack of the terrorist. We are highly centralized. And this makes us vulnerable. Ours is largely an *urban* country, with highly centralized communications systems, vulnerable water supplies, loosely guarded transportation terminals, power supplies which are prime targets, and a strange willingness to allow almost anyone to enter this country regardless of a reputation for violence, and a bitter hatred for the "infidel America."

The bombing of the Trade Center in New York was a rehearsal, just as the involvement of the fascist states in the Spanish Civil War was a rehearsal for World War Two. The terrorist nations have little to fear from us. We are reluctant to retaliate in strength. They can do massive damage to our nation by using nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons they have, or soon will have, all these weapons. But their strongest weapon is a fanatical hatred of "the infidel."

During 1941 and 1942 we wrongly imprisoned a large number of American citizens. Almost all were loyal Americans of Asian extraction. Today we refuse to act against those now living in this country who openly declare their violent intentions against us. America must strengthen her internal security. But there is no way to eliminate all danger from clandestine warfare. This emphasizes the need for a practical civil defense.

A handful of dedicated fanatics, well organized, can bring to our nation destruction such as we have never before experienced. Their determination to destroy the United States, plus their willingness to die in the effort, defines them as the most deadly menace. Such a strike would be without warning. And they will probably strike at many centers simultaneously.

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