

Journal of Civil Defense

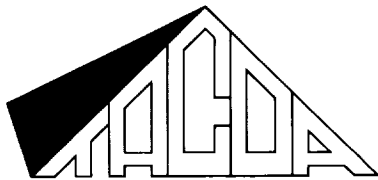


17th ANNUAL TACDA SEMINAR

Orlando Airport Marriott
Orlando, Florida – October 23 - 25

(See story, pages 6-8)

The American Civil Defense Association



TRADEMARK - THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION

Journal of Civil Defense

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Emergency Government and Concerned Citizenry

The American Civil Defense Association

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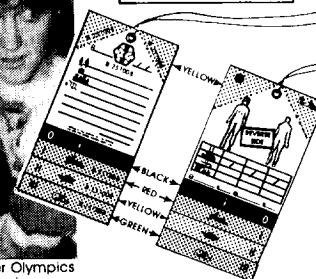
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ON OUR OWN AGAIN

I have been asked to devote this Washington column to an analysis of the civil defense aspects of the FEMA budget for the upcoming fiscal year. I can't do that because I can't find any such items. The word, *civil defense*, disappeared from the program presentation last year. It is invisible this year. Well, there *is* one person left who is concerned with the rade program and he is part-time on that. Most of his time is spent on planning for off-site exercises around nuclear power plants. Indeed, it would appear that if it were not for the requirement that FEMA conduct an off-site exercise yearly around each nuclear power plant the rade program also would disappear.

I have heard some blame Senator Barbara Mikulski (D-MD) for the virtual elimination of civil defense activities from the federal budget, and it is true that the senator has been raucous in her insistence that FEMA spurn any hint of attack preparedness. Her latest bill before the Congress, S 1697, has as one of its purposes "to shift the emphasis of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) from nuclear attack-related activities to a risk-based strategy to improve preparedness for all hazards." As most of us know, FEMA has not emphasized attack preparedness since it was created nearly twenty years ago. But Senator Mikulski cannot be saddled with most of the blame for the failure of the federal government to meet its responsibility for the common defense. The Clinton Administration has been more than eager to meet her halfway.

FEMA has not emphasized attack preparedness...

Consider, for example, President Clinton's national security advisor, Anthony Lake. Lake, together with Les Aspin (until recently Secretary of Defense), was a junior foreign service officer in the U.S. embassy in Saigon in 1963 and 1964. By the end of the 1960s, they were both working against the war in Vietnam, denouncing America for intervention. In 1977, Lake wrote the speech given by President Carter at Notre Dame, which blamed the Vietnam War on "our inordinate fear of communism." He also edited a book, *The Legacy of Vietnam*, that blamed the war on "the interventionist thrust" of U.S. foreign policy after World War II. To Lake, as well as Morton Halperin and Strobe Talbott among others, the United States was the aggressor during the cold war. They pushed their "soft" line even though it was ruinous to U.S. interests in Vietnam. Halperin, who failed to be confirmed as an Assistant Secretary of Defense, explained that they



feared that the logic of the "hard line" inevitably led to nuclear war. According to Halperin, the hard line "depends on the willingness of the Soviet leaders to back down..." Strobe Talbott, now Deputy Secretary of State and rumored to be Secretary shortly, described Halperin as "on the frontier of clear thinking about nuclear arms policy."

According to Angelo Codevilla, "Talbott's stock-in-trade was to attack Americans for being nasty to the Soviets." Talbott's position during the 1980's was that our best hope was to get along with the Kremlin on any terms they would accept. "Reagan's views notwithstanding, there is little reason to hope that the many handicaps of the Soviet economy will be decisively advantageous to the U.S...." He marked his rejection of President Reagan's approach by his essay in *Time's* first 1990 issue crowning Mikhail Gorbachev as "Man of the Decade." As Codevilla has noted, "Talbott never compared his earlier judgments with reality. He never noted that Soviet spokesmen had confirmed that the Soviet regime fully intended to cheat on arms control,... and that Communist rule had been as evil, odious, and as fragile as Ronald Reagan had said it was..."

Do not expect any aid from Washington...

The bottom line of all this is that American defense policy is now in the hands of a group of people once known as "peaceniks" or "anti-nukes" who do not have at heart the grandeur of the American experiment in democracy. Therefore, do not expect any aid from Washington in protecting yourself from a miscalculation in the fragmented former Soviet Union or a threat from an outlaw nuclear state or terrorist group. You are now on your own. □

October 23-25, 1994, The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) will hold its historic annual seminar to focus on increasing threats to mankind. This year, at the hub of America's No. 1 playground and just down the road from America's space exploration launchpad, it beckons all who are serious about the need to address the dangers of modern disasters and what can be done to control them, reduce them and provide people with means to avoid their consequences. The 1994 seminar theme – "Safety in an Unsafe World" – provides grist for seminar presentations and discussions.

"SAFETY IN AN UNSAFE WORLD" TACDA SEMINAR '94

All plugs are out for a successful 17th annual TACDA Seminar, this year in Orlando, Florida at the Orlando Airport Marriott October 23-25, with an impressive slate of speakers to bring the audience up-to-date on disaster preparedness.

**17TH ANNUAL TACDA SEMINAR
ORLANDO AIRPORT MARRIOTT
ORLANDO, FLORIDA
OCTOBER 23 - 25, 1994**

As usual, the granddaddy of all disasters – wartime attack – gets top billing. But a dead serious "all-hazards" approach will find much-needed attention.

"When we say 'all hazards,'" says TACDA's Director of Liaison Dr. James M. Ridgway, "we mean pre-

cisely that and not 'all hazards but one' which is the interpretation put on it by some who would prefer to move away from consideration of wartime attack. I'm sure we all would, but the threat is there, it is prominent, and in all honesty it must be considered and dealt with. Possibilities are frightening. Effective defenses are well known and should be recognized and applied."

*

The TACDA Seminar will open at 4:00PM on Sunday, October 23rd with Roundtable Discussions. The day is a "day of travel and arrival" as usual, and the traditional "Welcome Reception" will be held at 7PM in the exhibit room.

The seminar registration fee has been held down to the 1992-1993 level: \$199 for those registering by October 14th. After that the fee increases to \$219. Students and spouses: \$169. Rooms at the luxurious Marriott, which stands boldly facing the Orlando International Airport, are \$55 single or double for those making reservations prior to October 2nd. The Marriott boasts an expanded main floor lobby off of which are restaurants and lounges. A free airport shuttle serves the Marriott 24 hours a day. For those arriving by automobile, the route is simple – north from the Bee Line Expressway on Route 436 to the first



Teller



Blake



Brown

stop light, turn right, then follow arrows to the Marriott (clearly visible from all points).

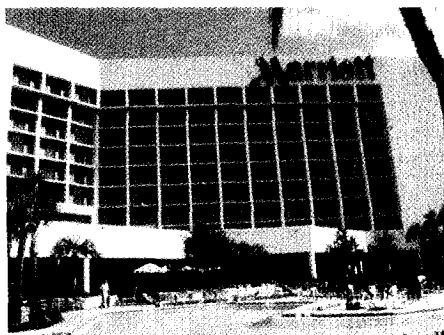
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TACDA's agenda for Monday, October 24th and Tuesday, October 25th includes again the cream of American strategic analysts and disaster response experts. Dr. Edward Teller, who needs no introduction, is today a Senior fellow at the Hoover Institution of War, Revolution and Peace in Stanford, California. He will be banquet speaker on October 25th.

A free airport shuttle serves the Marriott 24 hours a day

Lieutenant General (Ret.) Daniel O. Graham, director of High Frontier, will address the seminar at the October 24th luncheon.

Continued on page 8



THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION
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17TH ANNUAL SEMINAR – OCTOBER 23 - 25, 1994
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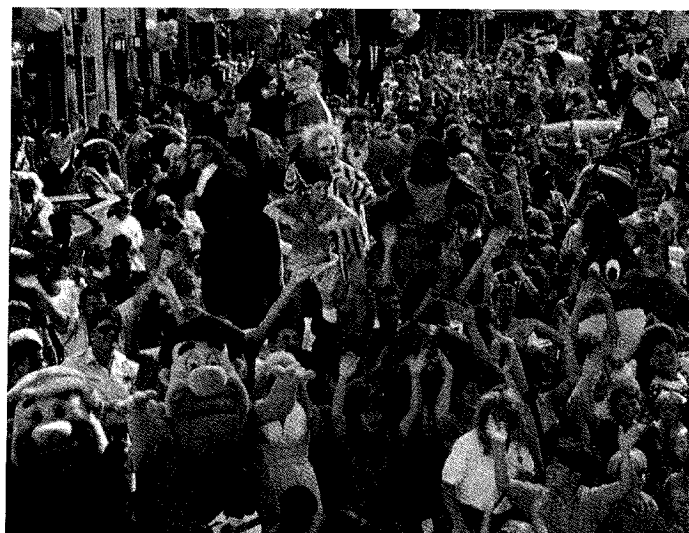
Leading the impressive list are the fabulous Walt Disney World with its Magic Kingdom, MGM Studios, Epcot Center and its updated 1994 additions – and Kennedy Space Center at Cape Canaveral where America's space probes are engineered.

Crowding these are points of special interest like Universal Studios, Cypress Gardens, the Flying Tigers Museum, Gatorland, Silver Springs, Church Street Station, Wet 'n Wild, the U.S. Naval Training Center, Sea World, and many, many, more. Transportation is available as are rental vehicles.

