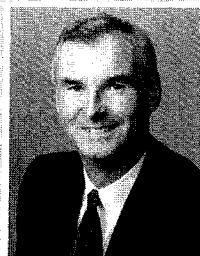


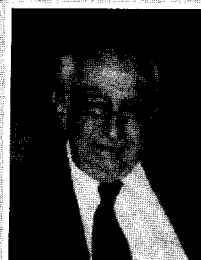
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***Today's Challenge:
PREPAREDNESS!!***



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(Luncheon
speaker,
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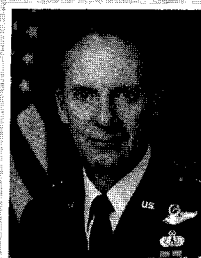
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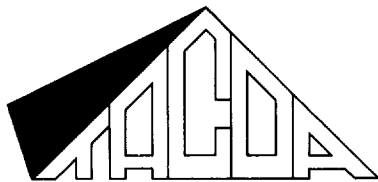
Edward Teller
Senior Fellow,
Hoover Institution
on War, Revolution
and Peace
(Luncheon
speaker,
October 12th)

**Colorado Springs,
Colorado**

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**General John
L. Piotrowski**
Commander-in-
Chief, U.S. Space
Command
(Banquet
speaker,
October 12th)



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Emergency Government and Concerned Citizenry

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CAPITAL COMMENTARY by Jerry Strobe

THE NEW FEMA

Bill Clinton was elected on a platform of change. Al Gore has since been busy reinventing government. In no corner of government was change claimed to be needed more than in the Federal Emergency Management Agency – FEMA. Senator Barbara Mikulski (D-MD) denounced the Bush FEMA as a haven for second-rate presidential appointees. The end of the Cold War and a series of major natural disasters challenged FEMA's mission and goals and the competence of its personnel. Reorganization was a natural response.

From the moment that James Lee Witt was confirmed as FEMA director, reorganization has been an objective second only to looking good in the response to the next major disaster. In early September, a new organizational structure was disseminated within the Agency for comment. On October 18, in a memorandum to all employees, Director Witt disclosed the final result and designated the senior employees to be assigned management responsibilities. Wrote Witt, "I ask for your support and commitment to change. Working together, we can create a professional and meaningful work environment that supports innovation and meets the mission and goals of the new FEMA."

What does the new FEMA look like? Stultifying like the old one in some respects; quite different in others. Director Witt claims to have eliminated "at least one level of management at headquarters" but that does not leap to the eye. Below the Director, Deputy Director, and Chief of Staff (Bill Tidball) are six line organizations or directorates if one includes the Federal Insurance Administration and the U.S. Fire Administration, as the organization chart does. The other four directorates are Mitigation; Preparedness, Training, and Exercises; Response and Recovery; and Operations Support. The heads of the Directorates are called Associate Directors, as in the old FEMA. With two exceptions, none of these slots are filled at this time. Neither is the job of Deputy Director of the Agency. Are these top positions slated to be filled by political appointees? You better believe it!

Well and good...maybe

I think back to more than 30 years ago when JFK transferred responsibility for civil defense to the Department of Defense and gave us the money to build a capability. It seems to me that there were only two political appointees – Stuart Pittman as Director and Hubert Schon as his Deputy. The next level – Joe Romm, John McConnell, and I among others – were all civil servants. And I tremble to think of the quality of the friends of Bill who have yet to find a job in the Clinton Administration.

In the new FEMA, the top civil servants are deputies except for John Hwang, who heads the Operations Support Directorate, and Dick Krimm, who is acting Associate Director for Response & Recovery. This is the "hot seat"

right now and the rumor is that Dick may get the political job. If so, well and good for the next three years maybe.

Where are the functions and people in the new FEMA who were associated with civil defense in the past? I think most of them will be found in Preparedness, Training, and Exercises (PTE). Dennis Kwiatkowski is the Deputy Associate Director. There are five Divisions under Dennis. Bob Fletcher heads the State & Local Preparedness Division. There you will find the Emergency Management Assistance Branch, Facilities and Equipment Branch, and so forth. John McKay heads the Training Division and Joe Moreland heads the Exercises Division. One gets a whiff of the Cold War in the Resources Preparedness & Capabilities Division (John Powers) and the Special Facility Management Division (Bill Jones).

Center of gravity for civil defense

Although PTE appears to be the center of gravity for civil defense matters, there are notable exceptions. Emergency public information, for example, has been melded with the normal PR functions in a staff element called Office of Emergency and Public Information. There will be an Emergency Preparedness, Response & Public Education Division in this office that will include EPI and even the successful Family Protection Program. One wonders whether a staff unit can marshal the resources to carry out these essentially line functions or whether they will wither away.

It will be months before the implementation of the Witt reorganization can be completed. Then, the various new Divisions and Branches will need to establish formal and informal ties both internally and externally. Experience suggests that it takes a year or more before an agency recovers from a major reorganization. □



From the inspiring invocation by the Reverend Doctor Armistead Boardman at the outset of the 1993 TACDA seminar through the challenging windup banquet address by General John L. Piotrowski seminar participants were on the edge of their chairs. Asking questions, feeding in fresh opinions, and otherwise commenting pro and con on podium output were the rules. Give-and-take provided fuel for putting proceedings in balanced and sharp perspectives.

TODAY'S CHALLENGE: PREPAREDNESS!!

REPORT ON TACDA 1993 SEMINAR - COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

Columnist-commentator Philip C. Clarke delivered the TACDA Seminar keynote address on Monday, October 11th. Today with America's Future, Clarke is a veteran foreign correspondent for the Associated Press and a prominent stateside journalist. Dru Wilson of the *Colorado Springs Gazette-Telegraph* quoted Clarke as follows:

No one can predict what will happen in our wild and wacky world, with more than 60,000 nuclear weapons still scattered about the globe....

I believe the world is as dangerous a place as it has ever been, possibly more.

The parallel between pre-World War II and today is scary....

Clarke cited numerous areas of war and unrest and called the situation "the new world disorder."

Dr. Max Klinghoffer, TACDA's president, followed Clarke. He emphasized Clarke's points that a massive attack on the United States is a strong possibility, and that strong government action is needed to meet the problem — action that appears at this time to be remote, with rising terrorism taking mounting tolls.

Klinghoffer's subject was AIDS, which he described as an epidemic out of control in the United States. Actions so far have been to *encourage* the spread of the disease. Like the flu and radiation, AIDS destroys the immune system and invites lethal diseases to take over. Among the causes of AIDS Klinghoffer cited homosexual freedoms instead of con-

trol. Drugs and the sharing of hypodermic needles is another route to AIDS infection. He described the mosquito as "nature's hypodermic." Known controls are neglected in the United States, he pointed out, even avoided, and he criticized TACDA for giving in to local pressure and not showing a film called "The Gay Agenda" which depicted gays marketing their lifestyle to American youth. In this way, he said, we encourage the spread of the disease. There needs to be a "wake up" campaign that is based on the hard-core truth and not convenient cover-up.

The luncheon address by American Nuclear Society President Edward D. Fuller was a dramatic disclosure on why nuclear power needs to be exploited in the United States (as it is in other farsighted countries).

"The next 50 years," pointed out Fuller, "must find nuclear technology responding to world needs to support a larger population, a higher standard of living throughout the world, and improving our global environment. It is not difficult to project that in 50 years the world demand for electricity will be 300% of what it is today.

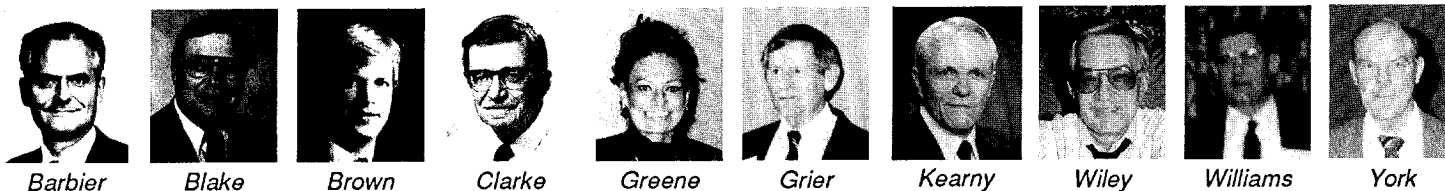
"Most environmentalists assume that environmental degradation automatically comes with increased electricity use. Evidence from nuclear energy does not bear this out. The risks of nuclear electricity have been thoroughly evaluated, but the risk of no electricity has not really been compared. We believe that nuclear power

must play a dominant role in satisfying the world's need for electricity because of its inconsequential environmental impact and its economic potential."

The shelter workshop for the 1993 seminar was held on Sunday, October 10th from 1PM to 3PM. The conducting panel was composed of Edwin N. York, Dr. Marcel M. Barbier and Cresson H. Kearny.

Civil Air Patrol Colonel Emmit G. Williams focussed on the 1993 Mississippi-Missouri river basin flood. Government response to the flood, he said, was much better than the highly-criticized response to Hurricane Andrew in 1992. Teamwork and communications held together during the flood. Not that there were no problems.

Preparedness for a predicted earthquake along the New Madrid fault line, however, was something that the area was *not* prepared for and something that seismologists were predicting. Prior to the historic 1811 earthquake in the area a flood similar to the 1993 flood had occurred a year and a half earlier. Should another post-flood earthquake occur it would, almost two centuries later, not find a wilderness, but an area populated by towns and farms, and two large cities: St. Louis and Memphis. Preparedness for it (anti-seismic construction, etc.) in the area: nil. Casualties: maybe 150,000 or so. So far, some talk, but no action.



David P. Grier IV, Chief of the FEMA Region VIII Emergency Management and National Preparedness Division, spoke on "Emergency Management Challenges." He spoke for FEMA Director James Lee Witt whom he described as the first FEMA Director to have an emergency management background (he was the Arkansas emergency management director).

On Tuesday afternoon, October 11th, TACDA President Max Klinghoffer presented the TACDA "American Preparedness Award" posthumously to Dr. Petr Beckmann. Receiving the award was Dr. Frank S. Barnes of the University of Colorado at Boulder.

Grier and his wife had recently visited Winston Churchill's wartime underground World War II bunker which closely resembled a normal American emergency operations center. While there Grier was treated to Churchill "one liners." (One evening

Churchill was told by a lady of some years that he was "drunk." Churchill replied: "Yes, madam, and you are ugly. But tomorrow morning I'll be sober and you'll still be ugly." She replied: "If you were my husband I'd give you a glass of poison." And replied Churchill: "Lady, if I were your husband I'd drink it.")

Grier wound up his FEMA briefing with the statement that he had "a lot of respect for local emergency management-civil defense directors."

Nick Montanarelli from the Pentagon Ballistic Missile Defense Office (formerly the Strategic Defense Office) spoke on "SDI Spin-offs." Montanarelli is Deputy Director in the Office of Technology Applications.

Montanarelli underscored the fact that space defense technologies can be used for much more than their invaluable defense roles. They are also boons to business, industry, academia, medicine and numerous other fields.

They can, for instance be exploited for cleaning up nuclear waste and

general environmental cleanup, for harnessing effectively the sun's energy, for automobile safety measures, for improved computer operations, for various types of sensors, for improved communications, for improved industrial machinery, for deeper space exploration, and for countless other controls, improvements, etc. that justify SDI development as an all-around scientific tool.

Montanarelli's office publishes an exceedingly well-illustrated *Technology Applications Report* which covers the subject.

War correspondent (11 wars) and foreign correspondent (over 100 countries) Charles Wiley spoke on the news media role in dealing with current difficulties. (Wiley has also visited – as an inmate – several communist jails.)

Wiley opened his talk with a critical report on an interview with Walter Murphey by a reporter from the *Colorado Springs Gazette-Telegraph*. The report was inaccurate, and an unfavorable reflection on the

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| SPEAKER #2 | – Philip C. Clarke – "High Tech Terrorist: Plotting a 'Nuclear Nightmare'" |
| SPEAKER #3 | – Edward D. Fuller – "Nuclear Power and the Global Environment" |
| SPEAKER #4 | – Col. Emmit Williams – "Disaster Response by Air: Fast, Effective, Ready" |
| SPEAKER #5 | – David Grier – "Emergency Management Challenges" |
| SPEAKER #6 | – Charles Wiley – "USA At The Crossroads – News Media Role" |
| SPEAKER #7 | – Max Klinghoffer, M.D. – "AIDS, Opportunistic Diseases and the Military" |
| SPEAKER #8 | – Dr. Edward Teller – "Plotting Peace" |
| SPEAKER #9 | – Nancy Greene – "Intelligence Twists for Tomorrow" |
| SPEAKER #10 | – Dr. Reed H. Blake – "NATO Response to Cold War's End" |
| SPEAKER #11 | – General John L. Piotrowski – "SDI – Why We Must Have It" |

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reporter. She seemed to have been mixed up. Wiley invited the editor to let her come to hear him, but the editor declined.

