

# Journal of Civil Defense

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TRADEMARK – THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION

# The American Civil Defense Association

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## TACDA STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

TACDA campaigns for a credible civil defense – effective population protection against modern weapons of war, a meaningful deployed Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) and utilization of expertise gained in combating the effects of terrorism, natural disasters and technological accidents. In other words, preparation for the worst disaster situation (all-out war) will automatically prepare us for disasters of lesser magnitudes.

As a recent historical example of what the dire consequences of homeland defense neglect can be, it invites attention to the tragedy of the 1930s when decent, pious, patriotic, intellectuals closed their eyes to the reality of maintaining peace through preparedness and succumbed to the overtures of Axis peace propagandists. Neville Chamberlain, the “Man of Peace,” came back from the 1938 Munich Summit with disarming promises from Hitler that served only to lay the sordid groundwork for World War II and 50 million deaths.

TACDA is firm in the belief that this must not happen again. World War III, as a matter of fact, would be much much worse. Perhaps inconceivably worse. The non-threatening and effective protection offered by SDI and civil defense – if properly developed (as is the case elsewhere) – can remove Americans as “hostages” to nuclear war and can act as an effective peace guarantee. In order to assure this kind of population protection, the United States Congress must turn its attention to homeland defense solutions, prescribe them, and fund them on a first-priority basis. The combined efforts of those who see the direct and dramatic lifesaving values of this approach will work to convince our influential civic service and church organizations – and other groups and individuals – to prevail upon elected officials to turn their attention, support and initiatives toward “the common defense” of their constituents – their first duty as public servants.

TACDA considers it to be imperative that the expertise and capabilities gained through population protection measures in the event of wartime or peacetime terrorist attack be used in vigorously contending with all other disaster and emergency situations.

TACDA considers also that its duty is to actively encourage U.S. citizens to take steps independent of government to provide survival measures for themselves (private shelters and “slanted” conventional construction supported by the required equipment and supplies) and that these measures would be invaluable in supplementing any government program.

TACDA is wholeheartedly dedicated to this concept as its “Statement of Purpose.”

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# CAPITAL COMMENTARY by Walter Murphey

## CONGRESSIONAL BILLS... AND A RESOLUTION

Bills recently considered by Congress testify to its failure to confront the issue of U.S. preparedness in the face of fast-mounting dangers to its security. These are clearly evidenced by intercontinental nuclear missiles now on launch pads and targeted upon the United States – as well as the fast-developing nuclear-chemical-biological weaponry in Third World nations, and the missilery to go along with it. This failure is a conscious and ominous neglect that can only be described in the strongest of terms.

House Bill H.R. 2692 gives (in part) the purpose of the act “to shift the emphasis of the Federal Emergency Management Agency...from nuclear attack-related activities to an all hazards approach...”

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### **...a totally credible means for ...destroying attack missiles.**

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Senate Bill S.1697 uses the same language, and the newer House Bill H.R. 3397 heads in the same direction. A congressional letter seeking its support states that “FEMA must be reorganized to move away from its cold war civil defense policies to provide a prompt, well organized response to natural disasters.”

Of course, FEMA has already done a good bit of that. What is needed is not a further retreat from FEMA responsibilities for hard-core preparedness but a realistic facing of the issues of defenses against the fast-mounting dangers of surprises from unfriendly quarters. A “Nuclear Pearl Harbor” would not be pretty. It would spell “finis” to the U.S.A.

An excerpt from TACDA Resolution 93-1 would seem to be appropriate:

...WHEREAS: known means of active and passive defenses, properly developed along with credible military forces, could reduce attack fatalities to a miniscule percentage, thus guaranteeing the survival of the nation as well as the probability that the aggressor would himself be destroyed. And whereas an aggressor faced with such a scenario would not risk an attack doomed to failure. (A similar attention to preparedness by Switzerland – at the crossroads of European wars – has resulted in over 175 years of peace. Even Hitler dared not cross its border.)...

## THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED –

(1) That the United States Government recognize that since Congress, the President and key personnel are to be protected against missile attack, such protection *must* be extended to the United States population as a whole, thereby providing a realistic guarantee of the recognition and acceptance of the U.S. Constitution’s explicit caution to “provide for the common defense.”

(2) That the United States Government, recognizing the urgent need for ballistic missile defense demonstrated by missile attacks during the 1990 Gulf War and the successful developmental tests of “Brilliant Pebbles” missile defenses, etc., now resume and accelerate SDI-ABM development and provide a totally credible means for intercepting and destroying attack missiles.

(3) That United States military cutbacks be largely restored, and that military credibility be maintained....

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### **What is needed is not a further retreat...**

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Congressional – and presidential – attention to providing these known defenses against the fast-growing missile threat would provide the required guarantee of the survival of the United States, and the Western World, through the 21st Century and beyond.

It would also give an incredible boost to dealing successfully with natural disasters. □



*The question posed by the title of this article – “Will There Be a United States?” – is one most Americans shy away from, push into a dark closet of oblivion. It interferes with a determined resolve to be totally optimistic come what may in the way of looming threats. Better to address lesser problems. In this way the armor necessary for national survival in our “missile age” is traded for phony bravado. This article punctures that armor.*

# WILL THERE BE A UNITED STATES?

– Max Klinghoffer, M.D.

**T**he next few years may well decide if America will still exist. Will America be able to survive attacks by our enemies? Will this nation be able to survive negligence and nonfeasance among those men and women who determine our political future?

The two questions are inextricably intertwined. The life or death of this nation is being decided by a small group of individuals in Washington,

DC, who either do not understand, or who do not care. As a result, there is a failure to recognize and to accept the dangers facing the United States. Among our political leadership, and among many other influential spokesmen, there is a strange and frightening attitude that the “cold war” is over; there will be no attack on the United States; we may safely dismantle our military and our defenses; and we may now turn our attention away from the ultimate disaster, and concentrate solely on non-military incidents.

Current events and history tell us otherwise. Winston Churchill, recognizing the menace facing England, and the world, wrote in the DAILY MAIL, July 13, 1934: “If you want to stop war, you gather such an aggregation of force on the side of peace that the aggressor, whoever he may be, will not dare challenge....”

Churchill also said, “...if you look intently at what is moving towards Great Britain, you will see that the only choice open is the grim old choice our forefathers had to face, namely, whether we shall submit to the will of the stronger nation or whether we shall be prepared to defend our rights, our liberties, and indeed our lives.”

Churchill was ridiculed and derided for his warnings, and until the last moment his warnings were not heeded. The result was a war which came close to destroying our civilization, and which, in fact, did set back the evolution of our civilization by incalculable years, and which did cost the nations much of the best of their youth.

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**There is a failure to recognize and to accept the dangers facing the United States.**

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Now the same sort of people who derided Churchill criticize those who warn of our perils. Have they forgotten (or do they choose to ignore) the promises of Mid-East terrorists to destroy “Satan America?” Have they forgotten that Russia is now in great turmoil, and that Russia, as well as its satellites, is in possession of thousands of nuclear warheads and intercontinental missiles? Have they forgotten that a number of nations which have nuclear weapons (and many who soon will have) are enemies of the United States? Are we



Max Klinghoffer, M.D.



so naive as to believe that none of these weapons will be used against us?

We are no longer protected by those great water-filled moats: the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The existence of intercontinental missiles has breached the drawbridge.

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### **Nor will a fanatical opponent stop with nuclear weapons.**

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Further, the weapons of massive destruction can be delivered without the use of rockets. The components can now be smuggled across our borders, and assembled for use in areas with a high density of population and/or industry.

Nor will a fanatical opponent stop with nuclear weapons. It is known that there are now in the hands of some of our most ruthless enemies highly destructive chemical and biological weapons. Do we dare believe that a vindictive and fanatical enemy would not use chemical and biological agents in conjunction with nuclear devices?

Despite these ominous facts, there are those who urge that we drop our military preparedness, that we eliminate civil defense, and that we give less attention to the Strategic Defense Initiative. They apparently think (or pretend to think) that we are now permanently at peace. Patrick Henry, in his famous speech delivered in 1775, said: "Gentlemen may cry, peace, peace, peace – but there is no peace." I fear that the United States is now not at peace; but only in a lull between wars.

The United States may not be able to survive a concerted attack on our people and our country. Our only hope of survival lies in these areas:

An acceptance of the fact of our imminent dangers, and a willingness to prepare for those dangers.

A further advancement of the concept of Strategic Defense Initiative, to destroy enemy missiles before they reach us.

A vastly greater security of our borders, to prevent terrorists smuggling weapons into our nation. If there is any thought that this is unlikely, then we should remind our

political leaders that there is a constant transfer of illegal aliens, as well as "recreational" drugs across our borders.

A practical civil defense program, to embrace a meaningful shelter system; ongoing training of both medical and non-medical people in the principles of triage and mass casualty care; the re-establishment of stored hospitals for use in major disasters, and a continuing program in the establishment in the operation of these hospitals; widely distributed storage of items and equipment for use in disasters; emergency food and water supplies; emergency communications systems. With regard to the shelter program, such shelters must be available to ALL our citizens, and not just for the president, the vice-president, the cabinet, and the Congress.

A working plan for continuity of government.

A strong military, not intended for aggressive action, but for the ability to deliver massive retaliation against any nation which attacks us, or any nation which harbors or supports those who attack us. We must be able to say: "If you attack the United States, there will be prompt retribution through every means at our disposal; no warnings, no diplomatic bargaining, no rationalizing your motives. Just your annihilation."

Recent cataclysmic events, such as Hurricane Andrew and the Los Angeles earthquake, have demonstrated that the government is not really prepared to deal with disasters of this magnitude. It is apparent, then, that we surely are not prepared to cope with the aftermath of war or terrorism. The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) has always advocated preparedness for all types of disasters, of any magnitude.

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### **The number of lives salvaged...will be in direct proportion to the extent of active and passive defense activities**

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TACDA advocates preventive measures where possible, to minimize loss of life, to alleviate suffering, and to protect property. We recognize that preparedness for natural and man-made disasters does not in itself prepare us for the ultimate disaster. But serious preparedness against terrorism and war will result in automatic ability to cope with disasters of lesser magnitude. The number of lives salvaged, the number of injuries prevented, and the degree of prevention of property loss will be in direct proportion to the extent of active and passive defense activities. □



*Switzerland owes its almost two centuries of peace at the very crossroads of European battlegrounds precisely to a policy of tough across-the-board preparedness. The following condensation of an address by the vice-director of Switzerland's Federal Office of Civil Defense (FOCD) deals with Switzerland's continuing preparedness policy in the face of broad political and military changes. Translator Dennis Wedlake is himself a retired FOCD executive who through his retirement years has remained dedicated to his country's incredibly successful defense posture.*

# SWISS SHELTER POLICY AFTER THE END OF THE COLD WAR

– Bruno Hostettler (Bern, Switzerland)

Translated from German by Dennis Wedlake (Wabern, Switzerland)

*(Paper read on the occasion of the Annual General Meeting of the German Shelter Association on the 10th of December 1993 in Bonn.)*

## INTRODUCTION

Owing to the fact that this is not the first time that a Swiss representative speaks to you on civil defense, and especially on shelter construction, I assume that you are familiar with the fundamentals of the Swiss civil defense concept. Therefore, I shall give you only a short explanation with some figures on the achieved state of shelter construction and then deal with the changed general conditions of security. Finally, I will show you the Swiss answer to those changed conditions and comment on the consequences to be borne by civil defense. My remarks center on one question:

What are the effects of such far-reaching changes in the strategic surroundings on the fundamentals of shelter construction in Switzerland?

## THE POWER/POLITICAL SURROUNDINGS AND THEIR THREATS

General conditions with regard to security policy in Europe have altered more during the last three years than in the forty years before. We have experienced the inner breakdown of communism and the declaration of bankruptcy of the Marxist/Leninist system. The forces which since the end of World War II held together the global power system, are losing their impact and

| STATE OF DEVELOPMENT OF SWISS CIVIL DEFENSE (1992) |                                  |                                  |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
|  | Shelter spaces<br>and facilities | Percent of<br>objective attained |
| Shelters for the population                        | 6,000,000                        | 90%                              |
| Command posts                                      | 1,660                            | 75%                              |
| Preparation facilities                             | 1,330                            | 68%                              |
| Medical service facilities                         | 1,430                            | 72%                              |
| Beds or bunks for patients                         | 103,500                          | 72%                              |

importance. The idea of "security," developed during the last forty years by confrontation, is resulting in an increasing willingness to cooperate. In place of a world divided in two we have a world with several centers of power. There are new actors and new dependences – the Cold War has come to an end.