For more information (including printed materials) on Orlando area attractions contact the Central Florida Convention & Visitors Bureau, P.O. Box 1839, Bartow, Florida 33830, or phone 1-800-828-7655.

The Orlando/Orange County Convention & Visitors Bureau may also be contacted at 7808 Sand Lake Road (Suite 300), Orlando, Florida 32819, or call 407-363-5800.

To help make sightseeing plans practical the Orlando Airport Marriott has extended its \$55 single or double room rate to three days before the TACDA Seminar and three days after (i.e. October 20th to October 28th).



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– TACDA SEMINAR PARTICIPANT –
OCTOBER 23 - 25, 1994

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Charles Wiley of Accuracy-In-Media. Wiley has covered 11 wars and been arrested 8 times by secret police (including Castro's), has received many accolades as a dynamic speaker who "tells it like it is."

**Covered 11 wars...
arrested 8 times....**

Dr. Conrad V. Chester, recently retired from Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Chester's unique nuclear attack fatality estimates show that defense pays off handsomely.

Dr. Giuseppe Satriano, president of Italy's Soccorso Amico and a European veteran of disaster preparedness and response.

Jack Bryan, veteran FEMA preparedness and training executive. Bryan stresses the importance of improved warning for all disasters.

**Philip C. Clarke...
veteran foreign
correspondent...**

Dr. Reed H. Blake of Brigham Young University, long-time expert in European and Near East civil defense programs, also researches the effects of fire in disasters.



Wiley



York



Clarke

Philip C. Clarke of America's Future, veteran foreign correspondent and syndicated writer and commentator, promotes defense preparedness for America.

Kenneth P. Brown, private air service owner-operator, sees shelter as a logical answer to the many dangers that Americans face today, and provides convincing arguments.

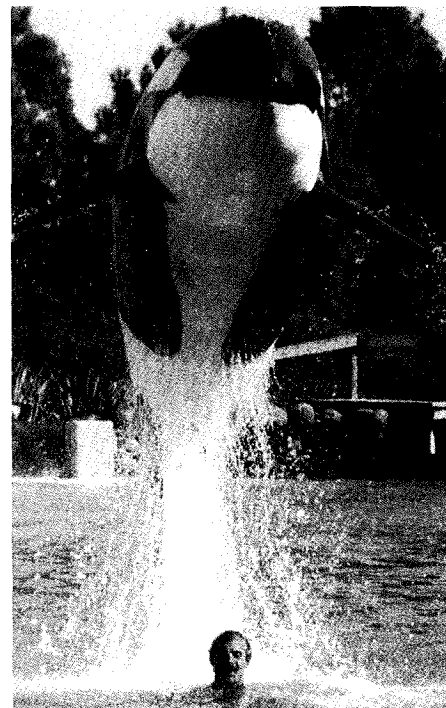
Dr. Max Klinghoffer, TACDA president, in addition to overall preparedness, zeroes in on the alarming spread of AIDS and what must be done to deal with the threat.

Retired Boeing executive Edwin N. York will chair a "shelter panel" late Monday afternoon. Included in the panel will be the French-Swiss shelter authority Marcel M. Barbier and Kevin Briggs, whose neighborhood shelter outside Washington, D.C. has attracted wide attention. Cresson Kearny, author of *Nuclear War Survival Skills*, and formerly a shelter analyst with the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, is also being counted on to be a member of the panel.

*

Further information on the TACDA Seminar may be obtained by con-

tacting TACDA at P.O. Box 1057, Starke, Florida 32091 (or phoning 904-964-5397 - FAX: 904-964-9641). Janice Tyliczka or Helen Baker will be glad to answer any questions. □



Sea World

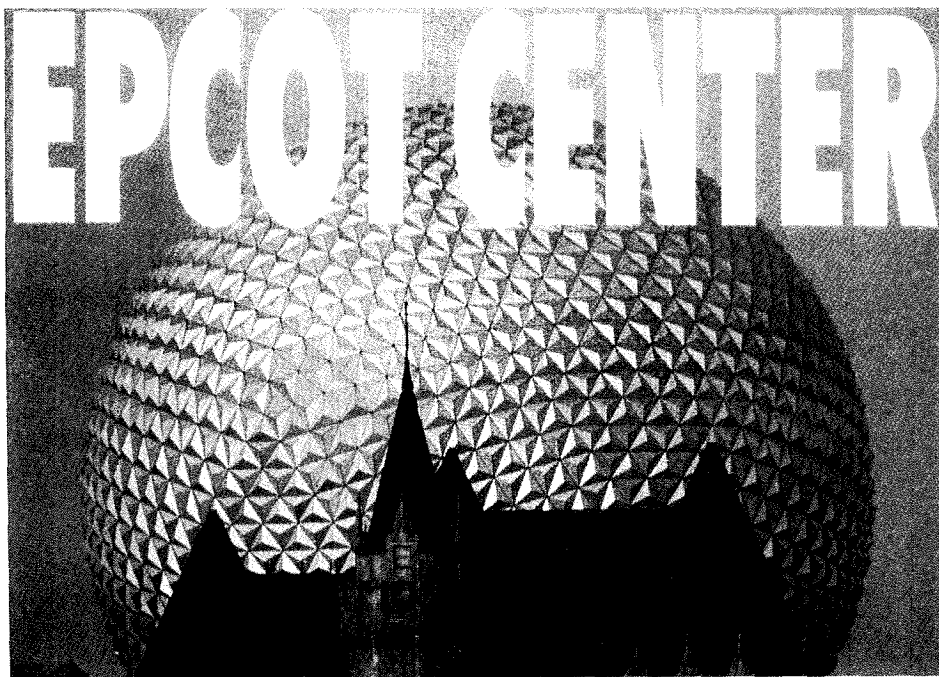
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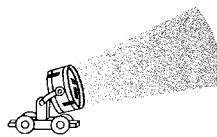
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STROM THURMOND UNDERLINES NEED FOR MISSILE DEFENSE

U.S. Senator Strom Thurmond (South Carolina) calls for a U.S. missile defense that will act as a curb to attack missiles now being developed by countries around the world. He points to North Korea as an example of a country that needs to be curbed.

He points out that "after 10 years of research and development by the Strategic Defense Initiative, now called the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization, the technology to field more effective defenses is well within reach...."

The Thurmond article, in the May 2, 1994 issue of *Insight*, points out that the proliferation of mass-destructive weapons has become a top concern with the Clinton administration, but that it is marking time and doing nothing meaningful.

"If the United States was serious about stopping the spread of missiles and mass-destructive weapons," writes Thurmond, "it would proceed aggressively to build the most effective theater missile defense that technology will permit. In particular, we need to deploy missile defenses on ships that can sail close to potential threats with their high-altitude interceptors, and we need improved space-based surveillance and tracking systems. Only missile defense can make ballistic missiles less useful and thus less attractive to would-be aggressors."

Thurmond's article focuses on the North Korean situation. "Without missile defense," concludes Thurmond, "our counterproliferation policy is impotent against a determined violator like North Korea..."

RUSSIAN NUCLEAR WEAPONS ACCENT: STILL HEAVY

Pie-in-the-sky rejoicing over the end of the Cold War finds no parallel in a Russian back-off from nuclear war preparedness according to an article ("Dr. Strangelaunch") in the June 1994 issue of *Reason*.

Reason (3415 S. Sepulveda Blvd. – Suite 400, Los Angeles, CA 90034) gives five grounds for concern:

(1) Gorbachev's pledge never to be the first to use nuclear weapons was rescinded by Russian Defense Minister Pavel S. Grachev in November 1993.

(2) A law barring foreigners from nuclear weapons development areas was passed back in August 1992.

(3) Modernization of Russia's nuclear forces continues unabated, including its mobile missiles (U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf War failed to destroy any of Iraq's Scud missile launchers).

(4) The old Soviet Navy is still anchored in the Black Sea, but Russian submarines remain on patrol in both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Missile time to target: as little as 8 minutes!

(5) Recently missile designer Victor Nefedov stressed that nuclear weapons are "much less expensive."

Recent reports on firebrand Vladimir Zhirinovskiy's rise in popularity and the arrest and conviction of "Kremlin mole" Aldrich Ames add to concerns.

Russian nuclear policies remain a mystery to Western governments. "The only thing they know for sure," concludes the article, "is that they don't really know that much..."

PROCTOR REPORTS ON SENATE BUDGET HEARING

Much remains to be done, according to TACDA Legislative Committee Chairman J. Howard Proctor, as far as getting FEMA in gear to contend with disasters at maximum effectiveness.

At the March 23 FEMA Budget Hearing Senator Barbara Mikulski of Maryland complimented FEMA Director James Lee Witt on improved disaster response in the past year. But, she said, "I still have major concerns." In reference to her disaster preparedness bill which she introduced in May of last year, she said: "There has been incredible stonewalling and obstinacy to legislation which I introduced 10 months ago to reform FEMA." She went on to congratulate Witt on his performance as FEMA Director.

In his address at the hearing, Witt spoke of the "changing risks" of today as compared to those of ten years ago. "In accord with the new order, the entire curriculum offered through the Emergency Management Institute directly supports the agency's multi-hazard approach as opposed to former courses of study that were offered with a national security or civil defense emphasis."

This reflects a de-emphasis on civil defense that has been ongoing for several years in FEMA and government and a narrowing of the focus to other disasters. TACDA's Legislative Committee, under the chairmanship of Proctor, will continue to monitor government inclusion of civil defense in its "all-hazards" approach to preparedness.