He also covered British civil defense – which was “going to pot.” In Russia, he said the KGB approval of Yeltsin paved the way for his victory. Wiley also gave insights based on personal visits to Mongolia and China and Cuba. At the end of his talk he was pelted with questions. Wiley was not optimistic about the state of the world.

Opening the morning session on Tuesday, October 12th was Kenneth Brown, preparedness advocate, private air transport owner and operator, investment consultant and realtor.

Brown brought up several arguments which highlighted an increasing risk of trouble on the international scene. Although people took deliberate comfort in the “end of the cold war,” actually there was no end to the threat. The missiles were still on launch pads. Reports are that the technology and the hardware are being sold and that nuclear scientists and nuclear technicians out of work are moving to Third World countries. “Stability” is hardly the word for the situation in Russia today.

Other factors complicate the picture. High among them is a doubling and redoubling of world population. We have called this the “population explosion.” It should be ranked high among current threats to our civilization. Add to this the fact that national and world stability are affected adversely by the dollar crisis.

In his presentation on “NATO Response to Cold War’s End” Dr. Reed H. Blake of Brigham Young University stressed the changing pattern of the NATO mission brought about by the demise of the Soviet Union. Referring to a *Journal of Civil Defense* article on NATO (Summer, 1993 issue), Blake pointed to an emerging civil defense role for NATO and an effort at improving relations among all nations. “There is a new opportunity to reach out,” said Blake, “that was impossible during the Cold War. The new NATO Office of Civil Emergency Planning is helping to do this with new planning emerging. Humanitarian aid is a primary objective. Inasmuch as natural and man-made disasters both need help the policy is to respond to both. NATO,

A prearranged tour of the North American Air Defense Command took place on Friday, October 8th. The Colorado Volunteer Fire Department furnished a bus for the tour.

Blake pointed out, will not go where it is not invited. And it recognizes the leading role of the United Nations.

“Plotting Peace” was the subject of Edward Teller’s luncheon address. He stressed the idea that man can influence destiny, and that checks and balances were part of the effort. With the disappearance of the Soviet Union, he pointed out, we face a totally new situation. Reducing our military manpower from 2.4 million to 1.4 million by 1996 is hardly a way to meet our needs. And with the knowledge that SDI can be successfully developed, and with assured accuracy, it should be pursued in the interests of peace.

“We must have defensive weapons of every kind,” he stressed, “and among the most important is civil defense. The idea that it is unnecessary is irresponsible.”

At the close of his talk Dr. Teller said “I will now shut up,” and he opened the floor for questions. These pertained to the problem of implementing preparedness measures, their positive relation to peace, the cost, and consequences of their neglect.

Veteran intelligence analyst Nancy Greene treated the seminar audience to observations on the changing picture of intelligence with the radical realignment of political balances in the past few years. While intelligence pursuits are being deemphasized they really need more emphasis. We need to know more about what is going on for our own good. For instance Saddam Hussein has managed to recover for Iraq 80% of what was taken away in the 1990 Gulf War. What do we do about this and about other developments that pose threats? Very few corporations know that they have a need for intelligence and counter-intelligence. And most politicians are in the dark about the need. Confusion is a poor basis for the need to get with the problem. The relationships among politics, taxes, prosperity, production and intelligence need to be appreciated and worked into national security.

“What does it take to wake up the State Department?”

In an informal panel discussion Colonel Warren S. Everett described the activities of High Frontier in trying to promote a Strategic Defense Initiative (now called “Ballistic Missile Defense”) that would serve to intercept and destroy missiles launched against the United States and its allies.

Howard Proctor then outlined the activities he and his Congressional Liaison Committee would undertake in alerting Congress and other Washington D.C. officials to the need for increased attention to homeland defense – and action to best serve the interests of the American people.

Kevin Briggs followed Proctor with a description of his neighborhood shelter project at his home in Fairfax, Virginia. The shelter will accommodate 200 people beneath his house, and is open for inspection by those interested.

Wind-up panel speaker was Colorado State Emergency Management Director Leonard A. Boulas. Boulas explained that state and local emergency management offices followed policies laid down by FEMA, and that civil defense – formerly a major effort – was no longer in the spotlight. Natural disaster response and response to other emergencies comprised the mission of emergency management offices.

The finale of the seminar was the no-holds-barred October 12th banquet address by General John L. Piotrowski, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Space Foundation. He complimented TACDA for its devotion to realism in assessing the defense needs of the country.

Commenting on the developments since the demise of the Soviet Union, he said: “I wish them well, but I am not willing to sacrifice my nation on hope. Russia clearly has the means to destroy America.” He added that Russia is conducting the world’s largest “garage sale” in military arms and equipment. “We don’t have the foggiest idea of what is out there,” he concluded.

Further, General Piotrowski stated, “we really need to address reality.” The Administration needs to “wake up.”

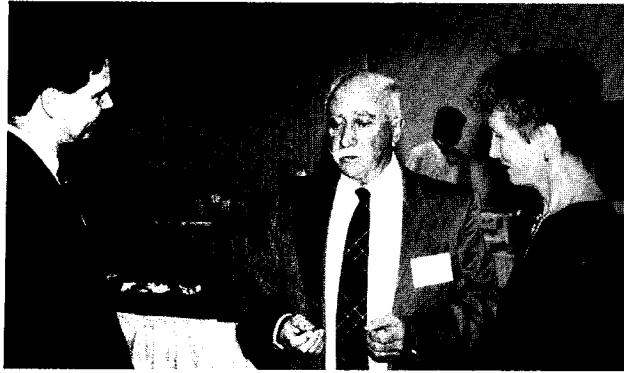
Required now, he said in closing, is a new emphasis on civil defense – and on the Strategic Defense Initiative. □

TACDA Seminar '93 Photos

by Janice Tyliczka and Dianne LaCroix



Dr. Frank Barnes of the University of Colorado holds "American Preparedness Award" plaque he accepted posthumously for Dr. Petr Beckmann.

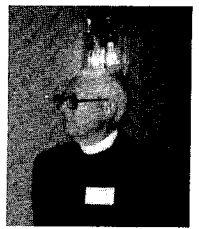


Exhibitor Charles Sollars exchanges comments with Tom and Winifred Strider.



Above: Rev. Dr. Armistead Boardman

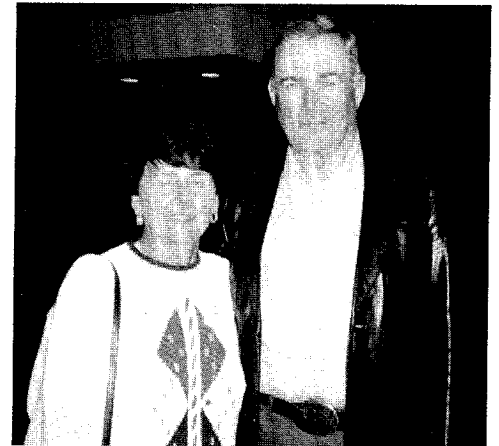
Left: Amy Price and General John Piotrowski at the TACDA banquet.



TACDA President Dr. Max Klinghoffer, Dr. Edward Teller and Karen Miles (Dr. Klinghoffer's daughter).



Eddie Hicks of Athens, AL Emergency Management and Howard Proctor, Chairman of TACDA Congressional Liaison Committee.

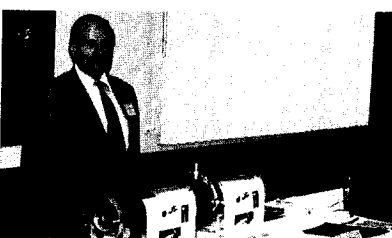


Judy Peratt, Secretary and Richard A. Cook, Director of Jefferson County (Colorado) Department of Emergency Preparedness.



Paul C. Kaiser of The Denver Office of Emergency Management, Dr. Reed H. Blake of Brigham Young University and Richard C. Rasmussen, retired Director of the Civil Defense Staff College.

Right: TACDA staff coordinator Janice Tyliczka talks with Dr. Edward Teller at reception.



Col. Warren S. Everett, National Security Coordinator for High Frontier with his display of the "Brilliant Pebble" space defense weapon.



David Grier of FEMA Region VIII and shelter builder Dr. Marcel Barbier (speakers).



1992-1993 NATURAL DISASTERS CONVINCING ARGUMENTS FOR PREPAREDNESS

Hurricane Andrew, Hurricane Iniki, the Midwest Flood and California's devastating firestorm dealt staggering blows to exposed populations. The clean-up and rebuilding will of course take years.

There has been, is and will be much talk about construction that will resist future disasters. Techniques are well-known. But it costs a bit more to use materials that will withstand disasters (although economies are also realized – these include extended building life, reduced maintenance, better temperature control, improved security – even peace of mind).

A house or other building that won't blow down or burn down and is located outside a flood plain can also be further improved to withstand the effects of earthquakes.

And for that growing number of Americans now interested in shelter against wartime attack the job of including such a shelter in this type of building is "a piece of cake."

One dramatic example of a house built to withstand the effects of fire is shown in a recent Associated Press photo of a section of Laguna Beach, California where over twenty luxury homes on a hillside are completely destroyed – nothing left but charred rubble, and where one mansion in the middle of the burned out area and only a few feet from adjacent destroyed homes remains standing and apparently undamaged. An amazing spectacle!

Why?

One assumption – probably valid – is that the home was built out of masonry (which doesn't burn very well), and that it is topped with a tile roof.

Hopefully, the lesson of the house that refused to burn down will not be lost on other homeowners who must now rebuild.

Unfortunately, as shown in Hurricane Andrew and other disasters, contractors and homeowners will conspire to rebuild the cheapest way possible – which means that the rebuilt homes will again be vulnerable to disaster.

Needed: a Laguna Beach enforced building code based on preparedness for future disasters.

□

1994 TACDA SEMINAR IN ARKANSAS?

First feelers – and promising ones – for the 1994 TACDA Seminar come from leading citizen Samuel A. Weems in Arkansas.

TACDA's Director of Liaison Dr. James M. Ridgway and Executive Director Walter Murphey have made plans to meet with Weems in Arkansas to discuss possibilities.

"Mr. Weems plans to have us meet with the Arkansas Lieutenant Governor and with officials of the University of Arkansas," said Murphey. "A civil defense degree course is a possibility at the university, one similar to that now conducted at the University of North Texas."

Ridgway and Murphey have made plans to spend December 8th and 9th with Mr. Weems. Plans are also afoot to utilize Dr. Ridgway (a retired FEMA executive) as a consultant.

Preceding the Arkansas discussions will be a TACDA Board of Directors meeting December 6th at Crystal Lake, Florida (the home of Board member Betty Nice).

A further report on Arkansas discussions will be made in the Spring issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense*.

□

HOWARD PROCTOR HEADS UP CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON COMMITTEE FOR TACDA

TACDA Board member and Decatur-Morgan County (Alabama) Civil Defense Director J. Howard Proctor has been appointed TACDA's Congressional Liaison Officer and is currently forming a committee to assist him in making congressional contacts.

"We need badly a good liaison relationship with Congress," observes TACDA President Dr. Max Klinghoffer, "especially those members of Congress who appreciate the need for a much-improved preparedness posture. And I don't know a better person for the job than Howard. He has the experience to deal with Washington officials, and

he is selecting committee members who are also experienced in the political field and will add considerable weight to the effort to promote congressional action in the coming few years. It's a big job, and it needs the support of all of us."

□

"SDI HOAX" TURNS OUT TO BE ITSELF A "HOAX"

"The Cold War is over" so goes the phrase that has been repeated ad nauseam for the past few months. And indeed the Cold War did get a bad bump in the behind thanks to the Reagan threat of SDI, and right-wing journalists generally give Reagan's SDI plans credit for the Cold War's deep six.

But blurred in all the huzzahs over the Cold War's end is the fact that what replaced it gives no room for comfort. Mikhail Gorbachev himself said just before the Soviet Union marched up the plank:

If we begin to divide up, I'll give it to you bluntly. We will end up in such a civil war, in such bloody carnage that we won't be able to crawl out of it.... It will pit all peoples and all nations against each other and bring about a situation in this society the likes of which has never been witnessed by our country or the world.

When the Soviet Union shortly thereafter did "divide up" there were a lot of misunderstandings, a lot of disputes, a lot of friction (all of this still present) but fortunately no civil war. Twelve new republics rode the waves of the breakup with some disagreements, some friction, some threats, but no real blows – yet!

As some Western realists pointed out, the "end of the Cold War" was good as far as it went, but it did not remove any of some 30,000 nuclear weapons from their launch pads. Rejoicing was a bit premature. And it still is.

Adding to the confusion was a *New York Times* editorial and article claiming that a 1984 SDI test proving SDI's capability of intercepting a missile was a "hoax." (The *Times* had a record of being anti-SDI.)