Today we are faced with an historical chance. With a view to international relations, the power-political revolutions in Central and Eastern Europe have paved the way for a new security order. However, the confidence – sometimes almost turning into euphoria – has given way to "guarded optimism," and this in spite of promising and hopeful signs in recent months. It is true that the conventional Western scenario of threat has lost its plausibility. There is no longer a Soviet-dominated "Eastern Block" threatening to attack Western Europe by surprise.

However, the end of the Cold War

is not synonymous with the disappearance of the threat. At present Europe is faced with dangers and risks which by their nature and origin exceed "traditional" power/political challenges by far. NATO strategy, for a little less than forty years, was predominantly aimed at attacks against Northern and Central Europe. So to speak, in the "slipstream" of worldwide political events, the spectrum of threat has expanded and condensed; geographically it extends today from the North African Mediterranean area via the Near and Middle East to the Balkans and from the former satellite states to the Confederation of Independent States (CIS) in Russia.

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**The end of the Cold War  
is not synonymous with the  
disappearance of the threat**

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Regarding population protection, we must further point out that even after the withdrawal from the satellite states the Confederation of Independent States remains the military superpower in Europe. Although to the very end a costly strategic defense (armament) program was carried out, the actual threat has decreased significantly. In contrast to this we must ask ourselves what, with regard to the disintegration of the former eastern superpower, will happen to the roughly 10,000 nuclear warheads in general and the disposal of the modern strategic arms in particular. The Confederation of Independent States is divided into nuclear "principalities." Whether Moscow, in view of such tendencies of "de-integration," can succeed in retaining complete control over its overkill potential, is doubtful. But then, disarmament treaties as well are of relative value, treaties which only a few years ago were "historically" celebrated.

Additional to the uncertainties regarding the near and distant future of the CIS, the proliferation of means of mass destruction and long-range carrier systems gives rise to worry. There are quite a number of states that are not only able to assemble nuclear warheads but also to make steady progress in missile technology, and in the foreseeable future will be in a position to manufacture or procure short and medium range weaponry. Besides, Soviet military experts are moving to such emerging nations and there make their knowledge available ("brain drain"). But not only the number of missile owners is increasing – weapon ranges and aiming precision are also improving. The new weapons increase the owners' room for maneuver and reduce their dependence on the superpowers. Thereby, not only the effectiveness of previous limitations on the supply of High Tech is lowered, but also the predictability of weapons deployments.

## THE SWISS RESPONSE

The by-no-means-complete survey on the dangers and risks in the near and distant surroundings of Switzerland clearly shows one fact: It is still too early to evaluate with a certain reliability the effects of and reactions to the changes of threats on Switzerland. The constants by which we can orient ourselves, are

continually decreasing, and nearly every day new uncertainties are added.

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## Nearly every day new uncertainties are added

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The Swiss Federal Council (i.e. the executive power) in a report on Swiss Security Policy (dated 1 October 1990) and the new Civil Defense Model (dated 26 February 1992), have defined our future security policy and marching orders. In both strategic papers the government has taken into account the uncertainty and decided on an approach which takes advantage of the change without neglecting the risks of an upheaval. When elaborating the new civil defense guiding principle, the Federal Council made it a rule not to abandon still-valid regulations, not to anticipate decisions to be made only later, and not to neglect or omit anything that strengthens protection and aid in favor of the population. In the meaning of reassessment, civil defense has received two main mandates of the same importance:

(1) In case of armed conflict, civil defense takes the required steps for the protection and rescue and care of the population.

(2) In case of natural and man-made emergencies and other catastrophes, civil defense, in collaboration with services especially intended for this job, renders assistance and help.

With regard to shelter construction, the Federal Council accordingly pleads for a careful adaptation to the new conditions-of-security policy. Exactly because we do *not* know whether armed conflicts in Europe really belong to the past, we cling to the principle after which protection and help are long-term tasks. In times of an apparent détente civil defense cannot be abolished, then in times of increased tension reintroduced and trained again. The same is expressly true for shelter constructions which have a long life with corresponding low life-span costs. Thereby, civil defense, in view of the uncertainties of change, with its organizational and constructional measures as a "retaining wall," can make an important contribution to security and political stability.

For our population protection we now, as ever, assume that our coun-

try some day could be involved directly or indirectly in an armed conflict. Therefore, it is difficult to foresee how a future war will be carried out. In order to take this insecurity on the "face" of the next war into account, we have defined a decisive "assumption of load" for the protective system in Switzerland. This assumption is not aimed at a specific image of war. It stands on behalf of a series of different forms of carrying out conflicts.

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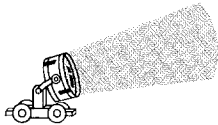
## Civil defense cannot be abolished

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Precisely, the end of the Cold War has documented the advantage of a far-reaching independence of a fixed image of war. It is true that the strategic deconcentration of the superpowers has changed attack strategy and tactics. Armament agreements have been concluded. But as long as a military potential of great extent continues to exist – and this has been with a view of Europe and beyond, the case for quite some time – there is always the possibility of settling differences by force of arms. As ever, therefore, the motto "*For every inhabitant a place in a shelter*" keeps its validity and importance. In a time where people tend more and more to insure themselves against any conceivable risk, the advantage of a preventive population protection as well is obvious.

Shelter construction is a precautionary measure. Shelters convey to the people a feeling of security and refuge. Additionally, to the perceived usefulness there is the actual benefit in case of emergency. The protection of life and limb is not restricted to an armed conflict only. In other situations as well the shelter can take on an important protective function, be it in case of increased radioactivity, avalanches or earthquakes, etc.

However, any protective measure, including shelter construction, is only effective if *all* required measures in case of emergency are provided for. The principle "well balanced" is valid for all civil defense levels. With its clear support of the "Civil Defense Guiding Principle" our parliament has stressed that population protection continues to be a security-political aim of the first order. For us this means a challenge and an obligation at the same time. □



## FORESIGHT PAYS OFF IN LOS ANGELES EARTHQUAKE

Japan, which is better prepared for the onslaught of earthquakes than any other country in the world, was the source of compliments for Los Angeles earthquake preparedness measures and its low-fatality figure for the January 17th earthquake.

It compared the Los Angeles pre-dawn quake (6.6 on the Richter scale) and its 61 deaths with the recent Indian pre-dawn quake (6.4 on the Richter scale) and its 10,000 deaths. The reason for the high death rate according to a report in *The Japan Times*, is "poor construction standards of the buildings in the poor country."

*The Japan Times* quoted visiting Finn Olavi Elo, director of the U.N.'s International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, in Japan to plan for the May 23-27 World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction.

### **"We cannot prevent an earthquake but we can reduce the risk..."**

"We cannot prevent an earthquake," said Elo, "but we can reduce the risk of its becoming a disaster, killing a lot of people, by introducing sophisticated technology."

Meanwhile, civil engineers in the United States were working on "active" construction methods which would further reduce earthquake damages (and casualties). Such construction would "give" and absorb earthquake shock before returning to its original state.

The *Miami Herald* quoted Tsu Soong, professor of civil engineering at the State University of New York in Buffalo as saying: "We are no longer looking at buildings as passive structures; they should have some responsiveness."

Deaths from disasters have risen precipitously since the 1960s, with almost ten times as many now. And developing countries are hit hardest, with 90% of all disaster deaths.

The May 23-27 Yokohama Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction will address these and many more questions relating to preparedness and mitigation.

## SUBTECH INTRODUCES NEW SHELTER

Subtech, leading U.S. shelter designer and builder, begins marketing its new S6 fiberglass shelter in March 1994.

The S6 joins Subtech's ES10 shelter (also fiberglass) which has achieved notable success and has seen service now in over 50 countries. Like the ES10, the S6 shelter is meant to be installed below ground.

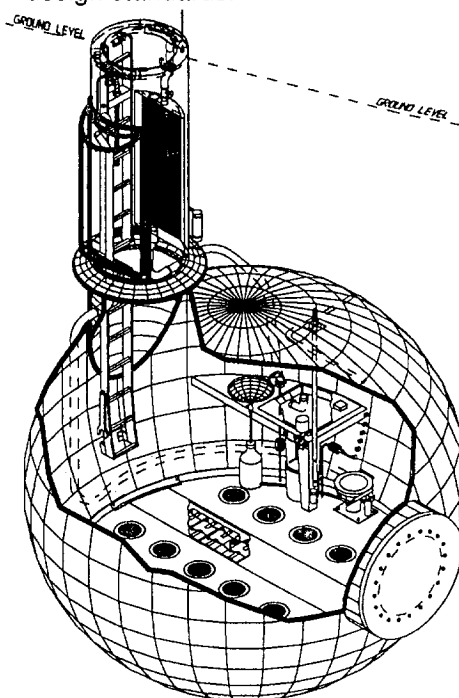
Subtech president Walton McCarthy (author of three *Journal* shelter articles in 1993) invites interested parties to inspect Subtech's manufacturing plant in New Hampshire and offers to pay up to \$500 for plane fare (off the purchase price of an S6 or ES10 shelter).

The new S6 shelter, as the drawing shows, is spherical in shape. The ES10 shelter is an elongated spheroid. The ES10 sells for \$27,100, and the new S6 for \$18,845. Delivery costs range from \$364 to \$3,105 depending on installation location.

For full information on these shelters contact:

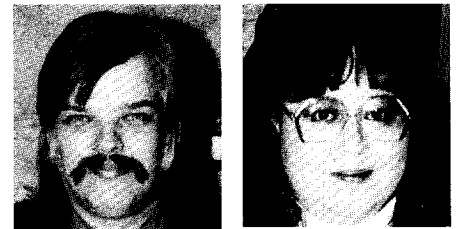
Subtech, Inc.  
138 I Blakes Hill Road  
Northwood, NH 03261  
(Tel: 603/942-7527)

Walton McCarthy is also author of *Principles of Protection*, the leading technical manual on disaster shelter design standards.



## PREPAREDNESS MEANS "PREPAREDNESS" – NOT "PROCRASTINATION"

One thing the Navy taught Jim Larsen was that a sailor needs to be prepared for anything. Also a civilian. Especially a civilian. Wars will not be fought in the trenches any more. Targets are a few hundred or a few thousand miles beyond the front lines. Civilians are the ones at risk today.



Jim and Linda Larsen

Like those who were victims of the World Trade Center terrorist attack in New York City. A lot worse could happen, will happen. Wishful thinking only paves the way.

As civilians Jim and his wife Linda did a bit of serious thinking and checking. Again, if preparedness was right for the sailor why wasn't it right for the civilian?

When old civil defense shelters were being cleaned out around his home town of Des Moines, Iowa Jim helped with the job. He was allowed to collect candy (which did not spoil). He and Linda now have two tons of it. Plus other supplies. They became involved in emergency food. It's a business, and they depend on people who, like themselves, see preparedness as an important requirement in today's world. They even have a lead-lined tornado shelter. What's more, they have a hideout 50 miles from Des Moines.

"It's something like keeping your powder dry in the Old West," says Jim. "It's easy to rationalize, to postpone, to forget, to dream of more pleasant things. It's a temptation to dump the disagreeable."

The Larsens don't.

They even put their shoulders to the wheel at TACDA seminars where they provide invaluable help to the seminar promoters.

Comment overheard: "Bless them both."



## **"TOUGH" STANDARDS SET FOR FLORIDA MOBILE HOMES**

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) announced in early January that, beginning in July, new stringent requirements will apply to mobile homes in Florida. This is due to the fact that 97% of all "manufactured" homes in the 1992 Hurricane Andrew area were "totally" destroyed. Not only were the homes destroyed, but blown-apart sections became missiles which inflicted more serious damages when they impacted on other "targets."

The decision overrides objections from manufacturers that the required price increase would come to around 35%. Government officials claim that the increase will be in the neighborhood of 6%.

Michael Charles of the American Society of Civil Engineers agreed that prices would certainly rise, but that the increase would provide "a responsible balance between cost and safety."

Mobile homes in coastal areas must, under new regulations, be able to withstand sustained winds up to 110 miles per hour. Inland the requirement will be 100 miles per hour.

"Attention to the mobile home problem is certainly good," pointed out a TACDA spokesman, "and we would propose a widening out of the approach to safety that would include other threats as well. A mobile home would be hard-put to try to become a shelter against other hazards like earthquakes and war-time or terrorist threats, but a mobile home park could have an all-purpose shelter that mobile home residents could utilize in cases where their mobile homes did not afford adequate protection. And the fact that mobile homes now in place are not subject to the new regulations should be recognized. On the plus side, construction that affords all-around protection, although it costs more initially, enjoys much longer building life, reduced maintenance costs and lower insurance rates and so on that result in savings in the long run."