*

Note: Howard Proctor reports that late news from Washington DC contacts indicate that emergency management legislation is still "in committee." With the upcoming adjournment of Congress it may be another few months before agreed-upon legislation is readied for passage.

"SCHINDLER'S LIST" SHOWINGS OFFERED TO HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS

As reported in the May issue of the *TACDA Alert*, free viewings of the movie "Schindler's List" (about help given the persecuted Jews under the Nazi regime) are being offered to high school seniors. For information call "The Schindler Project" at 1-800-543-3547. Or FAX: 412-829-1733. Address of The Schindler Project: Two Thomas Lane, Pittsburgh, PA 15235.

The offer provides for transporting groups of high school seniors to and from a local motion picture theater and the price of the tickets.

(Oskar Schindler was a German industrialist who during the persecution – and extermination – of Jews during the rule of the Nazis in World War II succeeded in saving many lives and was rewarded for his efforts by the Jews themselves.)

TACDA President Dr. Max Klinghoffer – who writes this article – still limps from injuries and shrapnel wounds of 50 years ago. He has seen enough of war. World War III, should it occur, would produce civilian victims literally by the millions – à la Hiroshima. Like George Washington, whose quotation on war vs. preparedness we sometimes use, Dr. Klinghoffer knows that only preparedness will give us peace and national survival. Nothing less.

CIVIL DEFENSE:

WHAT IS IT?

– Max Klinghoffer, M.D.

This may seem a strange question for a publication such as the *Journal of Civil Defense*. But this question is not directed toward members of The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) or to any others who are veterans in civil defense. It is directed, rather, to any readers of the *Journal of Civil Defense* (JCD) who by age bracket have had no practical exposure to civil defense, and who have arrived at erroneous interpretations. It is also directed to those who know what civil defense is, but who have chosen to ignore its importance to our survival, either through political expediency, or through apathy. This article, therefore, may be considered a “wake-up call.”

Civil defense is a program of broad application, designed to protect a population in the event of ANY type of disaster: an earthquake; a hurricane or a tornado; an accident involving an aircraft, a train, or any other vehicle carrying large numbers of persons; explosions in industrial plants; epidemics; and, ultimately, acts of terrorism, or outright war. These possibilities lead to another question: how many injured comprise a disaster? And how much

physical destruction is in the category of disaster? Further, how much destruction that THREATENS lives is considered a potential disaster?

Civil defense may be divided into three segments:

1. Preventive measures, where possible. For example, major storms may often be predicted, thus allowing evacuation from the threatened area, and preparations for the housing, feeding, and medical care of the evacuees. On the other hand, events such as the recent California earthquake, and the terrorist bombing of the World Trade Center in New York, do not make advance preparations possible (except for the training of personnel, and storage of supplies, such as we did prior to 1973).

2. Preventive medicine in epidemics or threatened epidemics such as AIDS, and provided the problem is handled primarily as a medical problem, and not as a political opportunity. In any disaster, the objectives of civil defense are: to salvage as many lives as possible; to prevent further (secondary) injuries; and to alleviate pain and suffering.

3. Civil Defense is also involved in the attempts to minimize damage, and to assist those who are home-

less, and who require post-disaster assistance.

From the above categories of the objectives of civil defense, it is apparent that civil defense does not act alone in these matters. Civil defense works closely with governmental agencies; medical entities; transportation and communications sources; food and water suppliers; voluntary agencies; and all others who may be involved in such work.

With regard to the questions about the numbers of victims which comprise a disaster, or the amount of physical damage, the definition is flexible. For example, an automobile accident involving a few casualties would not normally be considered a disaster for the average hospital. But a dozen severe burn cases may severely tax a hospital with regard to personnel and material. Even a bus accident, with no apparent severe injuries resulting, may be considered a disaster, considering the number of victims who must be examined through triage, in order that no serious injuries are overlooked. When I worked with area-wide disaster programs, we reached the decision that our definition of disaster would be “any circumstance or set of circum-

“There is nothing so likely to produce peace as to be well prepared to meet an enemy.”

– George Washington

stances which would tax the hospital or the community beyond its capacity to respond effectively without extraordinary requirements for personnel and/or material."

Unfortunately, civil defense has in recent years had low priority with government administrations. It has been ridiculed by those who should know better, and by those who have the cunning to realize that civil defense, which will save lives, will not attract votes; while welfare programs give the candidate the opportunity to garner votes, and to demand more tax money.

Civil defense has existed for centuries, for as long as there were individuals who recognized the need to help others. But it came to the attention of the world and received prominence at the time of World War II, when municipalities were, on a large scale, devastated by shelling and bombing. Among the many heroes of the Battle of Britain, were the civil defense workers. In retrospect, it seems likely that the Battle of Britain was won because of several factors. Among these were the heroic pilots of the British Air Force; her steadfast military of all branches; the ability of her people to suffer and to endure; the power and the morale factor of a Winston Churchill; and her "wardens" of civil defense. These civil defense workers were essential to the victory of Britain, and they demonstrated great versatility in their actions. They served as watchers; they assisted firefighters; they were a major factor in extrication and in basic first aid care; and they were of great assistance to those needing shelter and food. They were a major factor at a time when Hitler was determined to bring Britain to her knees. Something Winston Churchill said of those heroic and outnumbered fliers of England would apply equally well to her civil defense workers: "Never in the history of human conflict have so many owed so much to so few."

We are now in an entirely different era of warfare. In the early days after the attack on Pearl Harbor, the United States was justifiably concerned about the possibility of the landing of enemy troops on Hawaii, and even the west coast of our mainland. Today there are weapons directed at us which would have the capability of destroying our major cities (and our nation) within thirty

minutes of the time they are fired. To this extent, the landing of enemy troops upon our shores or upon our central areas may be an anachronism. With a saturation attack with modern weapons, a landing would not be necessary and would probably be so hazardous to the attacking forces that such a landing would be postponed.

Unfortunately, many of our government "leaders" see fit to ridicule civil defense, thus leaving us vulnerable to an attack. An enemy nation will consider an attack upon the United States only if they think we cannot survive, and therefore cannot retaliate. There seems to be an ominous pattern in the madness of neglect of our defenses. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) has also been subject to ridicule, and to deprivation of funds. Today, SDI represents the best and only hope we have for interception and destruction of incoming missiles. No one has claimed that SDI would necessarily intercept and destroy ALL incoming missiles; but the number which might reach the United States would be minimized. The knowledge that we would not be the subject to "saturation" bombing would also act as a deterrent for an adventurous nation and its leaders.

Millions of our people dead as a result of neglect.

But for those weapons which did reach the United States (including atomic, chemical, and biological types) civil defense is the best (and the only) hope for survival and for the restoration of our cities and our nation. The rest will depend upon the ability of our armed forces to retaliate (if the government leadership will permit them to do so).

Again, both civil defense and Strategic Defense Initiative have been under attack by those very people in our government who should be strongly supporting these measures of defense. Civil defense has been ridiculed by the portrayal of these CD workers as old people who wear World War II helmets and carry a bucket of sand. But the value of CD workers has been demonstrated again and again in both military and non-military disasters. And those in our government who find it politically expedient to oppose SDI have

ridiculed it by referring to it as "Star Wars."

The planned mockery of defense measures by unpatriotic politicians (and their accomplices) brings to mind the plaint of "Tommy," the British foot soldier of Kipling's poem of the same name. Tommy talks of his rejection in peace time, contrasted with the surge of admiration in time of danger. He says:

"Yes makin' mock o' uniforms that guard you while you sleep
Is cheaper than them uniforms, an' they're starvation cheap —"

But Kipling ends his poem thus:

"An' it's Tommy this an' Tommy that,
an' anything you please;
An' Tommy ain't a bloomin' fool — you bet that Tommy sees."

When this nation sees the devastation resulting from lack of preparedness, those in our government who have ignored the phrase in the Constitution of the United States, "To provide for the Common Defense" will surely be subject to severe retribution by the people they have betrayed. But that will be little consolation as we see millions of our people dead as a result of neglect.

But civil defense represents far more than preparedness for war or for terrorism. And terrorism is, after all, a type of warfare. It is warfare within a limited theater of operation, and it is "clandestine" warfare.

The possibility of isolated nuclear attacks world-wide should not be ignored by the United States. If North Korea should bomb South Korea, if Pakistan should bomb India, or if an Islamic nation should bomb Israel, the United States would have to do extensive radiological monitoring just to reassure a shaky public. One wonders about our capability to do this essential, basic thing. And if our involvement would stop there.

Preparedness for "every day" emergencies will not prepare us to meet the ultimate disaster. In fact, judging from the area hit by Hurricane Andrew, and that of the San Francisco earthquake, our emergency preparations are not even equal to the task presented by large-scale, non-military disasters.

Further, the practical preparation for the worst disaster will automatically prepare us for those disasters of lesser magnitude. But it is a dangerous fallacy to think that preparedness for "every-day" disasters will prepare us for the ultimate disaster (war) or for an act of terrorism. □

International crises do not put natural disasters "on hold" for their durations. This was one clear lesson of the National Defense Executive Reserve (NDER) training workshop held at the buried Federal Regional Center in Thomasville, Georgia February 17-18, 1994. Arranged through FEMA's NDER Program Manager Linda Matticks, the workshop featured three modules ("The International Scene...", "U.S. Vulnerabilities..." and "Responding to Natural Disasters...") presented by top authorities in their fields – and a final exercise by conference participants.