Quick to refute the *Times* story was General Daniel Graham, head of High Frontier. Also Frank Gaffney



who was an arms expert under the Reagan Administration. Then even Defense Secretary Les Aspin debunked the story. There was nothing to it.

But "the Cold War is over" – still. In spite of unrest and fighting in Russia, the same in Georgia, the same in Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and elsewhere. "Pie in the sky" is too tempting.

□

NEW TERRORIST THREAT: "RED MERCURY"

America's Future (Editor: Philip C. Clarke) announces another new threat to the West: Red Mercury. An item in this publication reports:

While defense officials strive to prevent the spread of nuclear missiles, Third World terrorist regimes are stealthily acquiring high-tech weaponry from clandestine suppliers eager for profits. Alarm bells should be ringing.

One of the latest threats is a mysterious new substance called "red mercury." According to Peter Schweizer, a media fellow at the Hoover Institu-

tion in California, the substance – a syrup-like compound of mercury and antimony oxides – was developed by the Soviet Army in the mid-1980's and is now making its way into world black markets at \$1.8 million a pint. In an *American Legion* magazine cover story, Schweizer says "red mercury" is supposed to dramatically simplify the refining process for plutonium, a major ingredient in the production of nuclear bombs.

Although lacking official confirmation, Schweizer's report contains factual information that cannot easily be ignored. An example: Evgeny Korolev, a Russian scientist from Eterinburg, where the compound is manufactured, warns: "With red mercury, Saddam Hussein can make a bomb the size of a grenade that could blow a ship out of the sea." Whether Korolev is exaggerating or not, there is no doubt that red mercury is a hot commodity among the world's nuclear "wannabees."...

□

EMI DUMPS CIVIL DEFENSE

In an article published in the special October 1993 edition of the

National Coordinating Council on Emergency Management's Bulletin (called *Bridges*) Laura Buchbinder, Superintendent of the Emergency Management Institute, meets "the Challenge of Change" by scrubbing nuclear war from its curriculum. Notes Ms. Buchbinder in her article:

Experience in Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki justified a number of curriculum changes already in progress, but also suggested that the pace of change must increase. The following are just a few of the changes that are taking place at EMI....

- Shelving of courses and/or modules focussing on nuclear attack issues....

Changing emergency management threat. In the national security arena, we in the West have gone from a single, pre-eminent enemy – Russia and the Warsaw Pact countries – to a host of ill-defined threats arising from political instability and emerging nationalistic tendencies. The danger of nuclear war has been replaced with increased threats from individual terrorist acts....

Q & A Corner

Q: The *Journal* has printed in the past a group of strong quotations from well-known leaders focussing on the requirement for a no-nonsense preparedness – civil defense and SDI and a credible military. We need them again. Would you please reprint?

A: Yes. Thank you. Here they are (and there are others):

"Si vis pacem para bellum" (If you want peace, prepare for war). – Julius Caesar.

"There is nothing so likely to produce peace as to be well prepared to meet an enemy." – George Washington.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." – Thomas Jefferson.

"It does not matter if three fourths of mankind is destroyed; all that counts is that ultimately the last quarter should become Communists." – V. I. Lenin.

"We owe that kind of insurance [civil defense] to our families and to our country." – John F. Kennedy.

"Until war is eliminated from international relations, unpreparedness for it is well nigh as criminal as war itself." – Dwight Eisenhower.

"A decline in courage may be the most striking feature that an outside observer notices in the West today....Such a decline in courage is particularly noticeable among the ruling and intellectual elites...." Aleksandr I. Solzhenitsyn.

"My administration firmly believes that the purpose of our country's defense capability should be to protect the lives and property of the American people." – Ronald Reagan.

"If we...are prepared for war, then we will not have war. No aggressor will dare tangle with a properly defended America." – Bill Chappell (former U.S. Congressman).

"Peoples have a right and even a duty to protect their existence and freedom....against an unjust aggressor...." – Pope John Paul II.

□

And there are many more. For instance, Winston Churchill said:

"The need for an effective Civil Defense is surely beyond dispute...no city, no family nor any honorable man or woman can repudiate this duty..."

And Edward Teller:

"In a dangerous situation we have taken the most dangerous of courses: we have refused to face our danger."

Writer Edythe F. Robinson and her mother, Ellen Krueger Strom, have long wanted to look into their colorful Russian origins but have been prevented from taking steps in that direction by harsh political realities. Finally, with the new openness that has come about with the "Confederation of Independent States" and the Republic of Russia the opportunity to visit their former homeland (itself an adopted one) presented itself.

VOLGA ADVENTURE - A LAND IN TRANSITION

- Edythe Robinson

My mother and I had planned this trip for two years. We were going to return to our "roots"; the place where my mother was born and where our ancestors had lived for over two centuries. We were descended from a colony of Germans who emigrated to Russia at the request of Catherine II of Russia in 1762. These people settled along the rich agricultural area of the Volga River and became known as the Volga Germans.

For many years we thought we would never have the opportunity, but glasnost and most recently the opening up of areas of Russia that had never been allowed to foreigners finally made our dream a reality with the assistance of an organization called The American Historical Society of Germans from Russia, which we belong to. Along with several other members of this organization we traveled in Russia for three weeks, briefly visiting the normal

tourist spots but focusing on places important to our heritage.

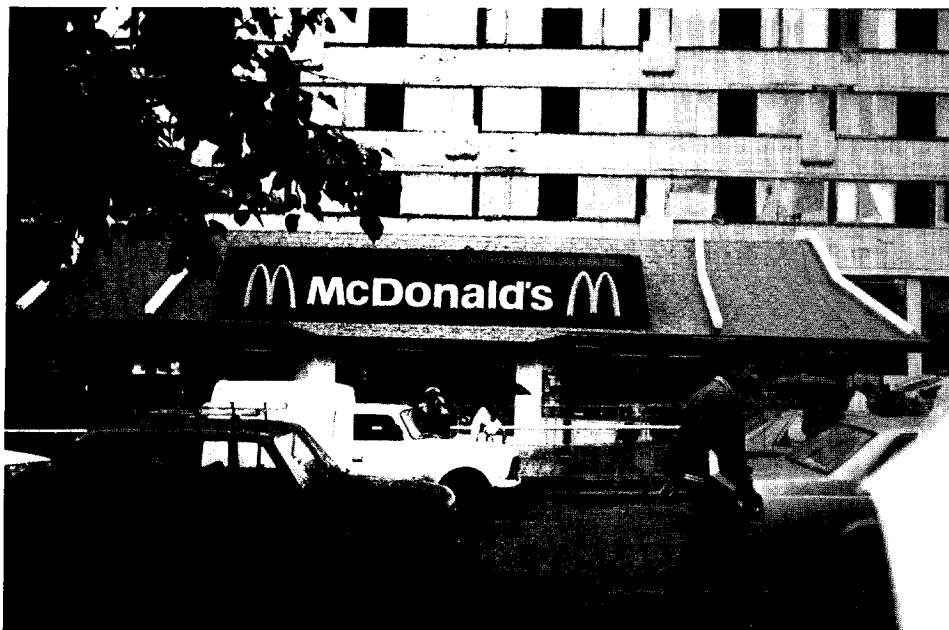
We visited St. Petersburg, stayed at a hotel adjacent to the Russian cruiser "Aurora", and visited the usual tourist sites. It was pleasant to be able to walk around this historic town without being told "No photographs allowed" or denied entry to certain places. Everyone was friendly, helpful, and more than eager to let us share our American dollars. We went to the naval fortress island of Kronstadt, one of the defense sites for St. Petersburg, and wandered around barracks and ships freely.

We visited Moscow for several days, arriving and leaving before the recent upheavals. People we spoke to knew "something" had to happen, and seemed to alternate between wondering what it would be and just ignoring politics altogether. Our guides and interpreters were very open in discussions about their country and its problems, as were the local townspeople we talked to. Most seemed to feel that they [as a country] needed strong people to tell them what to do, but didn't want to go back to communism. They just didn't know what was best for them, but all seemed to be hopeful for the future. Most of the people also felt that their salvation lay in good relations with the United States.

Everywhere we went the people cautioned us about "the Mafia". The



Ellen Strom (R), author's mother with Volga German friend (L) whose health has been affected by leaked radiation. The friend is 17 years younger than Ms. Strom.



Moscow McDonald's – "Largest in the World"

cities, towns and villages all seemed to have the same concerns. There is, they say, an organization of Russian Mafia, separate from other organized crime, but working together when it suited them. Most small business people gave "bribes" regularly to these people to insure the safety of their operations, feeling it was the prudent thing to do in these days of transition. Small businesses that refused very often found their windows smashed or operation burned and looted. Many foreign business people regularly hire security in the form of armed guards, veterans of the Afghanistan wars, to guarantee their safety. And most



Author Edythe Robinson prepares to distribute medical supplies to villagers as she leaves her hotel room in Saratov, Russia.

hotels have security forces to safeguard their guests.

Our destination was the area of the lower Volga River region centered in the university town of Saratov, where the Volga German culture was based over a two-century period. My mother and I traveled over country roads and dirt paths to an area just north of the city of Marx. This was originally all villages of Volga Germans, where my ancestors had lived and where my mother had been born. We made contact with one of a very few German families left in the area, and received the accounts of their lives under the fist of Stalin.

For many years after the 1917 revolution these people had been fairly well left to themselves. They were very productive and although scorned because they were foreigners, they contributed more than their share to the food harvests of Russia. In 1941, Hitler's Germans were destroying the Russian homeland and Stalin reacted viciously.

In August, 1941, Russian soldiers came to the villages of the Volga Germans and told them they were being moved. They had two days to put their affairs in order. They would be allowed only to take what they could wear and carry on their backs. They were put on carriages drawn by horses and camels, taken to a Volga River barge and thence to Samara where they were put in cattle cars and transported to Kazakhstan.

Only in the 1980's were these

people allowed to return to their homeland on the Volga.

When they arrived in the Kazakhstan area, the natives (described to us as having narrow eyes and round faces) were very hostile, not even giving them water to drink. The Volga Germans were tortured, put into military camps, their families separated. They were harnessed to plows and used as animals, whipped if they dared stop. After some time they began to teach the natives and show them cleanliness, and then they "lived well together."

Today, the Volga villages are but a shadow of their former selves, many having been totally destroyed, others with but a few homes remaining. Many of the residents of the villages in this area, both the returning Volga Germans and area Russians, are suffering from a variety of cancers, heart problems, diabetes and complications. The cause, unofficially, is from a nuclear power plant in a nearby still-closed area, with "problems". They are treated in area hospitals, but fear for their futures.

We had brought with us from the U.S. a number of dental and medical supplies which we shared with as many as possible.

When our time was gone and we prepared to go home, we determined to return not only to our ancestral Volga homeland but to visit the Russian people. They have not tread an easy path in life. But they are all survivors and are trying to make a better life for their children, as we all try. Their paths will not be our paths, but from my experiences and visits, we can walk our separate roads in companionship from now on. □



Edythe Robinson stands in front of St. Basil's Church in Moscow.

Among the explosive trouble spots in the world today Yugoslavia stands out as the most dangerous and the most defiant of solution. Its breakup into separate belligerent parts has resulted in constant bloodletting. Efforts of communities and families and individuals to survive are daily problems. They demand constant development of means of protection. Here two Yugoslav scholars report on the problems of survival measures under these conditions.

PERSONAL AND MUTUAL DEFENSE – THE FOUNDATIONS OF CIVIL DEFENSE IN YUGOSLAVIA

– Šimon A. Djarmati and Miloš J. Opsenica

Some future war of a wide scale will not spare any part of the population no matter what the degree of their engagement in the war is. This fact is confirmed by contemporary local wars. People unwittingly find themselves in substantially altered conditions and live under war-dictated regimes. There is no doubt that there will be large human and material losses during their future war. Their elevation depends not only on the degree of the enemy's engagements but also on the attitude of the population – its preparedness. The case is the same in the conditions of natural disasters and technological disasters. A large number of people are involved, practically all the capable population, and they work toward removal of the consequences of war and peace operations. This is true where the large and decisive importance of personal and mutual defense is to be found. An element of civil defense presents the most massive and the most immediate organized preparation and participation of citizens in the protection and salvage of people and property in places endangered in peace and war. In the context of personal and mutual protection, measures and procedures of preventive defense, first aid and self-help offer assistance to the members of the families – procedures which do not demand high qualifications and capabilities are prepared and executed.

THE ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTION OF PERSONAL AND MUTUAL DEFENSE

Besides the fact that all the elements of the newest conception of civil defense in Yugoslavia (personal and mutual defense, measures of national defense and salvage, general and special staffs, companies, organizations and services which are equipped and qualified for protection and salvage services for observation and information) are officially treated equally. More and more there are those who think that the foundation of the organization of civil defense is a coordinated mass engagement of the population and the reduction of the consequences of war disasters, and natural and technological disasters.