The new Florida standards could also apply to other parts of the country where similar devastation is possible.

## **TOMORROW**

– John Masfield, 1878-1967 – English poet, novelist, dramatist – poet laureate.

Oh yesterday the cutting edge drank thirstily and deep,  
The upland outlaws ringed us in and herded us as sheep,  
They drove us from the stricken field and bayed us into keep;  
But tomorrow,  
By the living God, we'll try the game again!

Oh yesterday our little troop was ridden through and through,  
Our swaying, tattered pennons fled, a broken, beaten few,  
An all a summer afternoon they hunted us and slew  
But tomorrow,  
By the living God, we'll try the game again!

And here upon the turret-top and bale-fire glowers red,  
The wake-lights burn and drip about our hacked, disfigured dead,  
And many a broken heart is here and many a broken head;  
But tomorrow,  
By the living God, we'll try the game again!

### **Note by Dr. Max Klinghoffer:**

We simply must persevere. Even with the odds against us, we must continue to press for our nation's defenses, for both military and non-military disasters. Even if finances force us to continue as a "cottage industry." But I am pessimistic (optimistic?) enough to believe that we are going to suffer terrible losses, but survive; and this will lead to a comprehensive disaster program.

## **CASTRO TUNNELS???**

John Syver of Lake Geneva, Wisconsin frequently alerts TACDA to what is going on here and there that is apt to be missed. Recently he gave us the following input from a national radio news broadcast of some weeks ago:

### **21 miles of tunnels under Havana...**

Castro may know something that we don't – but I doubt it. He has had workers digging 21 miles of tunnels under Havana – in preparation, he says, for impending invasion by the United States to keep idle hands busy. And to keep all Cubans united behind him in a common fear of us. Castro has warned of invasion by us for 30 years. But since his umbilical cord with Moscow was severed his warnings have intensified.

## **SDI COMMENT – 1970**

I believe that defensive systems, which prevent attack, are not the cause of the arms race, but constitute a factor preventing the death of people. Some argue like this: What is cheaper, to have offensive weapons which can destroy towns and whole states or to have defensive weapons which can prevent this destruction? At present the theory is current somewhere that the system which is cheaper should be developed. Such so-called theoreticians argue as to the cost of killing a man – \$500,000 or \$100,000. Maybe an anti-missile system is more expensive than an offensive system, but it is designed not to kill people but to preserve human lives.

– Alexei N. Kosygin, Premier, USSR (reprinted from cover of the *Journal of Civil Defense*, January-February 1972).

The 1994 California earthquake is the latest dramatic demonstration that disaster preparedness, taken seriously, would pay off in the generous savings of lives and reduction of costly disaster damages. Lt. Colonel Joseph T. DePaolo here follows up his 1993 article "Wings for Recovery" with another valid argument for the snowballing contributions that would result from exploiting the use of the skies in responding to the needs of areas hit by earthquakes, hurricanes, floods and other recurring tragedies.

# DISASTER CIRCUS

## A State and Regional Disaster Airlift Plan for Mass Casualty Care and Evacuation

— Lt. Colonel Joseph T. DePaolo, Civil Air Patrol

"Disaster Circus" is the title of a plan for a "CIVIL AEROMEDICAL STAGING FACILITY" (CASF). It is a "STATE AND REGIONAL DISASTER AIRLIFT" (SARDA) Plan for mass casualty care and evacuation involving emergency medical services and general aviation resources.

Every community is faced with potential mass-casualty situations resulting from almost any type of disaster: fire, flood, explosion, tidal wave, radiological accident, civil disturbance, poisonous gas leak, auditorium or grandstand catastrophe, aircraft or train crash or earthquake, to name a few.

### ABBREVIATIONS USED

|         |  |
|---------|--|
| AOPA —  | Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association |
| CAP —   | Civil Air Patrol                       |
| CASF —  | Civil Aeromedical Staging Facility     |
| FAA —   | Federal Aviation Administration        |
| FEMA —  | Federal Emergency Management Agency    |
| OCD —   | Office of Civil Defense                |
| SARDA — | State and Regional Disaster Airlift    |
| USAF —  | U.S. Air Force                         |

Recognizing that in any of these disasters the number of casualties might easily exceed the capability of the hospitals in the immediate vicinity to cope with the situation, EMS

(Emergency Medical Services) and hospital emergency managers should plan for an effective response, utilizing all available resources. Each hospital should plan for independent operations and multi-hospital operations (something similar to fire departments' "Mutual-Aid").

The rapid development of medical capabilities combined with the new potentials for mass casualty disasters has made it necessary for hospitals to plan for large, sudden and unexpected numbers of casualties. Effectiveness in a disaster can be seriously impaired if there is little or no planning for mass casualty triage, coordinated casualty flow, logistic and personnel support and transfer of casualties to supporting hospitals. This is just as true in a rural area as it is for a large city. A hospital should be able to reach out and utilize resources beyond its immediate area to supplement its own operations in whatever way the situation demands.

Hospitals, communities and emergency managers should also plan for the possibility that the disaster, in whatever form, may destroy the local

hospital or render it useless, compounding problems, including care of patients already in it. If a disaster is of such a magnitude as to cause this much destruction then another problem arises: how to get outside help???

Most disasters, especially those already mentioned, destroy roads, highways, bridges and streets quite easily. Earthquakes can cause large



Lt. Colonel Joseph T. DePaolo

## SAMPLE ARRANGEMENT FOR "CASF" FUNCTIONS CLASS "B" CASF 300 BEDS

### KEYS:

- HQ/O = Headquarters/Operations
- A = Administration
- T = Triage & Casualty Rcvg
- MTA = Minor Treatment Area
- S/P = Supplies/Pharmacy
- M = Morgue
- D = Dining
- FS = Food Service
- FS/S = Food Storage
- B = Rest Billets
- P = Portajohns
- Z = Temp. Control Tower
- ➔ = Patient Flow

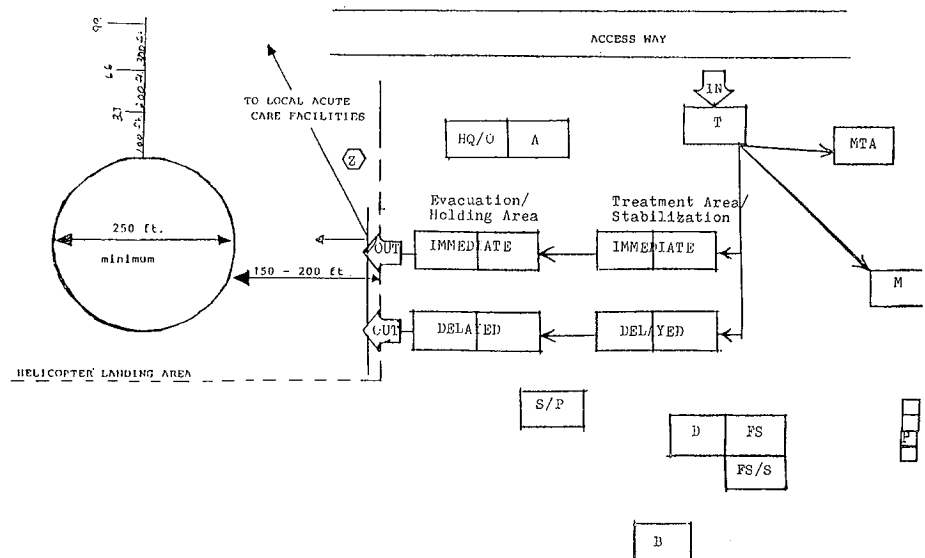


Figure 1.

fissures or landslides. Tornadoes can cover areas with debris that can take days to clear away. Railroads and waterways are very limited to begin with but can be destroyed the same way. This leaves us with only one alternative: the skies above. The only avenue of assistance left to us is by air.

Right after the tremendous October 1989 earthquake in northern California reports were published about General Aviation aircraft and resources that were used to airlift medical supplies, food and personnel into the earthquake-stricken area. This was published in the AOPA (Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association) magazine for December 1989. What the pilots were undertaking, probably unbeknownst to them, was a SARDA (State and Regional Disaster Airlift). This was repeated in the recent 1994 Los Angeles area earthquake.

Actually, SARDA has been around for quite a while. So long as there have been airplanes and pilots,

there has been a willingness to help before, during and after disasters. Just before World War II, pilots and aircraft owners (recognizing the approach of war and wishing to help the war effort) formed the Civil Air Patrol (CAP). There were many instances where General Aviation was grounded and the CAP was called upon to perform many missions. The CAP has survived for many years now as the official (non-combatant) auxiliary of the United States Air Force. It is actually the emergency services organization of General Aviation.

### **A willingness to help before, during and after...**

The total use of all General Aviation resources was recognized during the Cuban missile crisis in 1962, at which time there was also a renewed interest in civil defense and overall national emergency preparedness. Plans were coordinated among the Office of Civil Defense

(OCD), the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and the U.S. Air Force (USAF). In April 1964 the FAA, which has the regulatory powers, published the first advisory circular "State and Regional Defense Airlift Planning." The Office of Civil Defense also published a guide which was "Civil Non-Air Carrier Support for Civil Defense Emergency Operations." The FAA updated its Advisory Circular 00-7B, "State and Regional Disaster Airlift (SARDA) Planning" in August 1987. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) presently has no plans to prepare a "Civil Preparedness Guide" for the use of non-air carrier aircraft to mitigate disasters.

There are many things that can be accomplished by SARDA forces, some of which are: evacuating casualties; airlifting urgently needed medical personnel and supplies; aerial disaster reconnaissance and appraisal; aerial radiological monitoring; performing radio relay assistance; performing "Air-Head" operations; air support for emergency

survival and recovery operations, and search and rescue to name a few. Remember, reconnaissance by air is *faster* and with good visibility likely to be *superior* to surface reconnaissance. Aerial operations are not limited by rubble-strewn traffic lanes, destroyed bridges or localized fires along the travel route.

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### Let's look at this problem for a moment

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Today, if a major disaster were to occur, most communities and states (if the emergency were of such a magnitude as to require a large medical response, with emergency medical facilities, etc.) would call on U.S. military forces (the Army or Air Force or both). These are the *only* groups that possess the capability to provide this service. *But*, let's look at this problem for a moment:

Suppose the military is not available. During the crisis in the Middle East many medical units were deployed overseas. And, even without a crisis most units are staffed only at one-half or less of their manning tables, then filled if necessary by called-up reserves. This takes weeks AND a presidential declaration to accomplish. A BIG problem these days is: who will pay for the military response? Some states have been in litigation for years arguing over who will pay for services when the military did respond. Why can't

we plan for a total *civilian* response instead?? Suppose we could come up with a plan whereby, using General Aviation aircraft, including helicopters, we could air delivery into (and out of) a disaster area a temporary medical unit – a "Civil Aeromedical Staging Facility (CASF)." How many communities in distress would call for one IF they knew one was available? How many lives could be saved?

As a matter of fact, after three years of research, based on a "Concept," a plan has been developed that would air-deliver a Civil Aeromedical Staging Facility, if needed. This operational plan could be classified as part of SARDA planning and entitled "*DISASTER CIRCUS*" because of the tents under which it would operate and its air mobility.

SARDA provides us with the aircraft, air crews and needed resources for transportation. Medical personnel can come from any medical organization, association, medical service unit or EMS organization capable of providing numbers of trained medical personnel for a day or two at a time. The Civil Air Patrol, which is an integral part of any SARDA plan, can provide aircraft, air crews, support bases, mission coordinators and communications. The equipment needed (all must be air transportable) can be obtained from many sources: surplus military,

donations by volunteer organizations or outright purchase, etc. Developed for the plan are 100-, 300-, 600- and 1,000-bed Civil Aeromedical Staging Facilities (CASF) with equipment lists, configurations, set-up and structure schedules. Figure 1 is for a 300-bed CASF, including a power grid for flown-in generators. The plan contains chapters for Introduction, Background, Definitions, Authorizations, Organizations, Situations, Operations, Command, Logistics, Communications, Administration and Training. Also annexes for CASF Guidelines, CASF Configurations, Alert Lists, Medical Supplies and Equipment, Helicopter Requirements and Capabilities – and tents and shelters and staging equipment.

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### Assistance to the people of any community in need

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Such a plan as the "*DISASTER CIRCUS*" would have as its main benefit aid and assistance to the people of any community in need of emergency medical services. It would also provide an effective use of SARDA forces, as well as an effective use of General Aviation and its resources (including airports) during emergencies, and a chance for emergency organizations to work together before, during and after a disaster.

Remember: "Plan ahead. It wasn't raining when Noah built the Ark." □

## Great Britain Civil Defense Also in Trouble?

(Excerpt from paper by A. A. Jackson, Senior Lecturer at University of Dundee, Tayside, Scotland.)