FEMA "TRAINING WORKSHOP" CHALLENGES NDER MEMBERS

– Walter Murphey

National Defense Executive Reserve conferences have the reputation for being realistic and stimulating laboratories for researching the knotty problems that come from contemplating disasters with a true "all-hazards" approach.

The February 1994 Thomasville, Georgia conference was no exception. FEMA's NDER Program brought outstanding experts to the conference podium from the TriData Corporation across the river from Washington DC in Arlington, Virginia.

Module one of the three "Modules" was presented by former Latvian Ivars Gutmanis of TriData, who is also Chief Executive Officer of the Washington-based Hobe Corporation. Gutmanis analyzed the East-West European situation and continued unrest and threat that characterize relations among countries there. The "end of the cold war" did not really provide the solution that so many Westerners count on. He characterized Yeltsin as a "weakling," and he proffered the opinion that Vladimir Zhirinovsky, for all his bluff and bluster, as overrated. Another complicating factor in the pursuit of peace is the Islamic situation. Unrest and uprisings in the Islamic world will complicate man's quest for elusive peace. One big question, he said, is Egypt.

*

Module Two of the conference was a dramatic presentation by TriData consultant Kay S. Kimura. He underscored the need for a clear and long-term National Security Strategy for the United States. The last National Security Strategy statement by a U.S. President was published in January 1992 by the then President George Bush. A new one to reflect the current strategy and priorities for our nation based on the changing global situation is badly needed.

Experts from the TriData Corporation

It is apparent that a global super-power adversary to the U.S. is not present today – but that does not mean that one will never arise to challenge us in the future.

Kimura used the 1941 Pearl Harbor attack to illustrate the results of complacency and indifference by our leaders to an evolving threat. In 1940, U.S. Ambassador Grew warned Washington of an impending war with Japan. Action taken: none. By November 1941, we had broken the Japanese Purple code. With this intelligence, an imminent war-warning message was sent to Hawaii.

General Short, the military commander in Hawaii, reacted by deploying his assets to defend against sabotage rather than other potential threats such as air attack. The concentration of aircraft parked at our airfields became lucrative targets on December 7. A Japanese submarine was sighted in Hawaiian waters and sunk by the destroyer USS Ward early on the morning of December 7, 1941. Action taken: nothing to alert the U.S. forces in Hawaii. An Army radar unit on Oahu detected a large flight of aircraft approaching Oahu. The incoming aircraft were assumed to be an expected flight of B-17's. Action taken: none. This flight was the initial attack wave on Pearl Harbor by Admiral Yamamoto's forces. The complacency and inaction by the U.S. resulted in the debacle at Pearl Harbor which could have been mitigated with appropriate action by our forces.

...need for a clear... national security strategy...

With advances in modern weapons and delivery capability, we no longer have the luxury of time to respond to unexpected attacks. Last minute preparations may be too little,

and too late in a future crisis. It can also be a fatal mistake to underestimate our potential adversaries' capabilities. With the end of the cold war, the world today is not necessarily a kinder and gentler place.

Kimura also cited the influence of the Russian radical politician Vladimir Zhirinovsky as a rallying point for a growing number of Russians unhappy with their present situation. His extremist views (territorial claims for Russia, threats to use nuclear weapons, etc.) appeal to many in Russia who see him and his party as the key to their future. Kimura compared Zhirinovsky to Hitler who, in his beginning days, was laughed at by many as the "corporal from the Austrian Army" and initially not regarded as a serious threat to world stability. Zhirinovsky, although not yet a global influence, should not be completely dismissed as a potential threat to peace and continued rapprochement between the East and the West.

...the problem of controlling potential terrorists is further exacerbated.

The continuing terrorist threat to the U.S. poses another potential vulnerability. The attack on the World Trade Center illustrates this vulnerability. Terrorism takes on many forms with a wide range of targets, including population centers, bridges, tunnels, airports, and communication centers. The proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons can make these weapons accessible to terrorist groups in the future, adding to the severity of the threat.

The fact that our borders are not secure makes it easier for terrorists and criminals to gain access and to travel throughout the country. With the large inflow of illegal immigrants into the U.S., the problem of controlling potential terrorists is further exacerbated. The federal government needs to tighten up national security measures in the priority areas of vulnerability. Limited fiscal resources makes this challenging, but proactive measures are required now while time is still available to remedy our vulnerabilities to external threats.

*

The third and final module presented to the NDER group was

"Responding to Natural Disasters: Lessons Learned and Organizational Strategies," by TriData Corporation's Susan Crawford.

Crawford appeared to answer the criticism of slow federal response to Hurricane Andrew (1992) in south Florida by citing the fact that the governor of Florida waited four days to ask for federal assistance. Requesting federal help through the state was a procedure stipulated by the Stafford Act. With recent changes at FEMA, however, federal response has become immediate and not dependent on requests through channels.

Disaster insurance is another problem that needs corrective action. Where massive damages occur the burden on insurance companies can become overwhelming. After Hurricane Andrew some insurance companies cancelled policies in damage-prone areas. Problems vary with the type of disaster. Whereas one big problem in hurricane-prone areas is to require hurricane-resistance construction through proper building codes, a big problem in flood-prone areas is relocation to higher ground and less dependence on measures that have failed in the past.

New disaster planning across the board is a basic requirement. Attention is now being given to these problems through legislative bills in the Senate and in the House of Representatives.

In planning for future disasters it was recommended that guidance be taken from the following requirements:

1. Transportation
2. Communications
3. Public Works and Engineering

4. Firefighting
5. Information and Planning
6. Mass Care
7. Resources Support
8. Health and Medical Services
9. Urban Search and Rescue
10. Hazardous Materials
11. Food
12. Energy

*

The NDER Conference ended appropriately with an exercise. The class was broken into three smaller groups, and the exercise centered around the fact that at 10AM on December 14, 1994 a New Madrid Fault earthquake measuring 7.0 on the Richter Scale hit an area in and southwest of Pine Bluff, Arkansas. Damages to the Pine Bluff Arsenal have been extensive. The disaster is complicated by the fact that an international crisis has been building fast between North and South Korea with the threat of military action at any time. The crisis has been developing because of North Korea's nuclear program.

Each NDER group worked on a different phase of the situation and presented its findings to the assembled class.

*

Comments of class members were highly complimentary of the TriData Corporation's handling of the conference. Presentations were realistic and valuable in terms of national defense planning. More "no-holds-barred" conferences for NDER seemed to be in the minds of students – and the same for FEMA staffs from top to bottom.

The real lesson was that realistic pre-planning and preparations are better prescriptions for peace than the luxury of wishful thinking. □

In Memoriam – Robert F. Blodgett

Veteran civil defense executive, writer and planner Robert F. "Bob" Blodgett died on April 23rd, 1994 after a long illness. Mr. Blodgett served for many years as Duval County (Jacksonville, Florida) Civil Defense Director. He was prominent in state and national emergency management affairs and in promoting the cause of American civil defense. One of Mr. Blodgett's notable accomplishments was the idea of an international field triage tag which he gave to the *Journal of Civil Defense* for development. The sturdy multi-colored tag today serves humanitarian interests around the world. Bob Blodgett will be long remembered as a No. 1 pioneer in the national preparedness field.

When Lt. Colonel Joseph T. DePaolo of the Civil Air Patrol wrote his eye-opening article in the Spring issue of the Journal of Civil Defense titled "Disaster Circus" he stimulated interest in using unblocked airways for prompt help in a disaster situation where surface routes were blocked or destroyed. One question: "Whom do we call for CAP help?" Colonel Joe answers as follows:

"HELLO COMMANDER, I'VE GOT A MISSION FOR YOU!!"

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

"Hello Commander, I've got a mission for you!!" I wish I had a nickel for every time I've heard those words when I, as a Civil Air Patrol (CAP) Squadron Commander, answered the telephone in the middle of the night. Now it's your turn. Your unit must be in the air at dawn, looking for a downed aircraft, off to a disaster area to provide relief or in response to some other emergency. Volunteers all, this responsibility comes with the privilege of wearing the uniform of the United States Air Force of which we are most proud. We accept it and we fly "So Others May Live."

Civil Air Patrol Emergency Services are divided into two categories: Search and Rescue (SAR) and Disaster Relief (DR). For Air Force (AF) Authorized Search and Rescue missions the controlling AF agency is the Rescue Coordinating Center (AFRCC) located at Langley AF Base, Virginia. Toll-free phone number 1-800-851-3051 (Operations number 804-764-8112). SAR missions are not limited to downed aircraft only, but could be for persons or anything lost. For Air Force authorized disaster relief missions (of any type) the Air Force (AF) controlling agency is the National Security and Emergency Preparedness (AFNSEP) office located at Fort McPherson, Georgia. Toll-free phone number is 1-800-366-0051 (Operations number is 404-752-4342).

It has been made very clear to me recently that the nation depends on the Civil Air Patrol for aviation response to all disasters. Although the operational units that fly these missions are the local Squadrons and flights, the only person within

each Wing with the authority to commit CAP forces to any mission is the Wing Commander. He or she is the only Corporate Officer in the Wing. In addition to Air Force Authorized missions there are also "Corporate Missions." Each Wing should have a Letter of Agreement or a Memorandum of Understanding with its State Office of Emergency Preparedness authorizing these missions. No Air Force authorization is required.

Civil Air Patrol National Headquarters is located at Maxwell AF Base, Alabama. The Operations phone number is 205-953-7467. CAP has eight regions also, but keep in mind that National Headquarters and the eight regional headquarters are not in the operational Chain of Command. They give no authorizations. For Authorized Missions call either the AFRCC or AFNSEP. For "Corporate Missions" call the Wing Headquarters.