Through personal and mutual defense we first secure a spontaneous and organized means of help in the defense and salvage of war disasters and other disasters and perils in war and in peace. It is organized and executed in every family, block of apartments, business building, town, street, district, company, and every other place where people live or work. So, personal and mutual defense, as a means of civil defense, is the essential basis for mass and planned engagement of citizens as active subjects of the defense and protection system of the country.

The common characteristics of the cities and the fact that they are

inhabited by more than a half of the total population points out, more than anything else, the importance of organizing and preparing for civil defense and personal and integrated defense.

Enormous concentrations of people in a limited space, the mingling of residential and industrial areas, numerous warehouses of material goods, the presence of materials sensitive to fire and also people themselves not following correctly the technological procedures in production, incompetent handling of machines and apparatus, lack of discipline and not observing necessary measures of protection, increase the perils of the urban environment, the number of violations and the sensitivity of city infrastructures. In these environments a fast spreading of fires, poisonous gases, smoke and outpouring liquids from place to place is evident, which encourages catastrophes.

The wrecking of buildings and other structures, in cases of earthquakes for instance, is followed by enormous burying of people and the obstruction of roads.

Besides this, earthquakes in cities cause a number of problems in supplying and taking care of many people who have become homeless. Damaged waterworks and sewage systems increase the peril of diseases and epidemics.

There are warehouses of inflammable liquids in every large

city, and also numerous gasoline stations. And within city structures are many heating plants and boiler rooms. This increases the danger of explosions, fires and pollution.

Industrial and trade warehouses in which a lot of reserve materials are stored have problems due to inconvenient locations and cramped space. When goods are stored, not enough care is taken as to the nature of the materials and their sensitivity to mechanical blows, chemicals or heat – which accompanied by negligence often cause fires and explosions and result in large material losses and human casualties.

The presence of synthetic materials in contemporary buildings leads to new forms of danger which are characteristic of the burning of these

these urban environments is impossible without a well-organized provisioned and capable systems of defense and salvage. Personal and mutual defense as the most immediate forms of defense and salvage have to have a special place in this system.

The functions of this very important element of civil defense are:

1. Personal and mutual defenses execute all the needed and possible measures to decrease the losses in war situations of direct war danger – and in situations of natural or technological disasters.
2. They provide prompt, effective and mass salvage of people and property, aiming to alleviate the consequences during the after-war operations and disasters in peace.



materials followed by great quantities of smoke, high temperatures and highly concentrated toxic products.

All these misfortunes are even more complex in war conditions – particularly when weapons of mass destruction are used.

Successful control or elimination of these perils and consequences in

3. They provide the conditions for an easy as possible way of overcoming the existing situation by taking care of the imperiled and killed and injured.

4. The characteristics of the consequences of natural and other disasters (fast spreading, affecting relatively large areas, endangering a large amount of people, property, materials and other goods) call for prompt reac-

tion of the imperiled population in order to ensure effective prevention, defense, salvage and providing for care of casualties and property damages.

5. Location (good space allocation) has a particular importance in realizing personal and mutual defense. Organizing personal and mutual defense at all the places where people are found, they satisfy their cultural, social, recreational and other needs, provide for a prompt activation of defense and salvage.

6. Essential prerequisites of the efficiency of personal and mutual defense are the training and equipping of the population for defense and salvage.

7. Within the scope of personal and mutual defense the population should be trained for and prepared for salvage up to the degree that presents personal and mutual defense. These tasks have such a character, scope and content that they could be realized promptly and effectively with the minimum of financial and technical support and the minimum of technical and medical knowledge, the use of shelters, refuge areas and other defense measures within the objectives of hiding the population and material goods, blacking out and camouflage, putting out of initial and smoldering fires within the scope of defense and salvage from ruins, floods and other disasters; first aid; taking care of the hurt population; personal defense and the decontamination of food and water within the radiological-chemical-biological defense, etc.

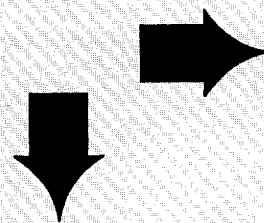
The function of personal and mutual defense is complex.

First, in case of war or direct war danger, and in cases when natural and other disasters can be predicted, all necessary and possible measures are carried out through personal and mutual defense which contribute to the decrease of war consequences or other consequences of disasters.

Second, where the state of emergency is lasting (war activities, natural disasters, technological disasters, etc.) or when they are finished, personal and mutual defense provides prompt mass salvage of the population and property with the aim of decreasing the consequences of the emergency situations.

Third, by adequate measures and conditions are produced for painlessly contending with and overcoming states of emergency. □

20 Years Ago in the JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE (Then Called SURVIVE)



EXCEPTS FROM EUGENE WIGNER'S ADDRESS TO THE USCDC* CONFERENCE ON OCTOBER 11, 1973 IN ST. PAUL, MINN.

There are two main reasons why I am strongly aware of the importance of civil defense.

The first reason is my fear for the future of this country and the future of what we mean by freedom.

Most of you do not share this fear with me – the possibility of the loss of the independence of this country is as far from the thoughts of most people as was the similar possibility for France when Frenchmen spoke of Hitler's objectives before the Second World War.

Having seen the loss of independence of so many countries, and being gravely aware of so many similar events in the course of history, I do not share this absolute confidence.

I do not share this confidence even though I know that these fears separate me from most of my American friends and make me unpopular. This fear is the first reason for my belief in the prime importance of civil defense.

The second reason for my devotion to civil defense is, in contrast to the first one, I believe, shared by most people.



Edward Teller, Eugene P. Wigner, and J. Howard Proctor

It is the abhorrence of the doctrine of assured mutual destruction. A world in which nations can destroy each other and are deterred from such destruction only by the fear of their own destruction, is not a world of peace.

There are only two ways to change this: by making the weapons fewer and weaker, that is disarmament, or by making them less effective, that is protective measures, principally defense of the civilians. The former does not seem to be possible now; we have to concentrate on the latter. This then is the second reason for my interest in civil defense and is a firm conviction of my mind.

How much better, how more truly peaceful would be a world in which countries are safe from destruction by their neighbors. The impossibility of destroying their neighbors. The impossibility of destroying their neighbors would also abolish the thought and the desire to do so, as Mao Tse Tung said: "The fight against odds is not a mark of the revolutionary, it is a mark of the fool." □

*USCDC (United States Civil Defense Council) is now the National Coordinating Council on Emergency Management.

OUTLOOK 1974

*Interview with USCDC
President J. Howard Proctor
[Director, Decatur County, Alabama]*

SURVIVE: Mr. Proctor, you have just assumed the presidency of the United States Civil Defense Council. What are your primary objectives as president?

PROCTOR: These are set forth in the 10-point program adopted by the USCDC Executive Committee for the coming twelve months. Five of these points are: [1] a redefinition of the role of local government in defense, survival and recovery, [2] a stepped-up CD training program for local officials, [3] spreading the "All-Risk" program to the entire nation, [4] support of and compliance with executive orders by federal agencies, [5] the updating of blast and fallout shelter publications.

SURVIVE: What is your opinion of American civil defense as it has existed for the past twenty years?

PROCTOR: For too long this nation has followed the defense pattern of destructive capabilities of our armed forces with very little consideration given to the survival of our people and resources. No military of any nation is any stronger than the civilian population and its resources that must back it up. A strong civil defense and a true protection and recovery program would be a strong deterrent force. A weak civil defense can only invite attack.

SURVIVE: How do you feel the superiority of Soviet and Chinese civil defense fits in with our attitudes and problems?

PROCTOR: Our attitude in the past – and now – seems to rest with the comfortable feeling that with all the money we spend on military defense it will give us adequate survival and recovery capability for our people and resources. Evidently the Soviets feel that they must save the civilian population and its resources in order to support the military and the military mission and are willing to fund and organize the civilian population toward this goal. This is easier in a totalitarian nation. Yet when FREE nations by FREE choice resolve to achieve a course of action they always succeed far beyond the totalitarian or UN-FREE nation.

SURVIVE: National Civil Defense Director John E. Davis in 1973 presented his "All-Risk" approach to civil defense, which includes surveying of blast shelter in anticipated target areas. Is this a desirable step?

PROCTOR: Yes it is, but knowing the blast shelter potential in what we deem to be anticipated target areas is not enough. Every community in every state should be aware of its blast shelter situation. And then we must also ask, who does really know the target areas, and should we not be prepared for delivery errors? All-Risk defense means to me total protection for the total population against the total threat regardless of its source.

SURVIVE: Do you favor organized evacuation?

PROCTOR: Yes, I favor evacuation. Without planning, if a catastrophe were imminent, you would have unorganized evacuation. After a catastrophe hit the survivors would still have to evacuate the damaged area. Organized care and reception areas must be provided for evacuees. Therefore, the smaller and unaffected communities must have guidance and help from the state and federal governments to be prepared to take care of the millions of displaced persons. I have never been in favor of the program of FALLOUT SHELTERS only for our civilian population. If we have fallout, then it is quite clear that someone has been a target.

SURVIVE: According to Jiri Nehnevajsa's surveys the American public assumes that the United States has an adequate civil defense program. Is there an obligation here to let our people know that they are mistaken in believing that they are well-protected in the event of nuclear attack?

PROCTOR: It is incredible that the American people should think that they would be well protected in a nuclear attack. The illusion that this nation has an adequate civil defense program should not be allowed to exist. The American people should be correctly informed by the Administration. Dr. Edward Teller has been very outspoken about this many times, but apparently the public and the news media have never been impressed.

To ignore this situation is to act irresponsibly, to forget the history of nations and to endanger the continued existence of the United States.

SURVIVE: How could *SURVIVE* help you in reaching your goals?

PROCTOR: Just keep on telling your story. Keep on telling the truth as loudly as you can. Let the proper people know there is more to survival of this nation than missiles, planes and guns. □

A SECRET RUSSIAN COMPUTERIZED ATTACK?

— Philip 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 to the 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. Tel: 717/296-2800.

It sounds like something out of a James Bond thriller. But according to a leading U.S. expert, Russia has developed a so-called "doomsday machine" that can bypass human hands and fire Russian nuclear missiles automatically.

Dr. Bruce Blair, a senior fellow at the respected Brookings Institution in Washington, D.C., says the secret computerized system was first tested by the Soviets in November, 1984, and is still in place and operational. In the October 8th *New York Times* he provided this detailed description of how the system — which Russian rocket scientists call the "dead hand" — would work:

Using electronic devices that register a break in communications with the Russian general staff and detect nuclear explosions in the vicinity, the apparatus forms an order to launch, complete with unlock codes, and transmits it through a nearby low-frequency radio antenna to yet another set of special complexes as far as 600 miles away. There, emergency communications rockets hidden in SS-17 silos or on mobile SS-25 launchers automatically record the launching instructions and then automatically fire themselves on trajectories that traverse all the nuclear missile fields in the former Soviet Union. During their 30-minute flight, they transmit signals to fire directly to all the emplaced nuclear-armed intercontinental missiles in the Russian strategic rocket forces.

In short, says Blair, "the doomsday machine provides for a massive salvo of these forces without any participation by local crews. Weapons commanders in the field may be completely bypassed. Even the mobile

missiles on trucks would fire automatically, triggered by commands from the communications rockets."

At first impression, it might seem that "Dr. Strangelove" is alive and well and living in Russia. But Blair insists that this is not science fiction. Author of a book titled *The Logic of Accidental Nuclear War*, published by the Brookings Institution in March 1993, Blair based his research on scores of lengthy interviews with officers in charge of Russia's nuclear arsenal. And he says the automated missile-firing system is "symptomatic of a nuclear dependency that still afflicts Russia." He adds that "other symptoms abound, including the continuing construction of deep underground command posts in the Urals with hardened antennas for ordering retaliatory strikes by deeply submerged submarines." Says Blair: "The Russians also still keep thousands of strategic warheads poised for immediate launching, and continue to play nuclear war games with Western foes in mind." Several months ago, he says, "Russia fought an all-out nuclear war (game) with the United States."

"Yes, this doomsday machine still exists," concludes Dr. Blair. "The Russians lavish resources on its modernization to keep it on combat alert at all times." And in what is of grave significance to the U.S. and other nations, he notes that "the risk of its launching weapons by accident...clearly increases in a nuclear crisis.... Arms negotiations are all well and good, but the higher priority is to eliminate the hair trigger on those arms that remain."

Reaction to Dr. Blair's revelations

are mixed. Some U.S. scientists express skepticism, others find the doomsday scenario "plausible." "If the Russians did it," says William Odom, former head of the National Security Agency, "it's because the guys at the top didn't understand the system's deadly implications. We've seen this before in the Russian military. It's a machine out of control."