A new set of emergency planning regulations (Home Office 1992b) is currently under consideration. This introduces the concept of *integrated emergency management*, and involves a large shift of responsibility from the upper (county) to the lower (district or borough) tier of local government, in anticipation of the creation of single tier authorities. So, in addition to the abandonment of any national system of civil protection, the new approach will see the disappearance of any concept of regionally based civil protection.

...Recent comments by a former Home Office Civil Defense Adviser, published in the Home Office's own *Civil Protection* publication, reflect the general feeling:

Will an effective civil protection organisation remain?... The regional centres, built at great expense, are to be abandoned.... The remainder of the volunteers is now disappearing. The Royal Observer Corps...has gone. The very effective scientific adviser network has been run down. The siren system...is now to be abandoned, to be replaced by what?...



*The fast-growing U.S. League for Freedom and Democracy (USLFD) takes its roots from the 25-year-old World League for Freedom and Democracy (WLFD). Both conservative organizations actively seek solutions to humanity's problems around the world. Now in America, under the inspired leadership of its chairman, Lieutenant Governor Mike Huckabee of Arkansas and Secretary General W. Bruce Potter of New Jersey, the USLFD spreads its wings to give American patriots a platform for promoting guarantees for peace and prosperity under democratic ideals.*

## **FOCUS ON FREEDOM:**

# **U.S. LEAGUE FOR FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY**

— Walter Murphey

The U.S. League for Freedom and Democracy Board of Governors' executive meeting in Little Rock, Arkansas February 5-6 set the stage in dramatic fashion for the 1994-95 development of its patriotic program and the spread of support from coast-to-coast. Chairman Mike Huckabee (Arkansas Lieutenant Governor) and Secretary General W. Bruce Potter of New Jersey (who

has been planning the USLFD promotional strategy) led the 10-member Board in two 4-hour sessions that explored expansion opportunities and finalized the USLFD charter.

The first USLFD conference will be scheduled for later this year in Washington, DC. Board members present at the Little Rock meeting:

Hon. Mike Huckabee, Chairman  
W. Bruce Potter, Secretary  
General

Dr. Ruyet The Ha (California)  
Commissioner Jean Maurice  
(New Jersey)

Barbara Miller (Arizona)  
Dr. Annamaria Nucci  
(New Jersey)

Roxolana Potter (New Jersey)  
Victor Tsuan, PhD (New Jersey)  
Pierre Xiong (California)  
Walter Murphey (Florida)

several times and produced a prolonged standing ovation at the close of his call for timely corrective action.

For his USLFD guests, it furnished added proof of his dedication to the principles of true democracy.

What the two-day planning session achieved for the USLFD was to put it in a position to proceed with a major organizational effort without delay and to line its sights on the programmed objectives of strengthening the nation's — and the world's — quest for political sanity and economic stability.

The leadership of Mike Huckabee and W. Bruce Potter worked to pick up the reigns of reason and put the USLFD freedom and democracy pilgrimage on the road. □

For information on the U.S. League for Freedom and Democracy contact:

W. Bruce Potter, Secretary  
General, USLFD  
100 Woodland Ave.  
East Orange, NJ 07017

Tel: 201-674-4029  
FAX: 201-673-6972



*W. Bruce Potter, Secretary General of the United States League for Freedom and Democracy (USLFD), left, and Mike Huckabee, Lieutenant Governor of Arkansas and Chairman of the USLFD Board of Governors.*

Plans for hosting the World League for Freedom and Democracy 1995 conference at the United Nations in New York were reviewed.

After a tour of the State Capitol of Arkansas, the group was escorted 45 miles south of Little Rock to Pine Bluff for a regional banquet that featured a moving address by Lt. Governor Huckabee. Huckabee's plea for common-sense approaches to some of the nation's paralyzing problems — especially that of giving hardened criminals "most-favored-citizen" status in prisons, and the inadequacies of today's health care — brought the crowd of 275 guests to its feet

The World League for Freedom and Democracy is descended from the Asian Pacific Anti-Communist League, established in 1954 under the joint sponsorship of President Chiang Kai-shek of the Republic of China, President Syngman Rhee of the Republic of Korea and President Elpidio Quirino of the Republic of the Philippines. In 1967 it broadened its scope and became the World Anti-Communist League, and in 1989 the World League for Freedom and Democracy (WLFD). The WLFD held its 25th General Conference in Berlin, Germany in 1993 with more than 190 delegates from 74 countries in attendance.

*The illusion that the end of the Cold War has removed all threats to peace is here effectively dealt with by retired Marine Brigadier General James D. Hittle. The temptation to water down evidence that adversaries are gearing up for war with new weapons of mass destruction must, in the interests of adequate defense and peace, be overcome. National survival itself demands that we deal realistically with the awesome problem.*

# A THREAT THAT REMAINS

— Brigadier General James D. Hittle, USMC (Ret.)

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**A**re Americans being lulled into a false sense of nuclear security? Judge for yourself.

Within the last few weeks it has been revealed that the Russian Federation's Strategic Rocket Forces

still conduct simulated nuclear attacks on the United States. The nuclear exercise included mobile and silo-based missiles, as well as strategic bombers and nuclear submarines.

But the really scary disclosure was that the Russian nuclear launch system, developed in the 1970s, is capable of launching a massively destructive missile attack on the United States without any human involvement. Such an automatic launch, now known as the "dead hand" system, reinforced well-grounded fears not only for the safety of U.S. citizens but for the very survival of our nation.

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## Attack...without human involvement

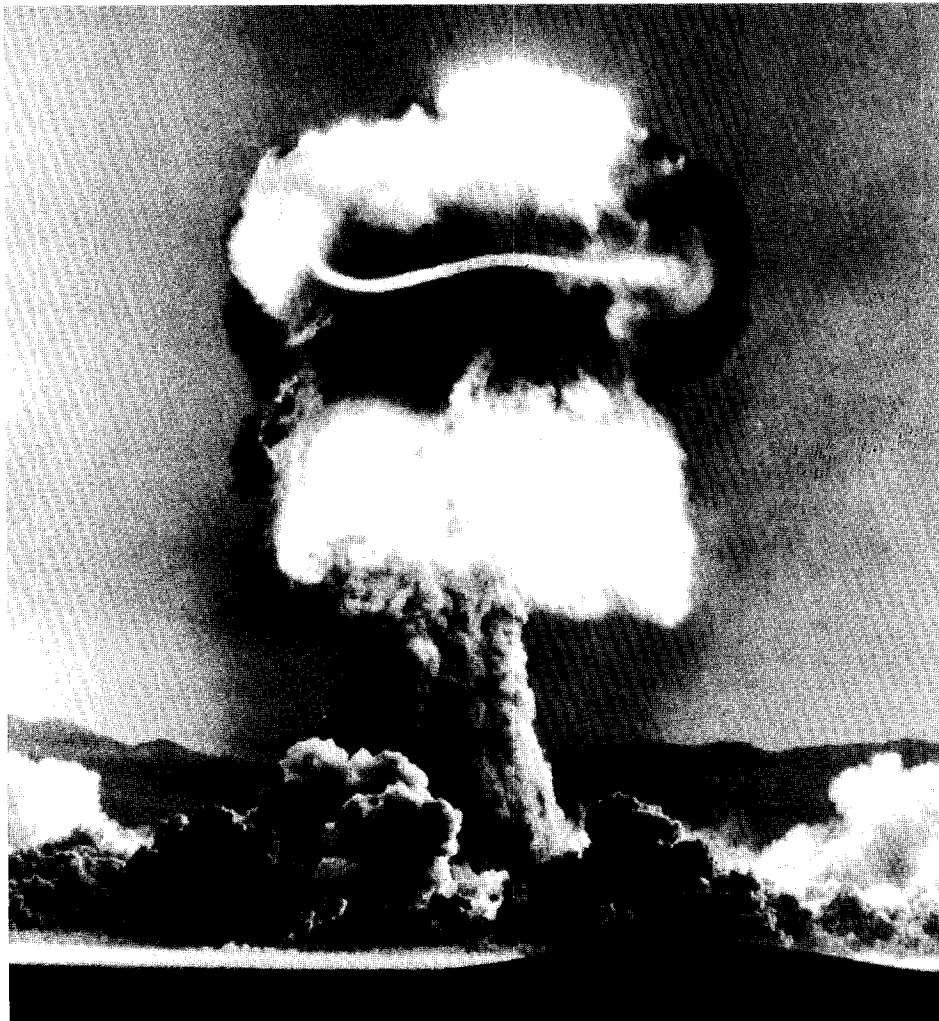
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How many strategic nukes could the "dead hand" automatic launch send zooming our way? According to some reports, perhaps as many as 12,000 — all targeted at the United States. All this comes as a surprise to some U.S. officials, who assumed that such Russian tune-up exercises had ended with the fall of the Soviet Union.

Indeed, Secretary of Defense Les Aspin (*who resigned just as we went to press — Ed.*) recently announced the virtual end of our Strategic Defense Initiative program, offering the comforting opinion that the Russian nuclear missile threat has "receded to the vanishing point."

Some vanishing point! We still aren't sure how many missiles the Russian Federation has.

James R. Woolsey, director of the CIA, has recently stated "our current estimate of the inventory is about 27,000 [warheads] but it could be higher depending on the number of obsolete warheads remaining in storage."



*Fireball of a nuclear test weapon rises as blast wave spreads out. Without SDI and without shelter, an attack on the United States (with weapons now targeted upon it) would kill many millions.*

"Obsolete" of course is a matter of opinion. Even the primitive atomic bombs that hit Hiroshima and Nagasaki were devastating. Today their destruction of Manhattan, Atlanta or Washington, DC would be catastrophic.

And, if that wasn't enough to keep us all up nights, there is the reported detection by U.S. intelligence that Russia is still producing nuclear war-head material and assembling nuclear missiles. Also, according to Victor N. Michailov, head of Russia's Ministry of Atomic Energy, the current Russian inventory of bomb-grade uranium is more than 1,200 metric tons. That's enough to make almost 75,000 of the Hiroshima-type bombs. The Russian inventory of this weapons-grade uranium, according to Mr. Michailov, is larger than the combined existing totals of the United States, China, France and Great Britain.

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### **[Russia's] political instability**

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Whatever else the Russian Federation is, its political instability is the root of worries in the United States and many other nations. High among these worries is the possibility of an accidental nuclear launch from Russia.

Apparently the Clinton administration isn't concerned about such a possibility. Though the White House and the office of the secretary of defense aren't concerned, the facts do not support such whistling in the dark. On 21 February 1990, *Pravda* carried an interview with Russian Col. Gen. S. G. Kochemasov in which the officer revealed that a Russian nuclear-armed missile had been "accidentally launched" during maintenance.

Luckily the missile's engine misfired and the missile crashed a short distance from the launch site. But what if the missile engine hadn't misfired? And what if the nuclear missile had roared up into its flight path and headed for Washington, DC?

The cold fact is that there wasn't then – and there *still* isn't – anything that we as a nation could do to stop that missile and the resulting carnage.

If such a near tragedy could happen once, it could happen again. It's now over four years since that lucky

misfire of an accidentally launched nuclear missile and the United States still doesn't have any means of stopping or shooting down a missile, Russian or otherwise, that is headed for a U.S. target.

Sven Kraemer, a former National Security Council weapons expert, has said that Russia's nuclear weapons "constitute a superpower arsenal capable of destroying the United States in a matter of minutes." He added that the political and civil wars in the former Soviet Union could place these nukes "into aggressive or erratic hands almost overnight."

But the Russian threat is only part of our nuclear defense problem. By 2000, as many as 20 countries may be able to produce ballistic missiles. Of those, about eight could have the ability to produce nukes.

In the teeth of all this evidence, the Clinton administration isn't worried about enemy missiles hitting this

country. Former Defense Secretary Les Aspin has proposed cutting \$22.9 billion from the Bush administration's \$40.9 billion proposal for missile defense over five years, and missile defense funds from \$17.7 billion to \$3 billion.

A comparison: According to Douglas MacKinnon, former staffer at the Pentagon's Strategic Defense Initiative Organization (SDIO, now renamed BMDO), the American people spend about \$43 billion per year on soft drinks. This makes the \$3 billion spent on strategic nuclear defense over five years shrink to insignificance.

Should the day ever come that nukes are headed our way, U.S. citizens will have to defend themselves by throwing empty soda bottles at the incoming missiles. □

(The above article appeared in the January 1994 issue of *The Shield* published by High Frontier.)