Here are the Wing Headquarters telephone numbers by Region and State:

NORTHEAST REGION:

Connecticut	203-344-2316
Maine	207-622-7722
Massachusetts	617-275-2230
New Hampshire	603-271-3225
New Jersey	609-723-8200
New York	516-222-9140
Pennsylvania	215-698-9767
Rhode Island	401-737-8490
Vermont	802-862-5037

MIDDLE EAST REGION:

Delaware	302-322-5493
Maryland	301-551-2600
North Carolina	704-392-7520
National Capital	202-767-5689
South Carolina	803-822-5470
Virginia	804-674-2500
West Virginia	304-343-8866

GREAT LAKES REGION:

Illinois	312-793-2436
Indiana	317-688-8511
Kentucky	606-886-6663
Michigan	313-675-6240
Ohio	614-497-0116
Wisconsin	414-527-0580

SOUTHEAST REGION:

Alabama	205-953-6465
Florida	407-851-4782
Georgia	404-428-9031
Mississippi	601-353-1020
Puerto Rico	809-725-0012
Tennessee	615-573-9186

NORTH CENTRAL REGION:

Iowa	515-285-2092
Kansas	316-686-7407
Minnesota	612-725-5566
Missouri	816-921-3223
Nebraska	402-471-3028
North Dakota	701-663-5956
South Dakota	605-394-6075

SOUTHWEST REGION:

Arizona	602-988-3988
Arkansas	501-376-1729
Louisiana	504-241-9530
New Mexico	505-268-5678
Oklahoma	405-736-6044
Texas	512-389-3000

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION:

Colorado	303-321-3713
Idaho	208-345-0682
Montana	406-777-5992
Utah	801-533-5456
Wyoming	307-634-1060

PACIFIC REGION:

Alaska	907-552-5317
California	714-391-0305
Hawaii	808-836-3417
Nevada	702-358-3700
Oregon	503-688-9408
Washington	206-984-2213

"Hello Commander, I've got a mission for you!!", I could say "But Sir, do you know what time it is??" But I must remember that someone probably woke him up and he answered with the same statement. □

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"Behind the Headlines" appears in over 300 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 and handled foreign coverage. His 13 years with The Associated Press included resident assignments in Rome, Paris, London, Havana and Teheran. His career also involved extended tours of duty in Vietnam, South Africa and Russia. His articles have appeared in Reader's Digest, The American Legion magazine and other publications. He is now editorial director of America's Future, Inc. for whom he appears frequently as a featured speaker.

BEHIND THE HEADLINES

— Philip C. Clarke Commentary

We've been warned. Russia's ultranationalist politician, Vladimir Zhirinovsky, may act like a clown and rant like a lunatic. But people who know him and have studied his behavior agree that he's one of the most dangerous demagogues since Hitler.

Philip Clarke reporting BEHIND THE HEADLINES.

When Zhirinovsky met privately with Richard Nixon in Moscow this March, he gave the former President a gift for the current occupant of the White House, Bill Clinton. It was a copy of his 1993 autobiography, *The Final Thrust South*, with some advice for Mr. Clinton inscribed inside. The advice: "Don't support the losers in the last elections. There's no future in it." As everyone knows, the losers in last December's Russian parlia-

mentary elections were members of President Yeltsin's reform party. The biggest vote-getters were Zhirinovsky's misleadingly named Liberal Democratic Party which together with the resurgent communists now controls nearly half of the 450-seat *Duma*, or the lower house of the Russian parliament.

In his book inscription, Zhirinovsky also urged President Clinton not to misunderstand him or his followers. "There's no reason to be afraid of my party," he wrote. "We're not fascists, we're not anti-Semites, we're against violations of democracy.... We're always for discussion." On an earlier occasion, Zhirinovsky has said, "Politics is the art of deception."

We don't know how Mr. Clinton reacted to Zhirinovsky's message but if he gets around to reading *The Final Thrust South*, it could cause some concern, if not alarm. According to Heritage Foundation policy analysts Ariel Cohen and Melana Zyla, the Zhirinovsky autobiography "reveals a chauvinistic imperialist perspective on domestic Russian politics and world affairs.... It is tempting to dismiss Zhirinovsky's outrageous book as polemics. But a

failed Austrian house painter and former army corporal was similarly ignored when he published his own tract, *Mein Kampf*."

"Zhirinovsky clearly represents the worst instincts..."

Continued the Heritage report: "The tendency to regard Zhirinovsky as a buffoon and to assume that his supporters did not know what they were voting for may be a naive, even dangerous, response to his parliamentary election and continued popularity. Zhirinovsky clearly represents the worst instincts of Russian chauvinism, and his position as de facto opposition leader gives him influence that cannot be ignored. He is an obvious future candidate to succeed Boris Yeltsin, and should be so treated in the West."

If taken seriously, excerpts from *The Final Thrust South*, as translated by the Heritage analysts, read like a prescription for World War III. "Russia must expand to the warm waters of the Indian Ocean," says one passage. "This is not just my folly. This is Russia's destiny.... This



Philip C. Clarke

is how I see Russia: She will have the strongest army in the world, strategic missile troops and missiles with multiple warheads. Our military space platforms, our space ship *Buran* and *Energiya* rockets are the country's shield in space. Complete safety and no competitor."

In addition to boasting of a Greater Russia reaching from Pakistan to Turkey – a day when "Russian soldiers will wash their feet" in the Indian Ocean and Mediterranean – Zhirinovsky's book has some advice: "We say to America, stop while there is yet time. We say to Bill Clinton, don't repeat the mistakes of Napoleon and Hitler.... America will also start to fall apart soon with many problems and ethnic conflicts arising. You will have your own *perestroika*, your own sickness, your own degradation. We Russians won't gloat when several of your states break away, when your factories stop running, and you lack food and medicine, when people start to leave America for Europe, Russia, Japan, South Africa and Australia. We won't gloat when California becomes part of Mexico and a black republic of Miami is established, when the Russians take back Alaska."

There is more – much more – of such bizarre rhetoric in *The Final Thrust South*. Meantime, rumors are rife about the meaning and motivations of Vladimir Zhirinovsky. The pro-Yeltsin mayor of St. Petersburg, for one, believes Zhirinovsky's party is a creation of the KGB and its successor. The party also has a strong backing from the military as it pushes for a return to hardline controls in Moscow and restoration of Russian hegemony in the former Soviet empire. Statistics from last December's election reportedly showed Zhirinovsky's ultranationalists won a commanding 72% among members of Russia's strategic missile force and 74% from Moscow's crack Kantomirov Armored Division.

Richard Judy, a foreign affairs specialist at the Hudson Institute, met with Zhirinovsky in Moscow recently and sees him as "the front-runner in the 1996 presidential campaign – already well under way." Judy quotes former KGB General Oleg Kalugin as warning: "Both you Americans and we Russians had better prepare ourselves to deal with Zhirinovsky as President of Russia."

Excerpt from "Behind the Headlines" by Philip C. Clarke – March 28, 1994:

Russian President Boris Yeltsin, in whom the U.S. Administration had invested high hopes and billions of dollars in promised aid, was wavering under relentless attack by hardliners determined to undo his economic reforms. To appease the opposition, Yeltsin had shaken up his government, dumping key advocates of free markets and financial stability. But now the Russian parliament, packed with old communists and neo-nationalists after last December's elections, voted 253 to 67 to pardon dozens of hardline plotters who had been jailed after abortive anti-government coups in 1991 and last October. Their release set the stage for another showdown – or shootout. Diehard Yeltsin supporters in parliament warned openly of civil war.

In putting down last October's uprising, Yeltsin had the support of the military. Today, could be different. As economic conditions have worsened, Yeltsin's popular support has weakened. And there are signs that Russia's military leaders increasingly are "calling the shots" in asserting a strong new role in world affairs. As an example, Moscow's unilateral decision to dispatch several hundred Russian troops to Bosnia caught Washington completely by surprise. The Russian soldiers were supposedly sent to join U.N. peacekeepers in monitoring the pullback of Serbian artillery from around Sarajevo, as mandated in a NATO ultimatum endorsed by the U.N. But the presence of the Russians effectively negated the Western warning of air strikes if the Serbs failed to comply.

Yeltsin's popular support has weakened.

President Clinton and other NATO leaders tried to put a positive "spin" on the Russian intervention in Bosnia, but their worries showed. For Moscow, it was a win-win situation. While posing as peacemakers, the Russian troops more importantly were protecting their historic allies, the Serbs. Any NATO air attacks would be highly unlikely while the Russians remained close by. All of which was not lost on the Serbs, who marked the Russians' arrival with wild celebrations. For the besieged and long suffering Muslim population of Bosnia, however, the prospects for a peaceful settlement without surrender appeared dimmer than ever. And for the U.S. and its allies, it was another demonstration of how failure to oppose aggression early on can lead to wider risks and deeper involvements later. Indeed, today's developments bear an unsettling resemblance to 1914 when the great powers chose sides in the Balkans, leading to World War I.