Dr. Edward Teller, the renowned nuclear physicist often referred to as the "father of the H-bomb," warns against exaggerating the threat of doomsday weapons. While not disputing the findings of the Brookings expert, Teller said he knows from personal contact that many of Russia's top scientists and defense leaders are "doing everything they can" to lessen the danger and keep nuclear weapons from getting out of control. "In today's world," he told a seminar of The American Civil Defense Association, "we must cooperate for the sake of all humanity."

Interviewed on a recent TV panel program, Defense Secretary Les Aspin was asked if he had any concerns over the security of Russia's huge nuclear arsenal. Aspin replied that he had "no evidence that the Russian command is not under safe control." The Brookings Institution's Bruce Blair, however, finds the automatic nature of the Russian system "inherently dangerous." Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, he told the *New York Times*, the Russian early-warning system has been "limping along," increasing the risk of a mechanical misstep. "A false alert during an international crisis, he says, "could result in activating the 'dead hand.'" □

LETTERS

YOUTH MUST "PICK UP THE HOE"

I attended a TACDA (The American Civil Defense Association) seminar in Colorado Springs (10-12 October). My wife and I got to see the Cheyenne Mountain complex and also drove down to the Forbes ranches south of La Veta Pass where the mountain scenery is terrific as well as up to the Will Rogers Shrine above Colorado Springs, to Garden of the Gods, Cripple Creek, etc. Our stay was enjoyable as were the conferees, including the sage and humorous Dr. Teller. However, we came away somewhat saddened by the knowledge that the Clinton Administration is pulling another McNamara stunt (remember the MAD doctrine) and killing the potentially almost perfect defenses of which Brilliant Eyes and Brilliant Pebbles are capable.

History records a brilliant star almost two thousand years ago

History records a brilliant star almost two thousand years ago that seemed to usher in a new era. Hopefully our children and grandchildren will be able to reap the blessings of love and freedom that were promises of that new era. However, successful farmers understand that sowing and hard work come before reaping. In this case, sowing consists of gaining knowledge of the country's and the world's *status quo* and the possible results of same. The hard work includes weeding, and in our republic voting time should be weeding time.

Fortunately most people today don't recall what MAD (mutual assured destruction) meant. Since a young Bill Clinton ran away from the trauma of serving his country during Viet Nam, I doubt that he was aware of the trauma brought on by understanding MAD at the time. I doubt that he understands that the game of MAD today is very much different from what it was then. Unfortunately, not all of the enemy missile powers today play chess as well as do the

Russians. Many of them have been losers in the past and consider dying an honor that they don't mind bestowing on themselves as well as on their loved ones. Our children and grandchildren did not play those MAD games that we somehow thought we had mastered. Since our generation has left our descendants a bad economic legacy, the least we can do is to try to keep some of our hands still on the reasoning or thought complexes for the defenses that kept freedoms *for ourselves*. Until we make them understand that the reason they haven't seen wolves at the door is because we kept those wolves away and now our descendants have to pick up the hoe if they want to survive as the free nation in which they grew up. They must be taught that weeding time comes before picking time, and that the first weeding time is in 1994.

Tom Strider

SMALL PEARL HARBORS AND BACKYARDS

Denver

Will we finally get off our butts and realize we are living in a nuclear age? And it is not going away? In fact, it is becoming even more dangerous. As stated in the article, "The American people face unprecedented dangers – small Pearl Harbors." This means our backyards.

Americans have absolutely no nuclear protection

In the past, we have always hid behind the mass deterrent. But that doesn't work now. Americans have absolutely no nuclear protection. Are we to wait until the whistle blows? It will, with more than 27,000 nuclear weapons circulating throughout the world.

Jack Hoerner

(Above letter appeared in
The American Legion.)



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POLLUTION REVOLUTION?

New Orleans

Dear TACDA:

If we are worried about pollution from fossil fuels why don't we take the bull by the horns and do something about it?

What?

Well, back in the old days – even now to a limited extent – we got power from animals, from the wind, from water, and even from our own sweat. It didn't pollute.

Of course, we need a lot more power now. But clean nuclear power can be increased to fill the gap if we will just let it and get rid of our nuclear nonsense hang-up.

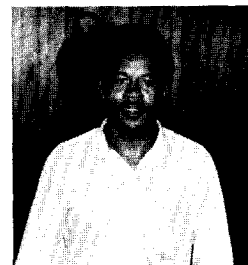
Electric cars are around the corner, and these would be a big help.

Nuclear nonsense hangup

We managed the industrial revolution a couple of hundred years ago. Because of it we now need the "pollution revolution." Let's get on with it.

Joe Brycet

A few years ago federal prisoner Jerry Houston and retired FEMA executive Bob Bearnes teamed together to promote civil defense initiatives inside prisons, where many prisoners longed to work on useful projects and liked the idea of contributing to national preparedness. The idea caught fire, and FEMA offices were contacted. Bob Bearnes, however, died a few months ago, and Houston's main source of support was gone. Bearnes' idea, however, did not die. As the following article by Jerry Houston reveals, the idea is alive and well and apparently, with the help of those who recognize its merit, closer to realization.



Jerry Houston

CIVIL DEFENSE SYSTEMS UPDATE

— Jerry Houston #92031

Civil Defense Systems, Inc. (CDS) is a non-profit organization with IRS tax exempt status seeking to further the dissemination of disaster information and to promote disaster response training for prisoner volunteers. The idea extends to the construction of shelters where possible.

CDS now serves as a course sponsor for more than 300 course applicants (prisoners) enrolled in the FEMA home-study program.

These courses are provided free of charge by FEMA to the general public. They include excellent introductions and orientations to all four phases of Comprehensive Emergency Management: (1) preparedness, (2) response, (3) recovery, (4) and mitigation.

Home-study applicants and individuals are of widely different ages and backgrounds.

In one case, 30 to 40 Missouri prisoner volunteers have submitted signed emergency training applications to the Missouri emergency management training director to receive civil defense training at the Jefferson City Correctional Center in Jefferson City, Missouri.

Emergency management officials are now waiting for approval from prison officials to proceed with the training.

Applicants have requested training workshops in subjects such as: Red Cross Shelter Management; Introduction to Emergency Management; Disaster Recovery Operations; Hazardous Materials Contingency Planning; Flood Control; Firefighting; and general disaster cleanup. State and Federal maximum/medium security correctional facilities (prisons) constitute a substantial untapped labor source which could

be made use of for the common good of this country.

Simple forms can be used to sign up willing prisoners. These can be headed up by pledges something like the following:

We the undersigned convict labor volunteers hereby pledge to offer/provide ourselves to the President as an available volunteer manpower labor force to be trained and used as he deems best for the common good of the nation.

New commitments in providing the planning muscle to launch the training and the program include:

(1) Missouri emergency management officials Dennis Mabrice and Eric Evans (Missouri SEMA, P.O. Box 116, Jefferson City, MO 65102).

(2) Ira B. Kischbaum, General Counsel for Federal Prison Industries in Washington, D.C.

(3) Marcel Barbier, shelter design and building expert.

(4) Willis Mast, Mennonite Disaster Relief Coordinator.

(5) Dan Bunch, a Hazmat planning employee for the city of Lenexa, Kansas.

(6) David Parrott, Hazmat planning for the city of Corpus Christi, Texas.

(7) Paul Weaver, Assistant Director for the Christian Aid Ministries.

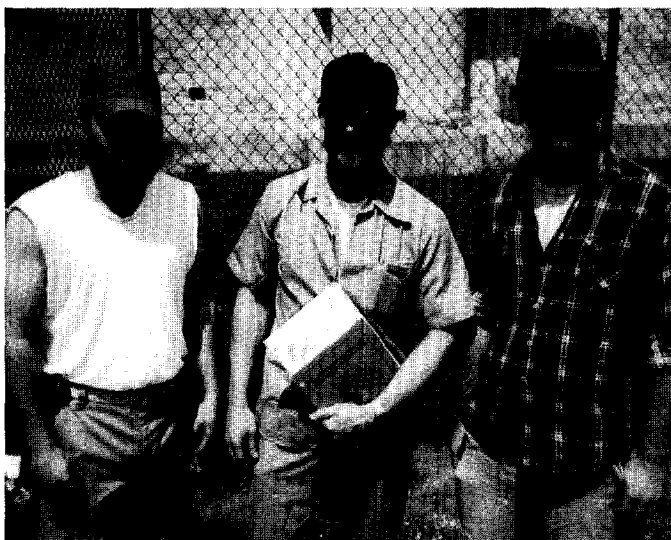
*

Civil Defense Systems is currently in need of civilian volunteers from the general public. Interested parties are invited to contact us.

Our address is:

Civil Defense Systems, Inc.
P.O. Box 454
Hampton, Florida 32044

With the start of classes and the further development of Civil Defense Systems another report will be forthcoming. □



CD training candidates in Missouri prison.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS ON SKIDS — PLANNING PRODUCES SHARP DECLINES

The number of accidental deaths in 1992 in the U.S. reached another new low. The total of 83,000 deaths was lower than in any year since 1922 when the population was under one-half of what it is now. (We count over 253,000,000 in 1992 and less than 110,000,000 in 1922.)

Reasons cited are safety measures in the work place, in the home, at recreational facilities, and especially in motor-vehicle operations. Seat belts, now law, cut fatalities. The coming air bag will do the same. Attention by law enforcement authorities to DUI and violations. Safety measures across the board cut into fatalities totals.

Even compared to 1991 the 1992 statistics look good. Drownings were down 7%. Traffic fatalities also 7%. Overall there was a 5% reduction in the one-year period.

1993 should be another good year. 1994 too.

□

SDI INVESTMENT GOING FOR FOREIGN PROTECTION, NOT U.S.

High Frontier's *Newswatch* for November 1993 exposes a curious SDI planning philosophy. It says:

This Administration is under pressure to do *something* about SDI whether they want to or not. The response has been to spend about \$3 billion per year on SDI, but *not* for the defense of the United States! Instead, they are pouring this money into providing SDI defenses for Europe, the Middle East and Japan — not the United States. The Administration and Congress emphasize "Theater Ballistic Missile Defense," which means that all systems would be ground- or sea-based. They have cut out the space borne elements almost entirely — the elements which would provide protection for the United States while also providing protection for our Allies — *and any other place on the planet* — as a *bonus*. What's more, in the name of saving money, they are eliminating the space elements which would protect us and our allies for less than a *fifth* of what it costs to field the surface-based systems.

TELLER BEING IGNORED BY CLINTON TEAM

The October/November *National Security Report* (published by the American Security Council) has this to say about Dr. Edward Teller:

A scientist known the world over as the father of the H-Bomb and the mastermind behind "Star Wars" is still conjuring ideas for the defense of the United States. Nuclear physicist Edward Teller is a man whose past ideas prompted U.S. presidents to action — to test and build the hydrogen bomb, to expand the nuclear weapons complex and to spend billions on a space-based nuclear missile defense. But a decade after Teller convinced President Reagan to undertake the Strategic Defense Initiative, fewer people are paying him attention — least of all the Democrats in the White House....

In his latest appearance on Capitol Hill, Teller was the lead witness at the Defense Strategy Forum. Those present witnessed a living legend in his element — peddling high science to policy makers. The Hungarian-born Teller unleashed a booming, heavily-accented voice to deliver a passionate speech that accused the Clinton Administration of "wasting time," and failing to seize opportunities of the post-Cold War era....

□

BOMB BEEPERS NOW FOR RENT TO LONDON BUSINESS BRASS — SKEPTICS SHAKE THEIR HEADS

In October, according to *The Wall Street Journal* 5,000 personal "beepers" for the purpose of warning against terrorist attacks, went on sale in downtown London. Price: \$37.39. (Rent per quarter.) The idea was triggered by two IRS terrorist bombings in the past year.

The idea was met with a good bit of skepticism, however. One critic allowed that it would soothe a good many frayed nerves but that it really would not be effective.

Police defended the idea, and it was pointed out that sirens were ineffective because the sound failed to penetrate many buildings.

□

SOVIETS HID WARHEAD TOTALS?

The *Washington Inquirer* journalist Albert L. Weeks thinks that Soviet arms

totals indicated that the Soviet Union was thinking in terms of a surprise attack. He says in an October article:

The new disclosure by the Russian Minister of Atomic Energy that the Soviet nuclear arsenal reached the staggering level of 45,000 warheads, more than double the count known to Western intelligence indicates that the Kremlin once had concrete plans to launch World War III, possibly by means of a first strike.

□

HITLER COMIC BOOK GETS MIXED COMMENT

The Associated Press reported recently that a German comic book idea got good and bad reactions from Germans. Said the report:

Germany has halted a plan to distribute a comic book called "Hitler" to high school pupils after a government agency decided the publication could be seen to glorify the Nazi era.

The 200-page comic book portrays Hitler's rise to power, the Nazi's cruel medical experiments, bloodied corpses of murdered Jews and German troops killing French civilians.