*The landscape of Hiroshima's ground zero gives an idea of the obliterating force of a nuclear weapon. A nuclear attack upon an undefended U.S.A. would produce similar scenes coast-to-coast.*

# TOO GOOD TO FILE

## TELLER TO DC HEARING: "FAST PLANS" REQUIRED

[Excerpt from a story reprinted from the States News Service by the *National Security Report* on a Washington DC forum sponsored by the House Republican Research Committee in cooperation with the American Security Council.]

...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.

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### ...Past ideas prompted U.S. presidents to action

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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.

Rep. Dana Rohrabacher (R-CA) participated in the hearing and said Teller has been "one of my heroes for a number of years. With Ronald Reagan and SDI, I believe he helped break the will of Soviet bosses in the Kremlin." Rep. Steven Schiff (R-NM) also attended the Forum and said afterward, "Dr. Teller has the kind of vision we need, though everything he says might not be possible."

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.

With a measured delivery that begged attention, Teller whetted the appetites of conservative hawks with sweeping images of what could be

possible – if only the research were funded. "I don't want to make big plans, I want to make fast plans before this opportunity to improve the world situation ends," Teller told them....

– *National Security Report*,  
American Security Council  
Foundation/ASC, Boston, VA  
27713.



## "RUSSIA NEEDS A CIVIL DEFENSE ORGANIZATION"

[From a statement by Russian civil defense official Mr. Tkachev.]

It is evident that a vast and complex country like Russia needs a civil defense organization. Developed industries create a high incidence of industrial and transportation accidents and catastrophes. The enormous territory of Russia, spread over different climatic areas, is exposed to practically all known natural disasters. Not far from the borders of Russia there are several local armed conflicts. We also cannot ignore the possibility of large-scale armed clashes despite improvements in international relations. All this dictates the necessity to have an effective civil defense system capable of helping people and avoiding emergency situations, accidents, natural and ecological disasters, armed conflicts.

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### Cannot ignore the possibility of large-scale armed clashes

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In order to solve problems of disaster management at the level of State policy and avoid duplication in work the Russian Government decided to create the Russian System of Disaster Management. The Civil Defense of the Russian Federation is one of the main elements of this system. At the top of this system is the State Committee of the Russian Federation for Civil Defense, Emergencies and Elimination of consequences of Natural Disasters.

– *International civil defense journal*,  
International Civil Defense  
Organization, Chemin de Surville  
10-12, CH-1213 Petit Lancy,  
(Genève), Switzerland.

## BRITAIN GIVING "BUM'S RUSH" TO CIVIL DEFENSE ? ? ? ? ?

(Opening of address by Eric E. Alley, President of The Institute of Civil Defense and Disaster Studies, United Kingdom.)

This past year has seen the final demolition of Civil Defense or, as many of us know it, Civil Protection, Disaster Management, call it what you will. A process started by the Labor Government in 1968, has finally been completed by a Conservative Government almost exactly 25 years later. We are told to plan for "Integrated Emergency Management" – more like "Disintegrated Emergency Management" in my view.

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**"The state of emergency  
preparedness in a country is  
a function of the degree of  
commitment felt by the  
government to the protection  
of it's people."**

---

I will not bore you by repeating what I have said at length in "Civil Protection" and elsewhere. I would just like to give you this proposition: "The state of emergency preparedness in a country is a function of the degree of commitment felt by the government to the protection of it's people." Note that I speak of "emergency preparedness" and not simply of "disaster preparedness." I do so quite deliberately because the word "disaster" in the minds of many people implies only an event caused by natural phenomena. It leads people to suppose that disaster preparedness is concerned only with earthquakes and hurricanes and things of that kind, and thus to arrive rapidly at the conclusion that "this country is not disaster prone" – the "it can't happen to us" syndrome, simply because those events are not commonly experienced. Then they go on, of course, to say that therefore there is no need to establish any form of preparedness organisation – a deduction which is as dangerous as it is erroneous....

Not long ago a major survey was undertaken by the UN to examine

the response of the system to emergencies caused by war, civil strife and other non-natural events. The report remarked on the confusion which almost always followed the event until the authorities were able to set up a suitable emergency organisation....

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**...Therefore there is no need to establish any form of preparedness organisation – a deduction which is as dangerous as it is erroneous....**

---

False logic and complacency had once again taken their toll, and exacted their price on unnecessary human suffering. When emergencies are in question no one can responsibly ask: "Why worry? It can't happen here." If that question is asked, the answer has to be: "Don't worry, it will!!!!!"

– *Emergency*, Brodies Publishing, Ltd., 11-13 Victoria St., Liverpool L2 5QQ, United Kingdom.

#### **UNIVERSITY OF YORK OFFERS POST-WAR RECOVERY COURSE**

Despite the fact that since the end of WW2 more than 320 wars have taken place all over the world claiming millions of lives and devastating entire landscapes, towns and cities, the issue of reconstruction following war has been largely ignored by international academic institutions.

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#### **Since end of WW2 more than 320 wars**

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Over the years, the lack of awareness of the different dimensions of wars and their damaging consequences, as well as the dilemmas involved in the reconstruction, have prolonged, in a number of cases, the suffering of communities and have adversely affected the quality of the rebuilt environment.

The gap is beginning to be recognized, and a number of serious attempts have been made by Governments and NGO's to better

understand the issue of reconstruction after war. The Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies (IoAAS) is leading a worldwide initiative through the founding of its *Post-war Development Unit* (PRDU).

The establishment of the PRDU at the University of York aims to fulfill a growing demand for *trained professionals in the reconstruction of settlements devastated by war...*

– Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies, University of York, The King's Manor, York, YO1 2EP United Kingdom.

#### **UKRAINE NUCLEAR WEAPONS...**

*by Ambassador Ralph Earle II*

...With the collapse of the Soviet Union, Ukraine emerged in phoenix-like fashion as the third largest nuclear power in the world. There are currently more nuclear weapons on Ukrainian territory than exist in the nuclear arsenals of Britain, France and China combined. As Ukraine seeks its footing as a newly independent state, some of its leaders argue that they are legitimate "owners" of the nuclear weapons on their soil. This is a nuclear version of the flawed adage that "possession is nine-tenths of the law." Some parliamentarians in the Ukrainian Rada have argued that "only idiots" would give up their weapons....

– The Nuclear Age Resource Center, *Update*.

#### **COLD WAR COMFORT???**

While the West rejoices at the collapse of the central Soviet government, the immense military machine of long-and-short-range nuclear missiles and submarines is the greatest threat to world peace since the Cuban Missile Crisis.

*Who will have control of these 30,000-plus weapons of mass destruction? An unaccountable military? Yeltsin? The breakaway republics? Freelance terrorists? Or will they just be sold to the highest bidder in the Middle East?*

Each of these have their own dangers. For example, the Muslim republics of Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, and

Uzbekistan have all been approached by Iran to supply it with ex-Soviet nuclear weapons. The rulers of these ex-Soviet republics know that if they do not do what Iran wants, then they will be swept from power by Iran-inspired Islamic revolutionaries....

And, as our inside sources have been the first to point out, radical Islam is now being armed with nuclear technology by China, and is now negotiating to buy ex-Soviet nuclear weapons and scientists. There are 1.7 million skilled ex-Soviet weapons technologists now for hire. The top Russian atomic specialists earn just \$9.00 a month – Gaddafi is offering them \$10,000 a month to make nuclear bombs for Libya.

– *INTELLIGENCE DIGEST* – United Kingdom. U.S. Subscription Office – 1815 W 213th St., Suite 210, Torrance, CA 90501 (Tel: 1-800-237-8400, Ext. 68)

#### **NEW SDI DEFENDS ABROAD – NOT USA**

...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 of 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.

– *Newswatch* (new name: *The Shield*), High Frontier, 2800 Shirlington Road, (Suite 405A), Arlington, VA 22206.

## SOUTHERN GOVERNORS SIGN REGIONAL EMERGENCY COMPACT

On August 18, 1993 the governors of 17 southeastern states and two U.S. territories signed a mutual aid agreement called the "Southern Regional Emergency Management Compact." States signing the agreement were Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia. Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands governors also signed. Portions of the compact are quoted below:

### ARTICLE I – PURPOSE AND AUTHORITIES

This compact is made and entered into by and between the participating member states of the Southern Governors' Association which enact this compact, herein after called party states.

The purpose of this compact is to provide for mutual assistance between the states entering into this compact in managing any emergency/disaster that is duly declared by the governor of the affected state(s), whether arising from natural disaster, technological hazard, man-made disaster, civil emergency aspects of resource shortages, community disorders, insurgency, or enemy attack.

This compact shall also provide for mutual cooperation in emergency-related exercises, testing, or other training activities using equipment and personnel simulating performance of any aspect of the giving and receiving of aid by party states or subdivisions of party states during emergencies, such actions occurring outside actual declared emergency periods. Mutual assistance in this compact may include the use of the states' National Guard forces, either in accordance with the *National Guard Mutual Assistance Compact* or by mutual agreement between states.

A listing of statutory authorities of the party states to enact this compact is attached.

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### ...Community disorders, insurgency, or enemy attack.

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### ARTICLE II – GENERAL IMPLEMENTATION

Each party state entering into this compact recognizes many emergencies transcend political jurisdictional boundaries and that intergovernmental coordination is essential in managing these and other emergencies under this compact. Each state further recognizes that there will be emergencies which require immediate access and present procedures to apply outside resources to make a prompt and effective response to such an emergency. This is because few, if any, individual states have all the resources they may need in all types of emergencies or the capability of delivering resources to areas where emergencies exist.

The prompt, full, and effective utilization of resources of the participating states, including any resources on hand or available from the Federal Government or any other source, that are essential to the safety, care, and welfare of the people in the event of any emergency/disaster declared by a party state, shall be the underlying principle on which all articles of this compact shall be understood....

### ARTICLE III – PARTY STATE RESPONSIBILITIES

It shall be the responsibility of each party state to formulate procedural plans and programs for interstate cooperation in the performance of the responsibilities listed in this article. In formulating such plans, and in carrying them out, the party states, insofar as practical, shall:

- a. Review individual state hazards analyses and, to the extent reasonably possible, determine all those potential emergencies the party states might jointly suffer whether due to natural disaster, technological hazard, man-made disaster, emergency aspects of resource shortages, civil disorders, insurgency, or enemy attack....

Following Article III are nine other articles which provide the framework for the compact. The fact that "enemy attack" is included as a disaster requiring coordinated action is significant. It indicates that preparedness for the worst possible disaster is given serious consideration – a lesson for all other echelons of government.

## LETTERS

Wayland Fire Department  
Wayland, MA

TACDA Alert Editor Helen Baker

Dear Helen:

I read your recent editorial in "The TACDA Alert" on tougher building codes with interest, and I could not agree with you more. Building codes in this country are inadequate and need some serious revision. However, one point I would like to clarify is the subject of making a building "fireproof."

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### Building codes...are inadequate

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Generally speaking, in masonry construction, it is not the building that burns but the contents, and given the liberal use of plastics in our homes, fires burn hotter and more intense and may burn hot enough to weaken block construction to the point of collapse.

The only solution to preventing fires in any type of building, whether residential, commercial or industrial, is to install an approved fire sprinkler system.

Sincerely,  
Michael T. Murphy  
Chief of Department

\*

Chief Michael T. Murphy

Dear Chief Murphy:

Thank you very much for your letter emphasizing the importance of sprinkler systems. And we agree that this point deserves the accent you give it.

We assume you would also recommend smoke detectors and making building contents as fire-resistant as practical.

In published pictures we noted that some masonry buildings in the recent California fires remained standing amongst the rubble. Perhaps they had sprinkler systems also?

In any case, continued praise is due firefighting pros such as yourself. We need you more and more.

Sincerely,  
Helen Baker  
TACDA Alert Editor



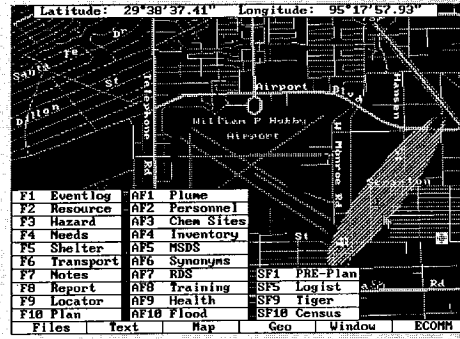
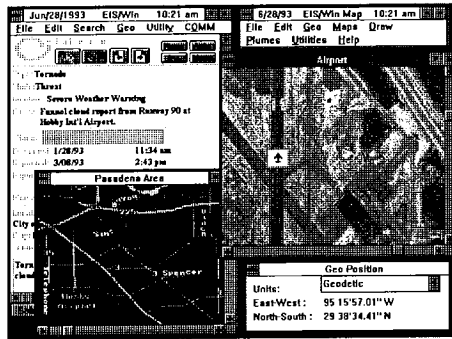
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# REVIEWS

*CRUSADE, THE UNTOLD STORY OF THE PERSIAN GULF WAR*, by Rick Atkinson. Published by Houghton Mifflin Company, New York 1993. 114 references, index, battle maps, illustrations. 499 footnotes. 575 pages. Price: \$24.95.