Adding yet another heavy strain on U.S.-Russian relations was the belated revelation that the KGB and its successor intelligence agency had recruited a top-level CIA official and his wife to spy for Russia and had paid them more than \$2.3 million over the past eight years. What Americans found most outrageous was that the espionage operation deemed a "disaster" for U.S. intelligence – went on throughout the winding down of the Cold War and the supposed warming of relations between Moscow and Washington. When recruited by KGB operatives in the Soviet embassy in Washington, Aldrich Ames was chief of CIA's Counterintelligence Branch in the Soviet-Eastern European Division. When he and his wife were arrested by the FBI in late February, Ames was operations officer at the CIA's Counternarcotics Center. His spying is said to have cost the lives of several Russian informants for the CIA and compromised many of the agency's most important operations. Yet to be determined is just how deeply the KGB's successors may have penetrated U.S. intelligence.

With its outbreak, war promptly erases indifference to preparedness. Repeated bombardments by conventional arms targeted upon a civilian population, with resultant casualties makes shelter as much a requirement as in nuclear attack. Here two Yugoslav scholars present shelter problems as they exist in their ravaged country at the present time.

WARTIME SHELTERING OF CIVILIAN POPULATION

(Former Yugoslavia Experience)

Vladimir R. Jakovljevic, M.S., Simon A. Djarmati, Ph.D.

ABSTRACT

One of the first and foremost protective measures and rescue operations involving civilians in the circumstances of war ravages in urban areas is, apart from evacuation, housing civilians in shelters and other civil-defense constructions specifically built for this purpose. However, for all peacetime preparations for such protection of civilians, in wartime circumstances we always face a wide disproportion between the need for sheltering structures and sheltering space available. Moreover, shelters and other solid-built civil defense structures for this specific purpose are often not used in wartime periods. The problem is greatly aggravated by the fact that some civilians find themselves in the area deprived of protective structures. The war being waged in the territory of the former Yugoslavia has supported the aforesaid facts.

The main reasons impeding the use of specifically built shelters and civil defense constructions in the war waged in the territory of former Yugoslavia can be summed up as follows:

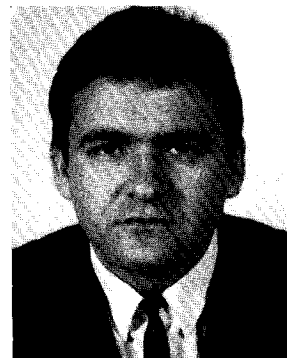


Simon A. Djarmati, Ph.D.
Civilian Protection Department
Faculty of Defense and Protection
Belgrade University

Before the outbreak of armed conflicts in this area, atomic shelters were predominantly built with a view to efficient protection of civilians from mechanical shock, heat radiation and chemical contamination resulting from an expected nuclear attack, the sort of shelters enabling a long-term housing of civilians. Given the fact that this sort of shelter requires extensive investment and that the country's economic power was insufficient to keep up with the envisaged construction dynamics, the number of those structures turned out to be quite inadequate. On the other hand, in the pre-war period lesser importance was attached to alternative solutions in providing civil defense construction.

Furthermore, the shelters and other protective structures already built were planned for sheltering specified categories of civilian popu-

lations regardless of their ethnic affiliation. The war presently waged however, shattered completely this conception. The warring party holding a certain part of the territory is the one disposing of civil defense



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Faculty of Defense and Protection
Belgrade University



Zamurović woman salvages household items.

structures, whereas civilians of other ethnic origins are denied this kind of protection.

...left...on their own...

On the other hand, another factor hampering the use of specifically-built shelters is that their occupation by civilians is often difficult. Frequent and unexpected artillery and rocket attacks are impossible to detect ahead of time, so that alerting of civilians cannot be properly implemented. In such circumstances there is not time enough for civilians to occupy shelters. Even if the artillery or rocket attack danger is timely signaled, it is necessary for civilians to cover the distance from their flats to the shelter site, and the civilian population is exposed to the threat of sustained sniper and infantry fire. A very important factor to be taken into account is also attachment of civilians to their flats and their belongings. Indeed, if the civilians are sheltered, during their stay in shelter their flats and assets remain unprotected and exposed to burglary and plundering.

Settling large-capacity shelters is to a certain extent risky, for large numbers of people could be concentrated in small spaces and they could be a priority target in a certain moment of combat operations.

If longer stay in shelters is needed, providing civilian population with staples can also be an aggravated problem. Moreover, many shelters have been damaged, half-destroyed or covered by the rubble of neighboring buildings due to combat operations, so that they are inaccessible and therefore cannot be occupied by civilians.

Some shelters are also used for military purposes (mostly as arms depots or headquarters).

Given the aforesaid reasons impeding the use of specially-built shelters, the civilian population is often left to find solutions to protect themselves on their own by preparing temporary emergency dwellings.

Since the war waged in the territory of former Yugoslavia is of a conventional kind, atomic shelters lose some of their importance. So it is possible to shelter civilian populations in civil defense constructions providing efficient protection from unexpected artillery and rocket attacks. One of the predominant sheltering methods is sheltering in cellars within the housing structures where the civilians actually live. Civilians can stay in the cleared cellars as long as needed. The intensity of combat operations often requires that civilians stay there a few days or even weeks.

Although this method of sheltering civilians was considered an alterna-

tive one in the pre-war period, it is now considered predominant and necessary. The necessity of such a sheltering method suggests itself for the following reasons:

- upon being alerted, civilians can set about sheltering themselves in cellars previously prepared in a proper way and supplied with means for survival, all conditions having been fulfilled for their stay as long as needed;

- being sheltered within the housing structure itself, an all-around protection is achieved and therefore sniper and infantry shooting risk avoided;

- permanent contact between shelter and flats is practical, which makes possible occasional checks thus minimizing burglary and plundering of civilians' assets;

- supply of civilians with staples is also facilitated;

- being tenants of a particular building, the civilians sheltered know one another, which greatly facilitates organizing their stay in this emergency dwelling;

- by sheltering civilians in cellars a considerable decentralization of the exposed civilian population in one area is achieved.

Apart from sheltering civilians in cellars, there are also cases of using refuges built by some civilians on their own, as well as using public service buildings and other appropriate structures sited in the vicinity of dwelling places.

SUMMARY

The sheltering experience presented above indicates that in some circumstances, and especially in a specific war as in the one being waged now in the territory of former Yugoslavia, it is impossible to employ all the existing sheltering methods, no matter how well prepared, because war circumstances will impose new protection requirements, and guidelines that must be envisaged in peacetime periods and prepared seriously for structures specifically built for purpose of sheltering civilians. □

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An Invitation

– W. Bruce Potter, Secretary-General
United States League for Freedom and Democracy



In its first year as a re-chartered alliance of organizations and individuals from around America, the U.S. League for Freedom and Democracy (USLFD) has begun several exciting projects to focus on its goals. Its members believe that this country has been fortunate in having as its governing policy, the longest sustained democracy in the history of mankind. The League has chosen as its primary objective to educate young people on what makes democracies strong and commit to obligations towards helping all people of the world enjoy the fruits of freedom.

In this spirit, the USLFD will serve as host for the upcoming North American Regional Conference of the World League for Freedom & Democracy (WLFD). Under the leadership of Chairman Mike Huckabee (Lt. Governor of Arkansas) the conference will be drawing delegates from Canada, the United States and the English speaking Caribbean islands. This year's conference theme is "A WORLD IN TRANSITION: What Responsibilities do Americans have towards the Emerging Democracies."

From September 9 through 11, 1994, the J. W. Marriott Hotel, Fourteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. will serve as venue for the 200 delegates expected from around the region. The hotel provides a comfortable location near the White House and other government buildings for the many discussions and panel speakers to make their presentations. The Hon. Dr. Tze-chi Chao, President and the Hon. Dr. Jae-Seung Woo, Secretary-General of the WLFD, will join with Chairman Huckabee to officially open the conference. There is

planned an inspirational Opening Ceremony focusing on the Principles of Freedom as spoken through the words of Abraham Lincoln.

The delegates will then be transported to the State Department, not far from the Lincoln Memorial, for a briefing by NGO (Non-Governmental Organization) personnel on the official position that the Clinton government has towards the emerging democracies. While the focus will be on the North American Region, there will be a question and answer period where all areas of the world will be discussed. A reception is planned to follow the briefing.

On Saturday, the delegates will convene in the morning to hear from Lawrence Di Rita, Deputy Director of Foreign and Defense Policy Studies at the Heritage Foundation. A graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy and a staff person with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Mr. Di Rita has expertise in the Soviet and Latin American arenas. He will be addressing the issue of what types of activities Americans can pursue, both in their local communities and with their legislative representatives on State and Federal levels, that will serve to improve the quality of life for all people.

The afternoon will be devoted to the Organization of American States, which has its headquarters in Washington, D.C. It is composed of government representatives from all countries in the Americas. This alliance serves as a network to promote political freedoms and economic stability in this part of the world. There will be a briefing by its staff, focusing on democratic efforts by nations in the Caribbean and West-

ern Hemisphere. A question and answer period will allow for discussion on topics that affect the region.

The USLFD's Resource Development Initiative will also be highlighted during the Saturday schedule. Its goals will be explained and an opportunity to understand the advantages of the various organizations supporting each other by working together will be discussed.

Saturday evening will be dedicated to relaxed activities including dinner that will allow the delegates to interact and develop network relationships with fellow attendees.

Sunday morning will see the participants going to the U.S. Congress for a breakfast meeting sponsored by several members of the House of Representatives. During this period, in-depth understanding as to how constituent representation is developed and methods of focused communication to key political leaders will be discussed. Participants will be able to visit the "seat" of their federal government.

In late morning, the delegates will be returned to the hotel and prepare for the Closing Session and Luncheon with Speaker. The Sunday afternoon session will be dedicated to the League's annual business meeting.