The book is part of a half-million mark (\$308,000) teachers' package that also contains posters and a computer game showing students how to resist a Hitler-style dictatorship.

The glossy paperback is sold for the equivalent of \$15 in German bookstores. It's a commercial success, despite government reservations, with about 30,000 copies sold so far. A number of book reviewers have praised the concept.

The Federal Center for Political Education, a government agency that provides public school materials, at first supported the package and promised to distribute it to German public schools.

But the agency last week dropped its endorsement, saying the comic book could make pupils identify more with Hitler than with his victims. The Israeli embassy and parliament President Rita Suessmuth had expressed reservations about the finished version....

Jewish organizations have been especially vocal with claims that German youths get too little instruction about the holocaust, in which 6 million Jews were killed....

REVIEWS

VIDEO: *MULTIPLE PATIENT MVA MANAGEMENT & TRIAGE*, produced by Carolina Video Productions, Inc. (782 Johnnie Dodds Blvd., Suite H, Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464). 64 minutes. 1993. 50-page training manual accompanies film. Cost: \$124.95.

— Reviewed by Kevin Kilpatrick.

Casualty management in responding to accidents and disasters (where a primary problem is handling multiple casualties effectively) pays off in lives saved. That is the message dramatically presented by the new training video produced by Carolina Video Productions. It gives explicit guidance in the teamwork required for responding to the accident occurring most frequently: the multiple casualty MVA (motor vehicle accident).

"Expertise developed in responding to this type of accident," says producer Marty Dashiell, "results in a highly synchronized rescue team that can adapt itself effectively to a wide variety of emergencies."

The "incident command" principle is adapted to the training of the "MVA" team with the designation of one individual — a team leader — who supervises the response, the on-the-spot treatment, the tagging and the evacuation of casualties. "Experience tells us that supervision pays off," says Dashiell. "It eliminates 'wheel spinning'. And that makes for maximum effectiveness. And this means that we save lives. And that's the determined goal we all have."

The focus on motor vehicle accidents is for the purpose of best possible training. It defines a specific type of accident that occurs most often. It

helps to organize teamwork in responding to *all* types of accidents.

Carolina Video Productions makes it clear that multicolor field triage tags support the accident response effort, and the METTAG triage tag is recommended by the organization. (In addition to the 50-page training manual those who order the film are provided with a METTAG catalog and sample tag.)

Carolina Video Productions has taken a big step forward in providing accident response teams with the means for organizing and improving their response techniques. It is professionally done and furnishes for the medic a highly motivating production. Worth many times the investment. Recommended.

L'HOMME ET LES CATASTROPHES, in collaboration with General Medical Inspector Raoul Favre. Published by France-Sélection, 9 à 13 rue de la Nouvelle France, 93303 Aubervilliers Cedex, France. December 1992. 798 pages. (In French) Price: \$100.00 s/h included.

— Reviewed by Bob Baffin.

L'HOMME ET LES CATASTROPHES (Man and Catastrophes) is really an *encyclopedia* of disasters. One of a kind. Its 798 large-format pages deal with disasters across the board: Floods, avalanches, fire, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, air crashes, epidemics, technological accidents, even wartime missile attack.

Analyses of major disasters, maps, pictures and tables give dramatic backgrounds to past disasters. The pertinent facts are there. Especially the fatality tables provide information on the history (1000 years or so) of these tragedies. Earthquakes, for instance, have been devastating. The earthquake table lists over 100 earthquakes. One in China in 1976 killed 242,000 people (although independent experts estimate the number at 700,000). Another in China claimed 830,000 victims.

China and its neighboring Asian countries get hit harder by disaster than any other part of the world. Floods have seen more lives lost than any other natural disaster.



Out by air

Bangladesh in 1991 lost 200,000. In 1981 Vietnam lost 300,000. Floods already claimed 700,000 lives in Bangladesh in 1970. China lost 1,600,000 in a 1969 flood, 2,000,000 in a 1959 inundation, and a record 3,700,000 in 1931.

The last 150 pages of the book are devoted to nuclear, chemical and biological weapons effects and defenses against them. Included is an analysis of the Hiroshima attack. It notes that reinforced concrete structures fared much better than conventional construction.

Protective measures, provided in advance of the need for them, are underlined as logical considerations by those interested in attack survival. Here again, tables give graphic information on how to prepare. For those familiar with French, *L'Homme et les Catastrophes* is a remarkable course in disaster analysis and mitigation.

WASTING AMERICA'S MONEY II, by Paul Beckner. Published by Citizens for a Sound Economy Foundation, 1250 H Street, NW (Suite 750), Washington, D.C. 20005. Paperback. 166 pages. 1992. Price: \$5.

Former Senator Barry Goldwater says of Citizens for a Sound Economy:

I don't know of any other group that fights so effectively for fiscal sanity in tax-crazed Washington, D.C.

Wasting America's Money II underlines the irresponsibility of Congress in its reckless spending on projects that lobbyists encourage it to fund.

The book's introduction begins by comparing congressmen to comedians.

Congress, it points out, spends money at the rate of \$2.75 million a minute! Projects include, for instance, research to the tune of \$29 million on a study of the gas emitted by cows. Another project gets \$7 million to study air pollution in Mexico City. Farmers in one part of the Midwest who were being paid *not* to grow crops benefitted by a 66-million-dollar irrigation project.

The list goes on – and on.

The annual operating budget (of Congress again) was \$47 million in 1947 shortly after World War II.

Today it is \$2 billion, an increase of almost 4,000%! In 1947 there was a budget of \$100,000 per office. That zoomed to \$3.75 million today!

"Out of every dollar earned by a typical family of four, 40 cents goes to pay taxes – that's a larger share of income than that family spends on food, health care, transportation, recreation and clothing combined."

– **Wasting America's Money II**

While congressional pork appears to increase almost exponentially, with greed substituting for control, Congress seems to make partial amends by knocking the props out from under preparedness planning against gathering clouds of terrorism and war.

All the news is not bad, however. There are signs that conscientious congressmen are zeroing in on corrective action. A few at least.

NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION AND THE FUTURE OF CONFLICT – Martin van Creveld, The Free Press, New York, 1993, 180 pages, \$22.95.

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

It might have been thought that with the end of the Cold War and the elimination of the principal enemy against which we had been preparing for more than a generation we would have smooth sailing in foreign affairs, at least for a while. Instead, with the ever-increasing nuclear proliferation, we now face dangers so unprecedented that we are sailing in uncharted waters, perhaps more than in all our previous history.

The author of this book, Martin van Creveld, a professor of history at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, Israel and author of two previous books on modern warfare, is unusually well qualified to analyze this new situation that we – and, indeed the entire world – find ourselves in. To emphasize how the world has changed, he quotes in a chapter note to good effect from Walter Millis' book, *Military History*: "The military profession who must today pre-

side over the design, production and employment of the giant weapons of mass destruction cannot really learn much from Napoleon, or Jackson, or Lee, or Grant – who were all managers of men in combat, not of 'weapon systems' about which one of the most salient features is that they...must never be allowed to come into collision."

He points out that we have little to fear from the ordinary wars that keep breaking out as they have done throughout history. "In most cases, should the governments of some third-rate military powers still choose to fight each other, then, strategically speaking, there is not much reason for the inhabitants of the First World to worry. The one exception to this rule, the one factor which may still bring about not just war but Armageddon, is the possession of weapons of mass destruction – in particular, nuclear weapons – by states whose conflicts have been left unresolved. For example, but for the availability to both sides of nuclear weapons, the outbreak of another war between India and Pakistan would scarcely matter to anybody outside the region; however bloody it might be, such a conflict could well be dismissed as a struggle between two desperately poor local powers over some remote border province that both claim belongs to them."

The author considers at some length the probability of the use of nuclear weapons by the non-super powers who now possess them or will soon possess them, and reaches a rather reassuring conclusion. Such countries have good reasons for not wanting to use such ultimate weapons, not moral reasons, but those of "realpolitik." Thus, there is a real danger that we may overreact to this danger. "Ironically, perhaps, at a time when more countries than ever either possess nuclear weapons or are planning to acquire them, it appears that fears of the consequences of nuclear proliferation have been greatly exaggerated all along. The geopolitical circumstances surrounding the stances that such countries as China, India, Pakistan, and Israel have taken toward the Bomb remain very varied....Nevertheless,

REVIEWS (Cont.)

there seems to be no factual basis for the claims that regional leaders do not understand the nature and implications of nuclear weapons; or that their attitudes to those weapons are governed by some peculiar cultural biases which make them incapable of rational thought."

Offsetting somewhat the author's reassuring discussion is his relation of what happened in the Israeli-Arab war of 1973. He seems to regard Israel as in a different category than that of other small countries. "In the face of all this, the outbreak of war in October 1973 came as a tremendous shock. The Israeli government during the first forty-eight hours hardly understood what was hitting them.... Shocked by this sudden display of pessimism on the part of the national idol (apparently Dayan, employing highly charged language, had talked of 'the fall of the Third House of Israel'), Mrs. Meir called a cabinet meeting to be held on the morning of Tuesday, October 9. At that meeting the decision was taken to arm the available [nuclear] Bombs and load them aboard waiting fighter-bombers."

FINAL REPORT, GOVERNOR'S DISASTER PLANNING AND RESPONSE REVIEW COMMITTEE [ON HURRICANE ANDREW], 2740 Centerview Drive, Tallahassee, FL 32399-2100. 89 pages (large format), 1993.

— Reviewed by Bob Baffin.

The committee's report does a highly commendable job of reviewing the bruising impact of Hurricane Andrew in August 1992 and uses it as a model in recommending various actions that would give an exposed community a way to survive a major hurricane without the tremendous damage experienced by the area affected by Hurricane Andrew.

It makes 35 recommendations for actions "Before the Storm," 93 recommendations for what to do "After the Storm" and 93 more recommendations on "Funding."

One subchapter is titled "Florida Devotes Insufficient Resources to Emergency Management Programs." The lack of required funding is fur-

ther emphasized by this statement under the same subchapter:

Unfortunately, neither current nor requested levels of state funding are sufficient to bring Florida and its political subdivisions to the state of readiness necessary to handle future major and catastrophic disasters. The Governor and the Legislature must remedy this crucial shortcoming if Florida is to implement necessary improvements in its emergency preparedness and recovery programs and facilities.

As in the FEMA *Family Disaster Preparedness* booklet (reviewed below), the Florida Committee's report is not apparently worried about missiles from Cuba or elsewhere in a wartime attack situation (at one time Florida was worried).

An Associated Press dispatch some months ago, however, does indicate that there is at least some concern about the safety of high officials in the event of a wartime emergency. It opens as follows:

Though not on the scale of Congress' recently publicized underground atomic shelter, Florida officials have three bunkers to flee to in case of a nuclear attack.

If missiles flew, Gov. Lawton Chiles could take cover at the 4,500-square-foot West Florida Area Emergency Operating Center at Defuniak Springs. The center's radio link with the capital is tested every two weeks....

The article goes on to assure us that Lt. Governor Buddy MacKay would have a "similar facility" to go to in the town of Starke, and that Secretary of State Jim Smith would go to one near the town of Jupiter.

The people themselves, as one can conclude from the Governor's report, would have no need for this kind of protection.

AYUDANDO A LOS NIÑOS A ENFRENTAR UN DESASTRE (Spanish version of *Helping Children Cope With Disaster*). Available from FEMA. Use a FEMA Form 60-8, or write FEMA, P.O. Box 70274, Washington, D.C. 20024 requesting L-196S.

This Spanish-language "Helping Children" booklet has been shipped out to over 13,000 addresses. It can be ordered from FEMA. For orders

of 1,000 or more it is recommended that — with FEMA guidance — the booklet be printed locally.

The Spanish version of *Helping Children* is one of a number of booklets pertaining to disaster response available through FEMA.

HAZARDOUS DUTY, by Major General John K. Singlaub. For autographed copy send \$25 to John K. Singlaub, P.O. Box 19611, Alexandria, VA 22320. 310 pages. 1993.

— Reviewed by Bob Baffin.

Hazardous Duty is the epic autobiography of one of America's greatest soldiers. Here, General Singlaub describes his exploits in over 40 years of unconventional warfare, espionage, covert missions, and frontline action in recent history's pivotal military theaters: World War II, the Chinese Revolution, the Vietnam War, and most recently the war in Nicaragua. A highly decorated OSS officer who became a founding member of the CIA, Singlaub here draws on recently declassified records and original interviews with military and government leaders, as well as his own experiences, to vividly describe details of key covert operations which have never before been made public. A richly detailed chronicle of an extraordinarily adventurous life and an invaluable record of America at war. *Hazardous Duty* is also a monument to a true-life hero's courage and integrity.