— Reviewed by Edwin N. York.

Atkinson's book on the Persian Gulf War combines the best of two types of reporting. It is an historical masterpiece based on over 500 interviews, hundreds of documents and numerous trips to the area. And it is also a superb wartime adventure action thriller.

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## Important events of the war

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From the historical viewpoint Atkinson traces the important events of the war from the Iraqi buildup following cessation of the Iraqi-Iran conflict until the final surrender in the Gulf War. Details are given of significant troop movements, of supply buildups, of the many plans and alternate plans, how the battle strategy evolved and how the air war and ground war were conducted. At the same time he gives a suspenseful personal look at the human drama of front line troops, unit commanders, air crews, prisoners of war, field commanders, military and civilian superiors in the U.S. and military and political leaders of the several national contingents. He does this through a series of sketches that bring out the personalities of selected participants as they struggle with the challenges and frustrations of assembling, training and directing the most technically sophisticated military force ever fielded. The sketches follow the chronology of the conflict from its prelude through the tough decision to deploy military forces, the building of the coalition, the frantic troop and supply buildup, hammering out of battle plans, assignments of missions and the final commitment to the air and ground battles.

Atkinson gives high praise to the dedication and valor of all who fought. Personal experiences of bomber crews, fighter pilots, air rescue teams, forward observers, tank crews, company commanders,

armored ground troops, artillery crews, battleship crews and numerous supply and support personnel convey the fatigue, stress, excitement and confusion of the battles. He also gives strong praise to President Bush and his advisors in Washington for their firmness and for providing more of everything than the field commanders requested. He is less kind to the field commanders who bickered over assignments and responsibilities. General Schwarzkopf rules more by terror than by consent. According to Atkinson, at one time or another he threatened to fire at least half his subordinate commanders. Staff members found it very difficult to present alternate plans and options.

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## Strong praise to President Bush

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Performance at lower levels was superb. The determination of the U.S. military, especially the Army, to overcome the Vietnam disgrace paid off tremendously. Once the battles began the superiority of U.S. forces was obvious. Despite this overall superiority there were several failures. Estimates of Iraqi capabilities were greatly overstated. Early claims of bombing effectiveness were optimistic. Too many targets were misidentified. There were too many casualties from friendly fire (nearly 25% of the total). There was never any success at finding mobile SCUD launchers.

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## Too many casualties from friendly fire

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The Patriot missile, which was developed to attack low-altitude aircraft — and then hastily fitted with new software to permit high-altitude missile intercept — did little to reduce damage by SCUD attack. It did, however, provide enough political leverage to Israeli officials to permit them to resist public pressure for Israeli air attacks. This was crucial for maintaining the political solution.

The postwar environment was largely a disappointment. Saddam Hussein remained in power and conducted ruthless campaigns against dissident Kurds in the north of Iraq

and Shiites in the south. Much of the Republican Guard, the most capable part of the Iraqi army, remained intact. Most of the war damage fell on Iraqi citizens, not on leadership. An finally, the "New World Order" slogan proved to be only a dream.

The announced goals of the war were achieved. Kuwait was liberated. The Iraqi military was defeated. The U.S. military can be justly proud of its performance. The unspoken wishes for stability and peace remain elusive.

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*THE ACCESS GUIDE TO ETHNIC CONFLICTS IN EUROPE AND THE FORMER SOVIET UNION*. Published by ACCESS, 1511 K Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20005-1401. Edited by Bruce Seymore II, 156 pages, 1994, \$19.95.

— Reviewed by Edythe Robinson.

As the title indicates, this sourcebook is intended as a guide and reference point through the maze of ethnic conflicts of the area covered. Although it is admittedly incomplete, given the rapid changes being made in these areas, assistance given the serious reader/researcher is invaluable.

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## A handy, desktop reference

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As a primary reference guide this publication divides information into areas of suggested reading, both general and by area. Major ethnic conflicts are listed and profiled briefly but concisely. Information includes the participants, location, population, leadership, goals, and histories as they were known in the summer of 1993. In addition the reader will find information on a variety of documents, agreements, contacts and resources.

Although the information contained in this sourcebook is necessarily generalized, and events will require constant revision, it is, as it intends to be, "a handy desktop reference for specialists and professionals...in the field, as well as an entry point to the complexities of contemporary modern ethnic conflicts for non-specialists."

*EMERGENCY CARE* (Sixth Edition) by Harvey D. Grant, Robert H. Murray, Jr., J. David Bergeron. Medical Advisor: Edward T. Dickinson, M.D. Published by Brady, a Prentice Hall Division, 113 Sylvan Ave., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey 07632. 820 pages. 1994. Softback. Price: \$34.00.

– Reviewed by Max Klinghoffer, M.D.

This comprehensive book is the "INSTRUCTOR'S EDITION." It encompasses so much on the subject of emergency care that it may serve as a teaching manual and as an excellent review for any individual in the field of emergency care.

To describe the area covered by this book, it is perhaps more simple to just list the headings by chapter and section:

*The Emergency Medical Technician.* This includes training and responsibilities, the laws, equipment and infections control. (One of the few criticisms of this book is found here: it is this reviewer's opinion that the risks from AIDS are understated.)

*The Human Body*  
*Patient Assessment*  
*Basic Life Support*  
*Trauma*  
*Medical Emergencies*  
*Pediatrics and Childbirth*  
*Environmental Emergencies*  
*Rescue*

Illustrations are in color and are well done with text. One of the illustrations – on page 605 – is a front-and-back picture of METTAG, the international field triage tag marketed by the *Journal of Civil Defense*. There are practical examples of emergency situations in order that the trainee may be tested (and test himself) for response to these conditions.

If there were one other criticism to be offered, it would be the almost universal criticism of the emergency literature of today: While this book does include information on ionizing radiation, it is limited. Nor is there a comprehensive portion on biological and chemical weapons. Too many emergency books of today seem to follow the primrose path of a failed government, to ignore the dangers of terrorism and/or war.

*ARMED CAMERAS, THE AMERICAN MILITARY PHOTOGRAPHERS OF WORLD WAR II* by Peter Maslowski. Published by The Free Press, New York, 1993, 412 pages, \$29.95.

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

This book fills a need since the war photographers of World War II are largely unsung heroes, though they did some excellent work and incurred the dangers and hardships of the combat forces. (The photographer of the American Civil War, Matthew Brady, is far better known.) "Often," points out author Maslowski, "they were among the first to enter battles, and they were invariably in the front ranks as Allied forces liberated villages from Nazi and Japanese occupation. In the most dangerous places and under the heaviest fire, they dared to record history's most memorable images."

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#### **A Valuable Book – Yet an Opportunity Missed**

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"Military photographers were responding to a triple imperative. Their commanders needed accurate and detailed pictures in order to design effective military tactics and strategy. Striking photographs and newsreels were also crucial in bolstering homefront morale – they showed what American boys were experiencing and why civilian help in the war effort was essential. Finally, combat cameramen profoundly understood that they were compiling a historical record of this global war, and they used their artistic flair and their technical expertise to take the best possible pictures for posterity."

There is no doubt that many photographers took great risks, and as a result photographers suffered relatively high casualties, often higher than that of the infantry. "Don Morrow and some of his photographic colleagues in Italy were tired of frontline troops derisively teasing them about being 'rear-echelon men,' so they did a little checking. Line infantry units normally had about 10 per cent casualties, they learned, but photographers took 25 per cent casualties."

Photographers wanted to tell the whole truth, but were severely restricted and censored in regard to which of their photographs, won through blood and sweat, could be published. In a memorandum entitled "Release of Pictures," President Roosevelt himself declared, "It is not desired that horror pictures should be released." This was interpreted by censorship in the field so severely that reality itself could not help but be distorted. "Out of concern for family and friends," writes Maslowski, "and for the overall impact on homefront morale, photos during the war's last two years were never completely honest." A strange war indeed, in which death and injury so seldom seem to occur, and then only in a most decorous fashion.

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#### **"It is not desired that horror pictures should be released."**

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However there is one odd thing about the book: the few photographs shown in the book are small in size, with several to a page, pictures themselves having a very minor role in the book. But for all good artists of any kind, what is most important and most interesting is their work. With Mozart and Beethoven, for example, their music is far more important and interesting than details of their lives. Similarly with photographers. There was a great opportunity missed with the publication of this book: that a portfolio, in full page size, of the very best photographs of World War II was not included. After all, the book tells us that the photographers "...dared to record history's most memorable images."

*NUCLEAR WEAPONS: PRINCIPLES, EFFECTS AND SURVIVABILITY*, by Charles S. Grace R.M.C.S. Published by Brassey's, 165 Great Dover St. (1st floor), London SE1 4YA, United Kingdom. 146 pages. 1994. Price: 25 British pounds – hardback; 15 British pounds – paperback. USA orders: Macmillan Publishing Company, Front and Brown Streets, Riverside, NJ 08075.

– Reviewed by Ed York.

# REVIEWS (Cont.)

The author states the material for this book was assembled from instruction materials used during many years of teaching at the Royal Military College of Science, Shrivenham, U.K. The result is an excellent text book for the first survey course in a study of nuclear weapons and their effects. It briefly covers the entire field of nuclear weapons fundamentals, weapons effect and protective measures. While the technical level is elementary, it is clearly written and explains complex phenomena in everyday language. The scope is broad enough to address all the topics important to understanding nuclear weapons effects and survival methods. The emphasis is on military actions and military equipment, but the information is useful for anyone interested in learning about the environments produced by nuclear detonations and about the practical methods available for protection.

The nine chapters are arranged logically. The material flows naturally from fundamental principles to applications. Topics include design principles, air blast, thermal radiation, early nuclear radiation, radioactive fallout, effects on radio propagation and electromagnetic pulse (EMP). One of the most useful chapters is on EMP, which deals with the phenomena probably least known to the general public. It is also the most far-reaching effect. A single high altitude nuclear burst could damage electronic equipment for a radius of 500 to 1,000 miles or more. The discussion includes a description of how EMP is generated by gamma rays interacting with air molecules, and how the short (less than one microsecond) intense pulse damages sensitive electronics. There is a description of shielded enclosures and surge protection devices that can protect against EMP.

The book concludes with descriptions of some of the devices (shock tubes, blast tunnels, arc lamps, neutron and gamma sources and EMP simulators) used to test equipment in simulated threat environments. There is also a bibliography, a quite useful glossary of technical terms, and an index.

*EMERGENCY SERVICES SOURCEBOOK* (Third Edition). Published by Specialized Publication Services, Inc., Madison Square Station, P.O. Box # 1915, New York, N.Y. 10159-1915. Two volumes, 1212 pages total. clothbound. Price: \$119.90. 1994.

— Reviewed by Kevin Kilpatrick.

In emergency planning, in drawing up guidelines, in organizing a credible response to disaster, in gaining the skills necessary to handle successfully the ravages of wind, water, fire, earthquake and other dangers that repeatedly threaten and maul mankind and disrupt normal services, the man or woman or team responsible for reacting successfully to them needs above all guidance on where to go for help and how to tie a credible emergency response together.

No better guidance can be found for the needed references than the third edition of *Emergency Services Sourcebook*.

The two volumes are divided into eight parts as follows:

- Training and Academic Programs
- Associations and Information Centers
- Government Agencies
- Books
- Audiovisuals
- Periodicals
- Computer Software
- Abbreviations

The new 1994 edition — the third — has been expanded to more than double previous editions.

The *Emergency Services Sourcebook* fills a need in any office responsible for reacting to accidents, disasters and other emergencies.

The book does, however, reflect the neglect of hard-core civil defense (preparedness measures for possible attack by missiles zeroed in on the United States) that is demonstrated by government.

In view of the book's dedication to realism perhaps it can be anticipated that the fourth edition will examine the arguments for and against civil defense and SDI. The High Frontier video "One Incoming" would be a good one to list as a valid demonstration of this hazard. A real convincer.

*LEGITIMATE USE OF MILITARY FORCE AGAINST STATE-SPONSORED INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM*, by Lt. Colonel Richard J. Erickson (USAF). Published by Air University Press. Order stock number 008-070-00631-6 and send check, money order, or VISA/MasterCard number and expiration date to Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15220-7954. Paperback. 257 pages. \$10.