Attendance at the conference is open to people who are interested in learning more about the work of the U.S. League and its parent organization, the World League. The cost to attend is \$495.00 for the full conference, including all hotel, meals and social functions; \$375.00 where shared hotel accommodations apply; \$250.00 for attendance at all meal and social functions without hotel accommodations. □

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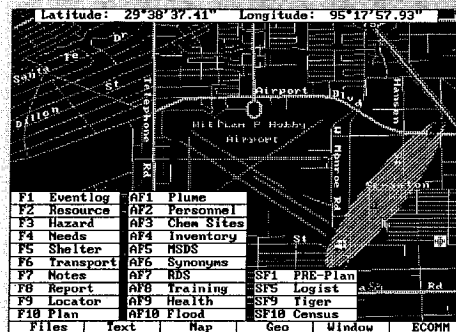
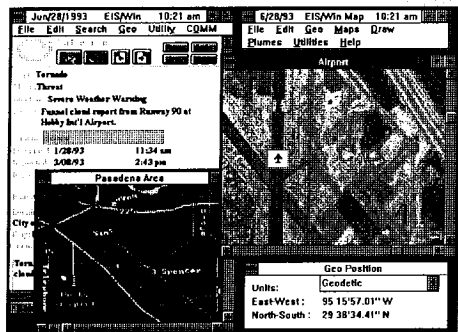
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REVIEWS

OUT OF BOUNDS, by Brian Bex. Published by *The Brian Bex Report, Inc.*, distributed by American Communications Network, 100 North Woodpecker Road, Hagerstown, IN 47346. 1993. 324 pages. Not for sale. For copy contact distributor.

— Reviewed by Edythe Robinson.

Brian Bex lets us know at the outset that if we plan to read this book we'll have to make the effort to THINK! For those of you who choose to do just that his book will prove to be a most interesting challenge.

It is, to a large extent, a collection of quotes, commentary and excerpts of others to complement the author's stance. The purpose is to show the reader the progression from individual responsibility to governmental wraparound.

The progression from individual responsibility to government wraparound

The author contends that most of today's policy is based on the assumption that the framers of the Constitution were wrong in their beliefs. The policy makers can, of course, sleep more comfortably if they hold to this belief. They can continue to amend laws, create new ones, and wrap us further into the governmental cocoon for our own good. The stronger it is, the harder it will be for any of us to break away and fly free. Throughout the book you will be reminded again and again that the United States as a group of individual people with freedom of action is in grave danger, many of our freedoms already eliminated (we already know that). There are many of us who are so comfortable living this way, being told what we can and can not do, complacent in the misplaced belief that we will be taken care of by the state in our old age, that we don't want to do anything. Others like to complain about where our country is going

(by way of tubes or handbaskets, among others) but won't vote to change anything, won't get out and do anything, because it might upset what they already have. We have been caught in this vicious circle — and we walked into it with our eyes open.

"...Even the concept of honor is now widely questioned."

The author gives us an interesting set of numbers regarding expansion of the White House staff. "...Lincoln had to pay a secretary out of his own pocket. Hoover had to struggle hard to get three. Roosevelt appointed the first six 'administrative assistants' in 1939. Kennedy had twenty-three...risen to 1,664 his last year.... Under Nixon it rose to 5,395." And it is still spiralling upward.

And quoting former justice of the United States Supreme Court, Honorable Lewis F. Powell: "Today we are being cut adrift from the type of humanizing authority which in the past shaped the character of our people...the more personal forms we have now in the home, the church, the school, and the community.... Perhaps the primary belief of the New Ethic is that the individual owes little loyalty or obligation to [these types] or to their traditional values....Even the concept of honor is now widely questioned."

A number of chapters are devoted to excerpts by writers over the years from 1698 through today, into tomorrow. A "Roadmap of History" presented for the purpose of "understanding where we have been so we may better understand where we want to go." In one chapter a quote by Raoul de Sales published in 1942 states "President Roosevelt has always given the impression that the measures he took from time to time were made necessary by the emergency of the moment." In a section written by

Thomas Barber in 1950 titled *Where We Are At* reference is made to early immigrants migrating to America to escape laws regulating their every move. "Here was freedom — complete and utter freedom.... It is a vision that stirs our breasts and galvanizes our energy today.... Beginning in 1930, America ceased being the Land of Opportunity and became the Land of Relief....The wise guys made a beeline for the government payroll." Another chapter deals with the poverty of soul brought about by the excess materialism. The author then returns with a variety of thought on the subject of excessive government, as from Calvin Coolidge "Unless the people, through unified action, arise and take charge of their government, they will find that their government has taken charge of them."

Who among us is willing to go out and slay the dragon?

Having laid the foundation of this progression of our government the author now outlines his belief in the necessity for a threefold order of society based on the essential aspects of human social life: fraternity, equality and liberty, with corresponding discussion of each. Mr. Bex hits dead center when he says "We have a peculiar tendency in America today as many of us want to have it both ways: We want to be free to do whatever we want — and then charge the bill to others." And finally: "If our country is to survive as a free nation, if the individual is to win out over the State, the moral character of each and every American must be taken into account. The signs of decay have been clearly observed, the decay must be cut out. If America is to survive, we must save the life of Uncle Sam by renewing within him once again the spirit of individual responsibility...."

We in America have created our own monster. Who among us is willing to go out and slay the dragon?

AIDS: Why It's Much Worse Than They're Telling Us And How To Protect Yourself And Your Loved Ones, by William Campbell Douglass, M.D. Published by Second Opinion Publishing, Inc., Suite 100, 1350 Center Drive, Dunwoody, Georgia 30338. 1993. Thirty-nine pages. Price: \$19.00.

-- Reviewed by Max Klinghoffer, M.D.

Doctor Douglass, who has written widely on the subject of AIDS, and also on other medical problems, opens this book with "An open letter to 'Magic' Johnson. I...run an AIDS clinic in Uganda...where people are dying by the millions..." Dr. Douglass expresses compassion for Johnson, but also is critical in that Johnson has allowed himself to be used to promote "safe sex." Safe sex is not going to stop AIDS. Instead of "safe sex" promote family values.

An open letter to 'Magic' Johnson

Dr. Douglass is also critical of some of the medical profession, especially in their failure to control the spread of AIDS. He debates the American College of Surgeons, in that the ACS states that there is little risk of transmission of AIDS in the operating room. He quotes an M.D. at the University of Miami: "...universal precautions are universally ignored." He further comments on doctors and food handlers (and others in close contact with people: "most AIDS patients develop AIDS dementia before death," thus pointing out the danger of someone operating while demented. Although he emphasizes the danger of acquiring HIV from an infected doctor, he also states that the non-AIDS patient may pose a great risk to the AIDS patient, in view of the fact that the AIDS patient is so susceptible to opportunistic infections. The Center For Disease Control (CDC) states that there are (at the time of this writing, 1993) about 1200 dentists who carry the AIDS virus.

AIDS as a "weapon": a black female in Texas contracted AIDS virus from a white male who is bisexual. She writes, in EBONY magazine: "If I have to die of a horrible disease, I won't go alone."

Douglass cites the case of a dentist who had AIDS dementia, and who, twice in a nine-month period, had to be admitted to a hospital because he became disoriented. THEN the Georgia State Board took action!

Dr. Douglass also cites numerous cases in which doctors with AIDS operated on patients.

Who Murdered Africa

Douglass accuses the American Red Cross of neglecting the safety of the blood supply. Many hemophiliacs now have HIV. The Red Cross admitted it has released more than 2400 suspect blood products in a 6-month period. He also accuses the American Medical Association, the American Dental Association, and the Center for Disease Control of a cover-up, in order not to offend minorities.

Chapter three in this book is entitled WHO MURDERED AFRICA. This is stated not so much as a question, as, rather, an accusation. WHO stands for World Health Organization. Here Dr. Douglass makes a powerful statement, which is, in fact, an accusation. He claims that The national Cancer Institute, working with WHO, made the AIDS virus in laboratories at Fort Detrick, by com-



Statements made in book reviews by TACDA include the words of the book or the paper being reviewed. These statements are not necessarily those of TACDA or its writers.

binning bovine leukemia virus with sheep visna virus, and injecting them into human tissue cultures. He further accuses WHO of transmitting HIV in Africa, Haiti, and Brazil, using small pox vaccine as the vehicle.

Douglass claims that, because of the trillions of genetic possibilities, we will not be able to find a vaccine for AIDS. Homosexuals have been told by "experts" that oral sex was safe. It is not safe, and neither is kissing. Douglass further questions the accuracy of reports on the incidence of AIDS. He claims that ultra-violet irradiation of blood is the best method we have today, but this method is being ignored. He reiterates that the safest blood is "your own." Also emphasized is the danger -- not only of AIDS -- but also the opportunistic diseases which are part of the AIDS picture.

...the same or worse in the kitchen of a restaurant?

In speaking of kitchen workers, Douglass makes a telling point: "if these people do unspeakable things in bed, in public bath houses, and in public bathrooms, who is to say they won't do the same, or worse, in the kitchen of a restaurant?" (Douglass mentions that Jesse Jackson admitted he used to spit in the salads of white people he served in a restaurant.)

Doctor Douglass is probably ahead of his time in exposing these dangers, and the horrifying events which led to them. It would be of major interest to see documentation (or confessions) verifying the origin of the AIDS virus. We MUST consider the possibilities, especially as we review the past history of clandestine experiments conducted under government authority: for instance, the testing of nerve gas in our western states; the use of cultures of *serratia marcescens* to study the distribution of bacteria in the event of biological warfare; and the Josef Mengele type experiments conducted on patients with syphilis in Tuskegee.