A *New York Times* book review had this to say about the book:

A revealing self-portrait of that perennial figure of history — the professional soldier.... Jack Singlaub sounds like the kind of guy you want with you in the trenches.

FAMILY DISASTER PREPAREDNESS, Proceedings from the 1993 Family Protection Conference, 36 pages (large format). Distributed by Federal Emergency Management Agency, Washington, D.C. 20472. 1993.

— Reviewed by Kevin Kilpatrick.

As usual, FEMA puts out an attractive booklet that gives a one-

two-three approach to the problem – in this case preparing for disasters, mainly natural disasters. A cover letter states:

...The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Family Protection Program is a nationwide initiative to encourage people to learn about hazards and take protective actions before disaster strikes. The program supports emergency services and volunteer and other privately sponsored activities designed to promote disaster preparedness.

As can be expected with the modern FEMA, the former heavy accent on wartime missile attack is studiously omitted. The assumption, it seems, is that with the end of the Cold War every former potential belligerent is armed today with nothing but olive branches.

Too bad. It would seem that with ICBMs still zeroed in on America from their launching pads, and with rabid Third World countries racing to develop a credible "weapons of mass destruction" armada, it might be advisable not to omit this capability as a threat.

But the booklet does omit it in conformance with what appears to have been an effort over the years to play down civil defense and finally to scrub it.

The cover letter also gives the following address for those desiring additional copies:

FEMA
P.O. Box 70274.
Washington, D.C. 20024

UNITED STATES ARMY IN WORLD WAR II READER'S GUIDE. U.S. Government Book. Order from Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15220-7954. Stock No. 008-029-00251-5. \$10 (payable by check, money order, VISA or MasterCard – indicate expiration date). Price includes shipping and handling.

The guide covers the roles of the U.S. Army and War Department in five theaters of operations from 1939-1945.

THE WORLD AT RISK: NATURAL HAZARDS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (American Institute of Physics Conference Proceedings). Published by: Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139-4307. Editor: Rafael Bras, MIT. 1993. 355 pages. Price: \$25. (Checks should be made payable to MIT Account 10912.)

– Reviewed by Kevin Kilpatrick.

Points of view vary widely on the environmental impact of civilization's effects on the environment.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) study is of course one to be taken dead seriously, analyzed carefully, brought sharply into focus.

The editor's preface to the conference proceedings gives a meaningful insight as to what they were all about. He writes:

There is no question that for the first time in history humanity has altered the chemical composition of the atmosphere. Carbon dioxide, largely the product of fossil fuels burning, has increased from about 270 parts per million at the beginning of the Industrial Revolution to about 355 ppm in 1992. Not since 130,000 years ago, between two major ice ages, has the Earth seen such levels of carbon dioxide. Then it was naturally produced as the result of little understood biochemical and physical phenomena that spanned thousands of years in the Earth's evolution. It is predicted that in 40 years the concentration of carbon dioxide could reach 600 ppm. No such levels have occurred in the past as far as we can tell from paleoclimate records.

It is commonly predicted that as a result of such chemical changes in the atmosphere (i.e., doubling of CO₂ concentration), the global mean temperature of the earth will increase 1.5 to 4°C. These predictions are fraught with uncertainties. Nevertheless, many, if not most, scientists believe that our knowledge is sufficient to warrant serious concern. The evidence of changes in the past 100 years is tenuous – about 0.5° global mean temperature increase, accelerated retreat of glaciers, thinning of ocean ice, etc. – but sufficiently consistent to encourage study and possibly action to prevent further changes in atmospheric composition.

The big uncertainties and concerns, though, lie not on mean temperature predictions, but on related effects. How much will oceans rise, mostly due to thermal expansion, flooding the already marginal lands like Bangladesh? Will hurricanes, fed by ocean temperatures, increase in magnitude and frequency? Are droughts going to be more frequent? How will agricultural production change? Who will suffer and who will benefit? What demographic and political changes will follow? In other words, what natural hazards will become disasters with major sociopolitical implications at the regional and national levels?

The potential for human-induced climate change and other global environmental issues have captured the attention of everybody, from the child in the local elementary school to the heads of state that attended the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. But the linkage between global and regional environmental damage and natural disasters is too commonly glossed over. Ironically, this great movement for global environmental protection is occurring during the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR). The commonalities of these two international efforts must be emphasized and the synergism between those involved encouraged. With those two goals in mind the Center of Global Change Science of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology hosted a symposium on *The World at Risk: Natural Hazards and Man-Made Hazard Mitigation Program*. About 200 engineers and scientists dealt with issues of predicting hazards impacted by climate change....

There is hardly total agreement on the likelihood of significant temperature increases among scientists. But, assuming that the danger is real, one wonders what might be a remedy. If, as indicated, fossil fuels are the culprit why not use other known fuels to bring about a future that could limit severely their use? The recommendation that nuclear power plants be exploited more widely – as has been done in France, for instance – seems to make a good bit of sense. Perhaps electric cars are going to help. Helpful too would be controls placed on the world's awesome population explosion. The redoubling of our population obviously has to stop somewhere.

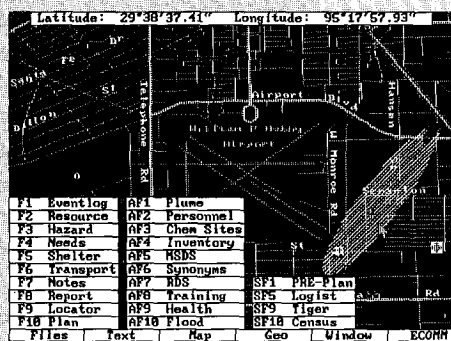
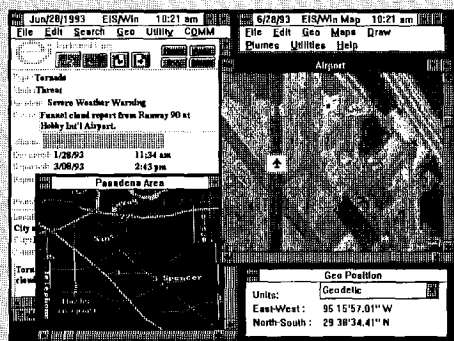
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Back issues available at \$4.50 each.
Reprints (out of print issues) \$5.50 each.

METTAG Prices Creep Up January 1st

Orders for METTAG (Medical Emergency Triage Tag) and sister products will advance moderately on January 1, 1994 in partial response to continuing inflation.

"Through increased sales and production economies METTAG manages to stay significantly below inflation," says METTAG Manager Janice Tyliczka.

"And we intend to keep METTAGs and their sister products the best bargains on the market," observes METTAG sales director Helen Baker.

Orders called in or postmarked prior to midnight December 31st will enjoy 1993 prices. Orders after that will be subject to the new 1994 prices.

Sampling of current (1993) and new (1994) METTAG prices:

Quantity	1993 price	1994 price
50	\$0.53 ea	\$0.58 ea
100	0.51 ea	0.56 ea
200	0.47 ea	0.52 ea
500	0.38 ea	0.44 ea
1,000	0.35 ea	0.41 ea
5,000	0.334 ea	0.39 ea
10,000	0.324 ea	0.38 ea

METTAG usage, due to its time, work and life saving capabilities, has increased dramatically – especially in the United States, Canada and Australia.

METTAG continues to be a product of the *Journal of Civil Defense*. "The obvious *quality* of METTAG and an arrangement of entries that promotes best possible casualty handling is what makes METTAG stand out over imitators," points our *Journal* editor Walter Murphey. "In this way, METTAG actually saves lives."

For orders, information, catalog, etc. contact METTAG at:

P.O. Box 910
Starke, Florida 32091
(Phone: 904/964-5397
or FAX: 904/964-9641)

METTAGs have been used extensively in handling disaster casualties, in response to accidents, in routine emergencies, in air crashes and everywhere that field medical treatment is followed by emergency room treatment (for which METTAG has a special multi-copy tag). Check with METTAG.

In Memoriam PETR BECKMANN

Scientist-philosopher-humanitarian Petr Beckmann died on August 3, 1993 following a long and courageous bout with cancer. He had been scheduled to address the 1993 TACDA Seminar in Colorado Springs on "The Carthage Syndrome." He was also scheduled to receive the 1993 American Preparedness Award. The award was presented posthumously. The inscription read:

For his many far-reaching and invaluable analyses of scientific and technological 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 enerringly on fact and truth and accuracy.

Dr. Beckmann is listed in *Who's Who in the World*, *Who's Who in America*, *Who's Who in Engineering*, and *Writers Who's Who*.

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TOO GOOD TO FILE

NATURAL HAZARD REDUCTION – “MORE ATTENTION” NEEDED

...Six years ago the United States National Academy of Sciences issued a report declaring the “hazard-reduction successes clearly show that heavy losses at the hands of nature are not inevitable.” At the time, the academy noted that natural disasters during the preceding 20 years had killed 2.8 million people, left 280 million injured or homeless, and caused up to \$100 billion in damage....

One critical element is information about the nature of the hazard. In California, for example, the U.S. Geological Survey has generated maps that not only indicate known faults, but show in some detail how strong shaking would be in various parts of cities like Los Angeles and San Francisco for an earthquake of a given magnitude. Such information not only helps inform building codes, but it also suggests where emergency services might be most immediately needed.

But two other vital elements are the political will and the economic wherewithal to act on the information. As the world heads into the fifth year of the Decade of Natural Hazard Reduction, these aspects of dealing with the problem will need more attention.

– *The Christian Science Monitor*

SUPERFIRE STUMPS EXPERTS

SEATTLE – Somewhere in America an underground entrepreneur has revolutionized the business of arson for profit. No one realized it, however, until investigators here discovered what seems to be a national pattern of unsolved arsons featuring bizarre phenomena never before encountered.

Witnesses invariably report the same preternatural image: pillars of white-hot energy that consume vast industrial buildings in minutes, even those containing no flammable material. Fire investigators combing the rubble find melted steel and concrete turned to glass. Yet normal fires, even those set with gasoline, aren't supposed to get hot enough to do such damage. They know the fires –

now officially known as High Temperature Accelerant (HTA) fires – are caused by arson, because big empty buildings are hard to burn without an added “accelerant.” But, unlike in ordinary arsons, they can find no trace of any fuel. None.

“It was like science fiction,” says Richard Gehlhausen, an investigator with the Seattle Fire Department, recalling his first HTA fire. Seattle alone has had at least four, including one that killed a firefighter. “I’d never seen anything like it,” he said. “I was hooked.”...

– Staff Reporter Erik Larson in *The Wall Street Journal*, October 7, 1993.



FLOOD PLAIN NO MORE!

Over 200 towns have expressed interest in relocating because of Midwest floods, the head of the Federal Emergency Management Agency told a House hearing, adding that it would cost \$400 million to acquire 10,000 structures in the affected areas. He said incentives should be created to discourage development in flood plains.

– *Wall Street Journal*



SWISS CIVIL DEFENSE GROWS MORE POPULAR

At the request of the Swiss Union for Civil Defense the Institute of Marketing and Social Research interviewed in August 1993 927 Swiss voters, 490 of whom were women. To the question “Should Civil Defense be suppressed?” 79.9% replied “No.” 5.6% were undecided. [And 14.5% answered “Yes.”]

...One of the reasons contributing to this excellent degree of approval for civil defense is certainly the suffering of the civilian population in the former Yugoslavia, but also the permanent modernization and growing popularity of our [Swiss] civil defense.

According to the interview women are (still) more in favor of civil defense than men....

– *Zivilschutz* (Swiss civil defense publication).

COMMENTS OF AMBASSADOR HENRY F. COOPER, SDIO DIRECTOR UNDER PRESIDENT BUSH, BEFORE THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN RESEARCH COMMITTEE:

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to appear before the Committee to discuss the status of the Nation's effort to develop ballistic missile defenses to protect the American people, our forces abroad and our friends and allies....

First, the world is still a dangerous place, in some regards, more dangerous than in the Cold War. I applaud the Clinton administration for continuing to emphasize the problems of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, and their continuation of an important role for ballistic missile defenses – at least for our troops, allies and friends.

Second, I am concerned that the Clinton Pentagon made substantial cuts in the budget I left behind...

My third point is that, while I do not object to giving theater missile defenses the top priority – as was the implied intent of the Missile Defense Act as well, I strongly believe that the administration's dismantling of all acquisition programs to defend the American people is imprudent.... The Clinton administration appears intent on delaying a serious acquisition program for the U.S. homeland until the threat is clearly apparent to all. This could be a fatal mistake for many Americans.

Fourth, it is very important that we deal with the ABM Treaty – a treaty which is, in my judgment, outdated and counterproductive from almost any vantage point and whose legal status is at least uncertain given that the Soviet Union no longer exists....

Fifth, I want to emphasize that SDI has already been worth the \$30-billion investment many times over....

Sixth [Ambassador Cooper cites the irresponsible claim of *The New York Times* that a 1984 test of SDI was rigged]....