For a comprehensive, clear and compelling analysis of the fast-growing problem of terrorism and calculated responses to it readers could do no better than to open this 1989 book. It's an adventure that the serious student will find rewarding — let's say even "educational." The first part of the Foreword by Air Force Major General Robert W. Norris sets the stage for the book's challenges. He writes:

A military response has been a viable option for combating international terrorism in the past and it will continue to be an option in the future. Possible military actions range from rescuing hostages to neutralizing terrorist camps and making direct strikes against targets verified as the infrastructure for state-sponsored training and support complexes of terrorist groups.

The military response is part of a larger strategy that seeks to maximize the risk of punishment for terrorists and their sponsors and supporters while minimizing their potential rewards. In this context military action must be consistent with international law. If states decide that all means are justified, then those acting to preserve the rule of law in the face of the terrorist threat will become indistinguishable from the evil they seek to undo.

Author Richard J. Erickson, a Lieutenant Colonel in the U.S. Air Force and an attorney with wide experience in military law and in the field of higher education, first defines in depth the threat of terrorism, then goes into its anatomy and the means for dealing with its many problems.

With terrorism now active in our civilization and promising to develop even more dangerously it is refreshing to see a book that takes the "bull by the horns" and provides analyses and effective ways to deal with its problems and consequences.

# EXPOPROTECTION

15th International Exhibition of Protection, Security and Safety

**NOVEMBER 15th to 18th 1994**

**Parc des Expositions – Paris – Le Bourget – FRANCE**

For further information contact: **BLenheim CONSTRUCTION**  
22-24 Rue du Président Wilson  
92532 LEVALLOIS PERRET Cedex FRANCE

Full-page announcements of EXPOPROTECTION 1994 will appear in the Summer and Fall issues of the *Journal of Civil Defense*.

The current fuss over exposures to low levels of radiation – levels not given – makes the reprinting of Dr. Edward Teller's story on comparative radiation levels of interest.

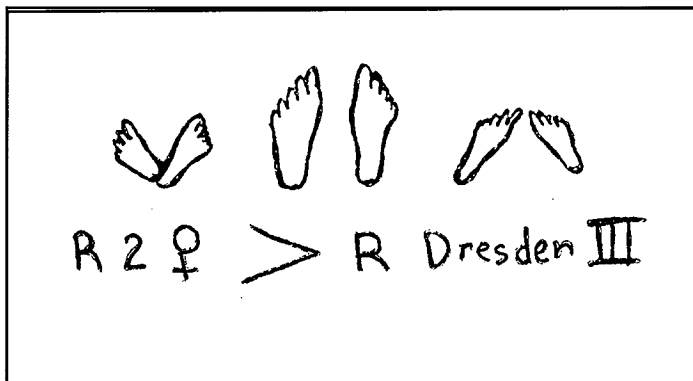
(February 1976)

## REACTORS...AND GIRLS

We present the following excerpt of a talk by Edward Teller at Hillsdale College, Michigan:

Now let me talk about these reactors a little more. Even if I do that I will not manage to exhaust the criticisms of nuclear reactors. One of the criticisms is that nuclear reactors emit radiation even in their normal operation, and that this radiation may endanger people. I have a colleague, Dr. Tamplin, who appeared at a hearing of the Dresden III reactor and objected to the Dresden III reactor because it emits radioactivity in normal operation. A young employee of the AEC who was present at the hearing asked Dr. Tamplin, "From what do you get more radiation, from leaning up against the outside of this reactor, as close as you can get, for a full year, or from your habit of sleeping each night with your wife?" Dr. Tamplin did not seem to understand. So the AEC man explained. "I am not trying to imply that your wife is particularly dangerous. But all of us have radioactive potassium in our blood. And you get more radiation from your potassium than you get from the gamma rays that your wife's potassium emits. But you get some from her. Now then, potassium is well shielded; so is the radioactivity of this reactor. Just for comparison, from which do you get more radiation?"

Dr. Tamplin still couldn't answer, so this AEC man went back to Washington and wrote a memorandum, and forgot to classify it, and I got a copy. This memorandum said, "I have made the calculation, and you get more radiation from the Dresden III reactor than you get from your wife. Therefore, I am not going to suggest to the AEC that twin beds should become obligatory for all married couples. But from the point of view of radiation hazard, I must warn you against the habit of sleeping each night with two girls, because then you get a little more radiation than from the Dresden III."



# CIVIL DEFENSE EMERGENCY SERVICES LISTINGS

The following listings are prepared as a service to *Journal of Civil Defense* readers. They will be developed further and republished at appropriate intervals. The listing of a company implies no judgment or rating of that company.

## SHELTERS

American Temporary Housing Corporation

Dome Shelter Company  
1545 Wilshire Blvd.  
Los Angeles, CA 90017  
213-483-8300 FAX: 213-483-2748

Marcel M. Barbier, Inc.  
Homes Designed as Fallout Shelters  
P.O. Box 2905  
Reston, VA 22090  
Phone or FAX: 703-860-1275

Davis Caves Construction  
P.O. Box 9  
Armington, IL 61721  
309-392-2574 FAX: 309-392-2578

Ecological Development Corp.  
Dome Homes/Shelters  
P.O. Box 3300  
Bozeman, MT 59772  
800-729-4131 Free Literature

G.J.B.C. — Steel Shelter Div.  
P.O. Box 1562  
Kerrville, TX 78029-1562

DAVID LOBDELL  
Circular Concrete Block Shelter/  
Flat Reinforced Concrete Floors  
& Ceilings  
P.O. Box 3132  
West Palm Beach, FL 33402  
407-832-6909

LUWA Ltd.  
Defense Products Div.  
4400 East West Hwy., Suite 229  
Bethesda, MD 20814  
301-652-0884 FAX: 301-654-4866

Nuclear Defense Shelters & Equip.  
R.R. #1, Box 725 Hwy. 6  
Many, LA 71449-9716  
318-256-2021 FAX: 318-256-0879

Performance Bldg. Systems  
Earth Systems Shelters  
2053 Main Ave.  
Durango, CO 81301-4658  
303-247-1234 800-247-0090  
FAX: 303-259-6111

Subtech  
138-I Blakes Hill Road  
Northwood, NH 03261  
603-942-7527

Survivor Industries, Inc.  
— Manufacturer  
2551 Azurite Circle  
Newbury Park, CA 91320  
805-498-6062 FAX: 805-499-3708

The Survival Center  
Box 234  
McKenna, WA 98558  
1-800-321-2900

## EMERGENCY FOODS

Alpine Aire-Gourmet Reserves  
P.O. Box 926  
Nevada City, CA 95959  
800-FAB-MEAL  
FAX: 1-916-272-2624

Emergency Essentials, Inc.  
165 South Mountain Way Dr.  
Orem, UT 84058  
1-800-999-1863  
Call for free catalog

Flexpac Foods, Inc.  
2940 Highland Drive  
Cincinnati, OH 45212  
513-841-0777 FAX: 513-841-1168

Food Storage Sales  
Perma Pak Products  
3999 So. Main #S-2  
Salt Lake City, UT 84107  
800-594-8974 FAX: 801-268-4376

Marten's Health & Survival Products, Inc.  
P.O. Box 188140  
Carlsbad, CA 92009  
1-800-824-7361

NITRO-PAK Preparedness Center  
13309 Rosecrans Ave.  
Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670  
1-800-866-4876 FAX: 310-802-2635

Out N Back  
Outdoor Food & Equipment  
P.O. Box 1279  
Provo, UT 84603  
800-533-7415 FAX: 801-377-8639

Phoenix Systems, Inc.  
P.O. Box 3339  
Evergreen, CO 80439  
303-277-0305

Ready Reserve Foods  
1442 S. Gage St.  
San Bernardino, CA 92408  
800-453-2202 FAX: 909-796-2196

Resourceful Foods Co.  
P.O. Box 8100  
Richmond, IN 47374  
1-800-782-7478 FAX: 317-966-6774

Sierra Supply  
P.O. Box 1390  
Durango, CO 81302  
303-259-1822

Simpler Life Emergency Provisions  
P.O. Box 5214  
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745  
800-266-PREP FAX: 818-961-5648

Survival Supply Co.  
P.O. Box 1745  
Shingle Springs, CA 95682  
916-621-3836 FAX: 916-621-0928

Survivor Industries, Inc.  
— Manufacturer  
(See SHELTERS)

The Survival Center  
(See SHELTERS)

## CONSULTANTS

Marcel M. Barbier, Inc.  
(See SHELTERS)

G.J.B.C.  
(See SHELTERS)

David Lobdell  
(See SHELTERS)



Nuclear Defense Shelters & Equip.  
(See SHELTERS)

Subtech  
(See SHELTERS)

Survivor Industries, Inc.  
(See SHELTERS)

The Survival Center  
(See SHELTERS)

Edwin N. York  
P.O. Box 5123  
Kent, WA 98064  
206-630-1090

## **RADIATION DETECTORS**

NITRO-PAK Preparedness Center  
(See EMERGENCY FOODS)

Nuclear Associates/Victoreen  
100 Voice Rd.  
Carle Place, NY 11514-0349  
516-741-6360

Nuclear Defense Shelters & Equip.  
(See SHELTERS)

Phoenix Systems, Inc.  
(See EMERGENCY FOODS)

The Survival Center  
(See SHELTERS)

## **WATER PURIFICATION & STORAGE**

Emergency Essentials, Inc.  
(See EMERGENCY FOODS)

Food Storage Sales  
(See EMERGENCY FOODS)

Katadyn USA, Inc.  
3020 N. Scottsdale Rd.  
Scottsdale, AZ 85251  
602-990-3131 – 800-950-0808

NITRO-PAK Preparedness Center  
(See EMERGENCY FOODS)

Simpler Life Emergency Provisions  
(See EMERGENCY FOODS)

Survival Supply Co.  
(See EMERGENCY FOODS)

Survivor Industries, Inc.  
– Manufacturer  
(See SHELTERS)

The Survival Center  
(See SHELTERS)

## **BLOWERS/FILTERS/ETC.**

Marcel M. Barbier, Inc.  
(See SHELTERS)

Breathing Air Systems  
(Also Compressors)  
8855 E. Broad St.  
Reynoldsburg, OH 43068  
614-864-1235 1-800-937-2479

HEPA Corp.  
3071 E. Coronado St.  
Anaheim, CA 92806-2698  
714-630-5700

LUWA Ltd.  
(See SHELTERS)

Nuclear Defense Shelters & Equip.  
(See SHELTERS)

Out N Back Food & Equipment  
(See EMERGENCY FOODS)

The Survival Center  
(See SHELTERS)

United States Plastic Corp.  
1390 Neubrecht Rd.  
Lima, OH 45801  
419-228-2242 or 1-800-537-9724

## **BLAST DOORS & VALVES**

Marcel M. Barbier, Inc.  
(See SHELTERS)

G.J.B.C.  
(See SHELTERS)

LUWA Ltd.  
(See SHELTERS)

Nuclear Defense Shelter & Equip.  
(See SHELTERS)

The Survival Center  
(See SHELTERS)

## **EMERGENCY WARNING SYSTEMS**

American Signal Corporation  
10245 North Enterprise Drive  
Mequon, WI 53092  
414-238-8000 FAX: 414-238-8008

Community Alert Network (CAN)  
301 Nott St.  
Schenectady, NY 12305  
1-800-992-2331 FAX: 518-382-0675

Com-Ser Laboratories, Inc.  
P.O. Box 1766  
Bradenton, FL 34206  
800-422-1766 NAT'L.

Federal Signal Corp.  
2645 Federal Signal Dr.  
University Park, IL 60466  
800-548-7229 FAX: 708-534-4855

TFT Inc.  
3090 Oakmead Village Dr.  
Santa Clara, CA 95051  
408-727-7272 FAX: 408-727-5942

Whelen Engineering Co., Inc.  
Route 145, Winthrop Rd.  
Chester, CT 06412  
203-526-9504 FAX: 203-526-4078

## **PROTECTIVE CLOTHING**

Nuclear Defense Shelters & Equip.  
(See SHELTERS)

## **SANITATION**

NITRO-PAK Preparedness Center  
(See EMERGENCY FOODS)

Out N Back Food & Equipment  
(See EMERGENCY FOODS)

Preparedness Products  
(See EMERGENCY FOODS)

Simpler Life Emergency Provisions  
(See EMERGENCY FOODS)

The Survival Center  
(See SHELTER)

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

*"Behind the Headlines" appears in over 200 American newspapers. Philip Clarke's career includes 16 years service with the Mutual Broadcasting System in New York and Washington (where his coverage included the Pentagon and space missions). For 6 years he served with Newsweek as General Editor where he handled foreign coverage. His 13 years with the Associated Press included assignments in Rome, Paris, London and Teheran. His career also includes extended assignments in Vietnam, South Africa and the Soviet Union. His articles have frequently appeared in Reader's Digest, The American Legion magazine and other publications. He is now senior editor with America's Future, Inc. for whom he appears frequently as a featured speaker.*

# BEHIND THE HEADLINES

— Philip C. Clarke Commentary  
Program D-112      February 8, 1994

*When it comes to national defense, the United States seems to be suffering from a curious kind of schizophrenia. Even as we are warned of more and more weapons of mass destruction proliferating among hostile terrorist regimes, U.S. policymakers insist on ever deeper cuts in defense spending.*

Philip Clarke reporting BEHIND THE HEADLINES.