Mr. Chairman, SDI has been well worth the investment, by almost any standard you wish to apply. But most important, it has provided the techni-

cal basis for protecting the American people against ballistic missile attack. I hope that we collectively have the political will to follow through before such a defense is needed.

□

NUCLEAR WEAPONS STORAGE IN UKRAINE – UNSAFE??

Temperatures and radiation levels have risen at a southern Ukrainian military depot because authorities have stored too many nuclear warheads in one place, Russian officials said.

Maj. Gen. Vitaly Yakoviev of the Russian military's nuclear ammunition department told the daily newspaper *Izvestia* there is no immediate danger of an explosion or meltdown at the site.

But Russian military experts who traveled last week to the depot, about 160 miles south of Kiev in the town of Pervomaisk, found "flagrant violations of nuclear safety rules," Gen. Yakoviev told the newspaper.

Ukrainian military authorities denied any serious problems at the site, according to Ukrainian news reports.

(Quoted from *The Washington Times*).
– High Frontier Newswatch.

□

UN WAR BUNKER FOR NEW YORK

President Clinton plans to put up \$10 million to establish a United Nations War Room in New York City. This will be the command center for UN Military operations around the world, as well as a military beachhead in the U.S. The idea fits nicely with the plans of Assistant Secretary of Defense-designate Morton Halperin. The anti-military, anti-CIA, former head of the ACLU's Washington Office has long advocated U.S. subservience to the New World Order in military matters. Colin Powell's replacement, Gen. "Shali" Shalikashvili, is in lock-step on the plan. Did you raise your son or daughter to become a mercenary in the Army of the New World Order? Guess again.

– *The Pink Sheet on the Left*.

AIDS CONTROL IN JAPAN

Last year for the first time, Japan registered over 1,000 victims of AIDS. The precise figure, 1,046, is amazingly small for a country the size of Japan. How can 120 million people really be so well educated or behaved?...

The Japanese government has taken a number of common sense steps to control the spread of the HIV virus, including:

- an aggressive education campaign (that does not rely on condom distribution but does point out the risk posed by certain sex acts);
- a comprehensive testing program; and
- the careful monitoring of AIDS patients, including tracing sex partners for possible infection.

AIDS VICTIMS AUTOMATICALLY BECOMES SOCIAL OUTCASTS

Once identified, carriers of HIV are monitored by the committee but in the utmost secrecy. No one knows who has AIDS unless the patient chooses to disclose. This rarely occurs since AIDS victims automatically become social outcasts. The small number of patients, who live mainly in the greater Tokyo area, make it easier for treatment to be monitored....

Much of Japan's success in containing AIDS is ultimately attributable to its application of sensible health practices and its society's unique prejudice against foreigners.

It's societally-induced xenophobia has encouraged a latent distrust for foreigners; this in turn has led all Japanese to see AIDS as a Western disease.

– *The New York Guardian*
(Jeremy Bradshaw).

□

TOYING WITH RISK

...Red China, Russia, Ukraine and Kazakhstan have the capabilities and the mass destruction missiles to strike the United States homeland at present. Now. Today. These weapons are not going to go away, and in several of those countries the form of government can change quickly from

friendly or neutral to extremely hostile to the United States and our allies.

Meanwhile, North Korea is testing a new missile capable of hitting Japan. The Japanese are therefore seriously considering producing nuclear weapons (they can do so in a short time). United States forces in Korea will be at serious risk within the next several years, if not already.

UNITED STATES FORCES IN KOREA WILL BE AT SERIOUS RISK

Other countries now in possession of, or are in the process of acquiring, missiles and mass destruction warheads include: Afghanistan; Algeria; Argentina; Brazil; Egypt (which is dangerously close to becoming a fundamentalist Moslem state); India; Indonesia; Iran; Iraq; Israel; Libya; Pakistan; Saudi Arabia; Spain; South Africa; Syria; Taiwan; Vietnam and Yemen.

Our treaty obligations, and the disposition of military forces around the world, can easily involve this country in a regional conflict, many of which are occurring at the present time. What are the odds against our involvement?...

– High Frontier Newswatch (Maj. Gen. Milnor Roberts, AUS.)

□

GORBACHEV CONCERN: CIVIL WAR

...In 1990 [Mikhail Gorbachev] issued this chilling statement: "If we begin to divide up, I'll give it to you bluntly. We will end up in such a civil war, in such bloody carnage, that we won't be able to crawl out of it.... It will pit all peoples and all nations against each other and bring about a situation in this society the likes of which have never been witnessed by our country or the world."

A splintering of the Russian military would put thousands of nuclear weapons in the hands of the splinter-group leaders. The haunting specter of several different parties owning and using nuclear weapons on one another is becoming a serious possibility....

– *World News Digest*.

UPCOMING

- Jan 3-7 **RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS EXERCISE EVALUATION**, EMI, Emmitsburg, MD. Contact: see box below.
- Jan 19-21 **DISASTER RESPONSE & RECOVERY SEMINAR**, EMI, Emmitsburg, MD. Contact: see box below.
- Jan 31-Feb 4 **TERRORISM COURSE**, San Luis Obispo, CA. Overview and targets of terrorism, disinformation, terrorist groups & individuals, more. Reg. fee: \$400 (CA govt. and CA non-profit \$200). Contact: California Specialized Training Institute, P.O. Box 8104, San Luis Obispo, CA 93403-8104 (805/549-3536).
- Feb 7-11 **DISASTER PLANNING**, San Luis Obispo, CA. Developing & maintaining comprehensive plans and procedures for responding to disasters. Reg. fee: \$400 (CA govt. and CA non-profit \$200). Contact: See Jan 31-Feb 4 above.
- Feb 14-18 **IEMC: HURRICANE EMI RESIDENT COURSE**, Emmitsburg, MD. Emergency response/exercise curriculum. Contact: see box below.
- Feb 24-27 **DISASTER '94**, International Disaster Management Conference, Twin Towers Hotel, Orlando, FL. Contact: Florida Emergency Medicine Foundation, 3717 S. Conway Rd., Orlando, FL 32812 (800/766-6335 or 407/281-7396).
- Mar 14-18 **IEMC: EARTHQUAKE EMI RESIDENT COURSE**, Emmitsburg, MD. Emergency response/exercise curriculum. Contact: see box below.
- Mar 21-23 **DISASTER PREPAREDNESS SEMINAR**, EMI, Emmitsburg, MD. Intro and overview of emergency mgmt., case studies, crisis mgmt., developing emergency plans, more. Contact: see box below.
- Mar 21-25 **RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PLANNING**, EMI, Emmitsburg, MD. Course focuses on nuclear power plant off-site emergency preparedness, federal regulatory policies, and more. Contact: see box below.
- 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).
- Mar 25-27 **GEORGIA EXTRICATION SCHOOL**, The Georgia Center, University of Georgia, Athens, GA Campus. Contact: NE GA EMS, 468 N. Milledge Ave., Athens, GA 30601-3808 (706/542-9500).
- Mar 28-Apr 1 **OCCUPATIONAL & ENVIRONMENTAL RADIATION PROTECTION**, Boston, MA. Addresses basic practices for working with radiation. Contact: Office of Cont. Education, Kathryn Lord, Harvard School of Public Health, 677 Huntington Ave., Boston, MA 02115 (617/432-1171) (FAX 617/432-1969).
- Mar 28-Apr 1 **IEMC HAZARDOUS MATERIALS COURSE**, EMI, Emmitsburg, MD. Emergency response/exercise curriculum. Contact: see box below.
- Apr 4-8 **EOC DESIGN & FUNCTION COURSE**, San Luis Obispo, CA. Reg. fee \$400 (CA govt. and CA non-profit \$200). Contact: See Jan 31-Feb 4 above.
- 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).
- Apr 25-27 **DISASTER PREPAREDNESS SEMINAR**, EMI, Emmitsburg, MD. Intro and overview of emergency mgmt., case studies, crisis mgmt., more. Contact: see box below.
- May 6-8 **NEW YORK FIRE/EMS EXPO 1994**, Syracuse, NY. Contact: Onondaga County Volunteer Firemen's Assn., 4307 Onondaga Blvd., Syracuse, NY 13219 (315/673-1689).
- May 2-5 **ELECTROMAGNETIC ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS (E3) INSPECTION & MAINTENANCE**, EMI, Emmitsburg, MD. Contact: see box below.
- May 15-18 **EIS (EMERGENCY INFORMATION SYSTEMS)/94**, Holiday Inn Crowne Plaza, Rockville, MD. Annual EIS Users' Conference. Reg. fee: \$195 (users) \$225 (others). Contact: EIS/94 Conference Registrar, 1401 Rockville Pike, Suite 500, Rockville, MD 20852 (800/999-5009 or 301/738-6900).
- May 16-20 **ENVIRONMENTAL RADIATION SURVEILLANCE**, Boston, MA. Course provides comprehensive review of basic principles/practices for working within radiation standards, more. Contact: See first Mar 28-Apr 1 listing above.
- May 22-25 **ILLINOIS FIRE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION ANNUAL CONFERENCE**, Peoria Civic Center, Peoria, IL. Contact: IL Fire Chiefs Assn. at (800/662-0732).
- May 23-27 **IEMC: HURRICANE EMI RESIDENT COURSE**, Emmitsburg, MD. Emergency response/exercise curriculum. Contact: see box below.
- 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).
- Jun 1-3 **DISASTER RESPONSE & RECOVERY SEMINAR**, EMI, Emmitsburg, MD. Contact: see box below.
- Jun 1-4 **RESPONSE '94**, 23rd Annual Conference of the National Assn. for Search & Rescue (NASAR), Town & Country Hotel, San Diego, CA. Contact: Response '94, NASAR, P.O. Box 3709, Fairfax, VA 22038 (703/352-1349).
- Jun 3-8 **INTERSCHUTZ '94**, International Exhibition for Fire & Catastrophe Prevention & Rescue Services, Hannover, GER-MANY. Contact: Interschutz '94, Deutsche Messe AG, Messsegelände, D-30521 Hannover, Germany (tele 05 11 89-0).
- Jun 6-10 **TERRORISM COURSE**, San Luis Obispo, CA. Contact: See Jan 31-Feb 4 above.

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 (301/447-1000).

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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 fall-out 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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- ☐ **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.

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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;
- To promote through this policy the best possible odds for lasting peace.

NICE GUYS

TACDA's insistence on preparedness has many dedicated supporters. But not as many supporters as detractors. Disasters are unpleasant. Worse, they kill people, destroy property. Contemplating their effects takes a good deal of negative thinking. "Nice people" don't sink to that level.

Take California and its recent devastating fires and mud slides. Preparations against their effects would have taken some planning against the "unthinkable." Better to bask in the beauty of living high on the hog and not worry about highly disagreeable possibilities. Well, the disaster happened. Prepare for another? Of course not! The sun is shining. The sea breezes are cool. Bring out the cups and coolers. "Fun" is the word.

Or take the Midwest flood. There were some towns that wanted to relocate to high ground. But that's a passing fancy. Rivers are to live on, build by, enjoy. A flood every two centuries or so? An earthquake? It won't happen this year, or next. Let's gamble that it won't happen ever. That's positive thinking. And cheap.

Then there was Hurricane Andrew. And Hurricane Iniki. And Hurricane Hugo in 1989. And the *certainty* that more are on the way. But, again, planning for disasters can't beat planning for sunshine and flowers. Building codes are for the birds. Some talk. But action? Forget it! A little fussing when the next hurricane hits. But that's all we're optimists.

Another disagreeable subject, and a real disaster measured by the exploding number of victims is AIDS. But AIDS patients need sympathy (They really do!). They have rights. This is the important consideration. Control? Well, that's difficult. A lot of bother. However, control is possible. Japan has imposed it (see page 29 of this issue of the *Journal*). Cuba also. Result: *very few AIDS victims*. But it's a nuisance. It takes disagreeable action. Not for nice people. Nice people in Colorado Springs objected to TACDA's plan to show a film on a gays parade aimed at influencing youth, and TACDA's executive director scrubbed it. (A mistake.)

More disagreeable than any of the above is modern warfare. Recognizing the fact that the United States (and other countries) could be reduced to missile fodder by missiles now on line is frightening. It's not nice to be frightened or to frighten others. Better to shelve all worries and walk in the sunshine. It is significant that even FEMA, with its mission of preparedness, tends to adopt the "nice guy" role.

Famous football coach Vince Lombardi used to say: "Nice guys don't win." Something to remember.

*

On last Veterans Day President Bill Clinton is quoted by the Associated Press as saying that the United States must never shrink from what's necessary "to keep our nation secure and our people prosperous."

It would be good if he meant it. Then in-place hard-core protection for Congress, other officials and key personnel in emergency operations centers could be extended to the people themselves. And SDI could be rescued.

Would peace be worth it?

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