"The Cold War is over," proclaimed an item in the New York Times the other day. "The market for fallout shelters is dead." At least the Federal Trade Commission after some 30 years no longer will regulate manufacturers of survival shelters and home radiation-monitoring devices. "They are really obsolete," said Elaine Kolish, assistant director

for the agency's enforcement division.

It was symbolic of developments on a wider front. Also declared passe by Congress and the Administration is the Strategic Defense Initiative, launched in 1983 by then President Reagan to provide a nationwide protective space shield against missile attack. Plans for completion and deployment — on which \$30 billion already have been spent — have been cut short in favor of work on updated versions of the land-based *Patriots*, deployed during the Gulf War to defend against Iraqi SCUDs. Incredibly, some critics oppose the improvement of even these limited-range "theater" defenses, arguing that they must be restricted within the rigid confines of the outdated 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty — a treaty violated long ago by Moscow.

Amid the clear and growing dangers posed by would-be aggressors armed with high-tech weapons, such ambivalence by Washington on national defense policy reflects, at

best, wishful thinking. At worst, it denotes a refusal to face reality. As an example, in its latest report to Congress, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), eliminated all reference to "attack-preparedness," or civil defense.

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## Wishful thinking... a refusal to face reality.

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In seeking to mitigate the misery and destruction of such recurrent natural disasters as hurricanes and last year's Midwest floods and Southern California fires, the House is considering measures to improve the government's preparedness programs. Included are recommendations for more effective flood and fire controls, stronger and less vulnerable housing designs, and a wider and more equitable system of disaster insurance. At the same time, however, a proposal, by Representative Douglas Peterson, the Florida Democrat, calls for a "shift of empha-



Philip C. Clarke

sis (away) from nuclear-attack related activities...."

Taking exception, The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA), a non-partisan, non-profit organization founded 32 years ago to promote peace through preparedness, has addressed an open letter to Rep. Peterson and others in Washington urging that protection against attack remain an important part of the government's "all hazards" program. Noting that the dissolution of the Soviet Union and the supposed end of the Cold War has been followed by growing instability in much of the world, TACDA warned that "nuclear weapons remain zeroed in on the U.S., and today there are new threats to use them.... Experts estimate that over 20 Third World countries soon will have missile-attack capabilities with nuclear, chemical and biological warheads."

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### **Sophisticated underground shelters maintained for federal officials**

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As an additional threat, the TACDA letter pointed to what it called "the warlike attitude of Russian politician Vladimir Zhirinovsky and his ultra-nationalist following their surprisingly powerful showing in last December's elections. Said TACDA: "Brash statements to the effect that Russia should reclaim

Alaska, that nuclear weapons might be used on uncooperative neighbors and that the United States is the "empire of evil, etc., etc., *ad nauseam*, hardly provide the groundwork for peace."

Rather than dwelling on the "delusion" that the Cold War is over, continued TACDA's open letter, Congress and the Administration should afford the American people with at least a small measure of the protection the government provides for its own members and families. This referred to the sophisticated underground shelters maintained for federal officials in West Virginia.

"The Preamble to the Constitution calls for the government 'to provide for the common defense,'" said TACDA. "It is irresponsible to suggest that this constitutional provision not be taken seriously and implemented by our government."

TACDA accompanied its letter with a chart prepared last year by Dr. Conrad V. Chester, chairman of the Emergency Technology Program at Oak Ridge National (Atomic) Laboratory in Tennessee, estimating fatalities among the U.S. population in event of a nuclear attack. Without either the Strategic Defense Initiative or civil defense, Dr. Chester estimated that in a 2,000-megaton attack the U.S. would suffer 165 million fatalities, or some 66% of the population. With a fully deployed SDI and civil defense, however, the Oak Ridge official put the total U.S. fatalities at only 7,000 – and this is an all-out

nuclear attack of 8,000 megatons.

Such talk of nuclear attack and massive fatalities may be dismissed by many Americans as doomsday alarmism. But history has shown that the best, if not only, guarantee of peace in a still dangerous world is preparedness. Switzerland and Sweden provide examples. Even Hitler backed away from attacking them. And speaking of civil defense, President John F. Kennedy once said: "We owe that kind of insurance to our families and to our country."

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### **Best...guarantee of peace ...is preparedness**

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Dr. Edward Teller, often called the "Father of the H-bomb," offers perhaps the most timely warning. Now devoting his genius to efforts for peace, Dr. Teller, a senior fellow at the Hoover Institution at Stanford and a TACDA adviser, sums up America's current predicament thus: "In a dangerous situation, we have taken the most dangerous of courses: We have refused to face our danger." □

Behind the Headlines is produced & distributed by America's Future, Inc., as a service of this non-profit educational organization. For a free copy of this broadcast or more information, please write or call Mr. John Wetzel, c/o America's Future, Inc., P.O. Box 1625, Milford, Pa. 18337, (717) 296-2800.

"By courting false ideas of peace today we frequently render the efforts made to bring about active and passive protection for our population more difficult – sometimes even ridiculous.

"However, it is a fact that here in the heart of our old Europe – and in nearby and distant lands as well – we live in a world of tension, of brutality and of blackmail that is everything but peaceful and reassuring. The best proofs of this are: (1) disarmament conferences, (2) non-aggression pacts, and (3) non-proliferation treaties....

"To misunderstand this menace, to want to minimize it or even steadfastly to deny it while knowing that it exists amounts to evidence of laxity, naivety, foolishness or depravity."

– Hans Mumenthaler, retired Swiss CD Director (*Survive* – March-April 1975)

# UPCOMING

- 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 Jun 6-10 below.
- Apr 13-15 **HAZMED '94 TOUR**, Sheraton Inn Northeast, Philadelphia, PA. Contact: see Jun 8-10 below.
- Apr 25-27 **DISASTER PREPAREDNESS SEMINAR**, EMI, Emmitsburg, MD. Intro and overview of emergency mgmt., case studies, crisis mgmt., more. Contact: see box below.
- Apr 27-29 **HAZMED '94 TOUR**, International Expo Center, Cleveland, TN. Contact: see Jun 8-10 below.
- May 2-5 **ELECTROMAGNETIC ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS (E3) INSPECTION & MAINTENANCE**, EMI, Emmitsburg, MD. Contact: see box below.
- May 5-7 **EMS EXPO '94/IAFC EMS SECTION CONFERENCE**, Nashville Convention Center, Nashville, TN. EMS training and education. Reg. fee: \$100 (1-day) \$220 (3-days). Contact: CMC Registration, EMS Expo, 200 Connecticut Ave., Norwalk, CT 06856-4990.
- 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 15-21 **1994 EMS (Emergency Medical Services) WEEK**, Sponsored by American College of Emergency Physicians and other leading national EMS organizations. Theme – EMS: The Stars of Life.
- 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 18-20 **HAZMED '94 TOUR**, Inland Meeting & Expo Center, Chicago, IL. Contact: see Jun 8-10 below.
- May 22-25 **44TH ILLINOIS FIRE CHIEFS ASSN. ANNUAL CONFERENCE**, Peoria Civic Center, Peoria, IL. Contact: Chief Robert Wilkins at 1/708/615-4240 or Jerry Burke at 1/800/662-0732 or write: IFCA, P.O. Box 7, Skokie, IL 60076.
- 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).
- May 24-27 **4TH WORLD CONFERENCE ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT**, Hamilton Convention Center, Ontario, Canada. Contact: The Canadian Centre for Emergency Preparedness, P.O. Box 2911, Hamilton, Ontario L8N 3R5 (905/546-3911) (FAX: 905/ 546-2340).
- 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, GERMANY. Contact: Interschutz '94, Deutsche Messe AG, Messagelände, D-30521 Hannover, Germany (tele 05 11 89-0).
- Jun 6-10 **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).
- Jun 8-10 **HAZMED '94 TOUR**, George R. Brown Convention Center, Houston, TX. Contact: RMC Medical, 3021 Darnell Rd., Philadelphia, PA 19154-3294 (215/824-1300 or 215/824-4100) (FAX: 215/824-1371).
- Jun 9-12 **INTERNATIONAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE TEAMS CONFERENCE**, Fairview Park Marriott, Falls Church, VA. Sponsored by Intl. Assn. of Fire Chiefs (IAFC). Contact: IAFC Conference Dept., 4025 Fair Ridge Dr., Fairfax, VA 22033-2868 (703/273-0911 X 340) (FAX: 703/273-9363).
- Jun 18-20 **INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC SAFETY EXPO & CONFERENCE**, Dallas Convention Center, Dallas, TX. For law enforcement & security, firefighting & prevention, EMS & Search and Rescue. Contact: Liza Wylie, Show Mgr., 112 Main St., Norwalk, CT 06851 (203/847-9679) (FAX: 203/854-9438).
- Jul 5-29 **MANAGING EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES**, University of Maryland Baltimore County (UMBC) Campus. Sponsored by UMBC, Dept. of Emergency Health Services in cooperation with R Adams Cowley Shock Trauma Ctr., U of MD Medical System. Contact: Dr. Richard Bissell, Dept. of Emer. Health Serv., UMBC, 5401 Wilkens Ave., Baltimore, MD 21228 (410/455-3776) (FAX: 410/455-3045).

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

## ■ EDITORIAL

# THE BIG "Z"

The contents of this Spring issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense* more than usual zero in on the desperate need for preparedness, for an all-out focus on SDI, on civil defense, and on military adequacy. Especially vigorous on these points are – Dr. Max Klinghoffer's lead article "Will There Be a United States?" and Bruno Hostettler's article "Swiss Shelter Policy After the End of the Cold War." And Brigadier General James D. Hittle's centerfold article "A Threat That Remains." And journalist-commentator Philip C. Clarke's wind-up "Behind the Headlines." Plus other input.

But these and other persuasive arguments for defense have too often gone unheard. There is a persistent determination on the part of most Americans (and others as well) to dedicate themselves to effete optimism in judging world threats in spite of compelling evidence that they need to be faced and resolved. There have been more than 320 wars since World War II and 30 now ongoing.

And there is more to be concerned about. Chief among additional worries is the rise in Russia of a fanatical newcomer named Vladimir Zhirinovsky, who aspires to be Russian President, probably will be. The weekly American magazine *Insight* had this to say:

Ever since the party of antireformist Vladimir Zhirinovsky won 22 percent of the vote in Russia's parliamentary elections last December, Western governments have been growing increasingly doubtful about Russia's commitment to move toward a free-market economy.

But the blustering (and *popular!*) Zhirinovksy has done much more than affect the economy. Here are some of his published statements:

"I say it quite plainly: When I come to power, there will be a dictatorship. I will beat the Americans in space. I will surround the planet with our space stations so that they'll be scared of our space weapons. I don't care if they call me a Fascist or a Nazi...."

"I am the Almighty! I am a tyrant! I will follow in Hitler's footsteps."

"We will create new Hiroshimas and Nagasakis. I will not hesitate to deploy atomic weapons."

And so on. Zhirinovsky wants former Russian territories back, including Alaska. He has already influenced some Russian politicians to resign their offices. And he has announced that "if a single bomb falls on Serbia, we will consider that an attack on Russia."

The *McAlvany Intelligence Advisor* newsletter reported in its January 1994 issue:

...It is significant that in the present so-called post-cold war era of peace and disarmament, that the Russians have continued to expand their civil defense, nuclear sheltering and ABM (anti-ballistic missile) facilities in and around their major cities, industrial sites and military bases – right up through the present. WHY? Most of their 12,000-15,000 ICBMs and 45,000 nuclear warheads are still targeted on the U.S. just as when the Soviet Union was an acknowledged enemy of America. WHY? And in spite of 45,000 missiles pointing at America, we have virtually no civil defense, virtually no nuclear sheltering, and zero anti-ballistic missile defenses....

Better we should listen to people like Dr. Klinghoffer, Bruno Hostettler, General Hittle and Journalist Clarke. America might just be worth it. □

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