REVIEWS (Cont.)

THE RULING CLASS, INSIDE THE IMPERIAL CONGRESS, by Eric Felton of The Heritage Foundation. Paperback. 111 pages. 1993. Order from Jameson Books, Inc., P.O. Box 738, Ottawa, IL 61350. \$2.95. (5 copies: \$12.00. 25 copies: \$35.00.)

— Reviewed by Kevin Kilpatrick.

Topping the short list of organizations that keep tabs on government and what is right with it and wrong with it, is John Fisher's Heritage Foundation.

As the title indicates *The Ruling Class* is a no-holds-barred analysis — a highly critical one — of our top governing body.

Author Eric Felton gives an eye-opening analysis of what he views as objectionable. In the introduction, Dr. Edwin J. Feulner, President of the Heritage Foundation, writes:

The Ruling Class solves the riddle of why voters hate Congress, but love (or at least reelect) their Congressman — why term limits passed overwhelmingly in the 14 states where it was voted on, yet 93% of the Congressional incumbents on last November's ballot were reelected.

It examines in detail what Congress does, what it doesn't do, and how it operates. It reveals that the United States Congress is a legislature that has stopped legislating, and that this is why Congress doesn't work, and why individual Congressmen escape blame!...

Whether Congress has the will to change things, only history can tell us. If it has that will, *The Ruling Class* will show the way.

To illustrate its critical analysis of Congress the book's back cover contains the following congressional ruling:

The rate of pay for the offices referred to under section 703 (1)(2)(B) of the Ethics Reform Act of 1989 (5 U.S.C. 5318 note) shall be the rate of pay that would be payable for each such office if the provisions of section 703 (a)(2)(B) and 1101 (a)(1)(A) of such act (5 U.S.C. 5318 note and 5305) had not been enacted.

And this comment attributed to the Heritage Foundation appears under it:

This was U.S. Senators sneaking a \$23,200-a-year pay raise for themselves! And that was right after they loudly voted not to take a raise, with a ton of publicity!

*

Chapter 6 is titled "Reform" and includes the following sub-headings:
Limit Terms
Limit Sessions
Cut Staff
Limit Spending and Balance the Budget
Allow a Line-Item Veto
Make Congress Obey the Laws
Establish Fair and Open Procedures
Cut Committees

The Ruling Class, obviously, judges Congress harshly. Coming from the prestigious Heritage Foundation it commands respect and deserves the attention of all thinking Americans.

VOLUME 1, MILITARY TRIVIA, by Arthur Coe, Commander, USN (Ret.), 80 pages (illustrated), large format. \$5.25 + \$1.25 S&H (Total: \$6.50). Order from Arthur Coe, 333 South Patrick Drive (Unit 17), Satellite Beach, FL 32937.

— Reviewed by Bob Baffin.

Volume 1, Military Trivia is a comprehensive history of the uniformed services of the United States told in a question-and-answer type form.

Throughout you will find the battles, large and small, highlighted with the names of many who participated.

This sweeping overview of American military power will give you hours of controversial discussions and a better understanding of those military-related factors that helped establish the United States as a nation.

The book is a bird's eye view of the growth of the country and shows the importance of how, when and where the uniformed services proved themselves in helping to build our great country.

*

Military Trivia's division into alternate pages of historical photos, military facts, questions and answers and quotations from famous Americans makes for an exciting parade of facts that stimulates the interest of

the reader. Presented with pages of show-case information the natural inclination is to get caught up in the kaleidoscope of an America that begs the reader to look further.

NEW LEGAL FOUNDATIONS FOR GLOBAL SURVIVAL, by Benjamin B. Ferencz. Published by Oceana Publications, Inc., 75 Main St., Dobbs Ferry, NY 10522. 1994. 450 pages. Price: \$45.

"Global Survival" is a serious in-depth study on "how to get from the existing, prevailing rule of international legal systems, to the new legal order that insists on peace, harmony and social justice as its foundation."

The author, Benjamin Ferencz, is former chief prosecutor at the Nuremberg trials. His ambitious aim in this expansive study is the elimination of weapons of mass destruction "and the arms race."

While control of modern offensive weapons of mass destruction is admittedly an admirable goal, perhaps one should recognize past failures and emphasize the success of credible defenses.

THE EFFECTS OF A SCALE-DOWN IN DEFENSE BUDGETS, VOLUME ONE, first of three volumes. A project of the Defense Systems Management College. Price: \$8. Published 1993. Order from Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15220-7954. 79 pages (large format).

Two central questions are examined:

(1) How the U.S. defense industrial base will reorganize itself in light of the limited sales volume that will be available to it in the foreseeable future.

(2) Having "down-sized" itself, whether the U.S. defense industrial base will be able in the future to meet an emergent major military threat of major proportions.

The in-depth study is jointly undertaken by the United States and Germany.

Working with the Defense Systems Management College in this Volume One (and also Volume Two and Volume Three) is the Kiel Institut für Weltwirt-Schaft. Emphasized is the conversion of manufacturing firms from wartime production to peacetime production.

"SCHINDLER'S LIST" AND SCHINDLER'S WIFE

Oscar Schindler, the hero of the film "Schindler's List," is a hero to many, but a villain to some, including his wife Emilie. (Emilie Schindler now lives in a house near Buenos Aires with her 17 cats.)

Schindler left his wife in 1957 to return to Germany. He never went back to her.

In a curious interview with Mrs. Schindler Brazilian reporter Marco Chiaretti (in the Brazilian paper *Illustrada*) quotes Emilie Schindler as saying: "It wasn't Schindler, it was me. Schindler didn't do anything."

Later, asked if she knew that he had allegedly saved 1200 people she replied: "It's true that he made the list, but it's also true that it was I who got the food. Schindler only said, 'do this, do that. Schindler didn't do anything. It was I who took care of them.'"

Later on Mrs. Schindler says she never went to the small town where the factory Schindler managed was located.

Asked what she thought of her husband, she replies: "Look, I don't think of him. He was half-crazy, stupid."

Sources of the above information is publisher Ernst Zündel of Toronto, Canada. In a report published by the *Winipeg-Sun* Zündel calls the film "anti-German hate propaganda." Zündel, the report says "has been in and out of court since the mid-1960s for publishing pamphlets stating the Holocaust was a hoax."

It also quotes Philip Weiss, a Jewish survivor of Schindler's camp: "I was in this camp," he says. The film portrayed life as it was in 1944. Mr. Zündel wasn't there. I was."

□

NEW RUSSIAN CD DIRECTOR

The Swiss *ICDO Journal* announces that Sergey Sholgu is the new director of Russia's Federation for Civil Defense, Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters (EMERCOM). Born in 1955, Sholgu is a civil engineer.

DISNEY WORLD EXPANDS ATTRACTIONS IN 1994

Space prohibits an adequate development of the Walt Disney World's new 1994 attractions, but here they are in capsule form – ready, all but one – to welcome those participants in the TACDA Seminar who elect to check them out a few miles down the road from the Orlando Airport Marriott:

A new ride, "The Twilight Zone of Terror," provides new thrills for those fans of thrill rides.

The "Astro Orbiter" is being upgraded (in the Tomorrowland area) to where it will encounter exciting meteors and planets. (This is the only one that won't be open during the TACDA Seminar in October. It comes on line a bit later.)

Epcot Center will display new inventions *before they come on line*. These, of course will be changed from time to time as new ones break over the horizon.

A new animated film, an upgraded extension of the Disney hit "The Lion King" will be ready in October under the name of "Legend of the Lion King."

The famous Mickey Mouse Parade down Main Street at the Magic Kingdom will be further dramatized with 100 performers and 28 famed Disney characters complete with floats, musicians and much singing and dancing.

The first block of the "All-Star Resort" (384 rooms per block – a total of 5,760 down the road a bit) opened in May, with a new block due every month. Designs are keyed to individual sport themes.

Now opening (June 1994) is the unique Wilderness Lodge, with 728 rooms hidden in a woodland setting.

In step with Disney World in expanding their attractions, Universal Studios announces a new major feature for 1994 with a "Back Stage" special. Sea World upgrades its awe-inspiring "Killer Whale" exhibit. Cypress Gardens further dramatizes its garden displays. And Wet 'n Wild in April opened its new ride "The Surge."

All this, and much more, adds to "Adventure of Orlando" – at the elbow of the TACDA Seminar participant.

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE: "OUR WORST ENEMY IS OURSELVES"

The April 1994 issue of *The American Legion* criticizes America's complacency in the face of mounting world dangers: "We are in the process of becoming a Third World country."

This by the year 2020.

The article, by Edward Luttwak, cites a number of reasons for the scary prediction. Chief among them is the Russian nuclear threat. bluntly, that threat focusses on the fact that Russia could destroy the United States with its estimated 33,000 to 46,000 nuclear warheads.

"Prudence," it quotes Herbert Baker Spring of the Heritage Foundation as saying, "dictates putting some emphasis on systems to defend against a limited nuclear attack."

The article's punch line ends with "Be prepared." It would seem that this should include more than a "limited" attack. And, as the article brings out, Russia is not the only nuclear power or nuclear power-to-be that we should consider in opting for a reasonable defense.

□

THE SMITHSONIAN COMMENTS ON THE SHELTER SITUATION

In an 8-page article in the April issue of its monthly magazine the prestigious Smithsonian Institute calls bomb shelters "museum pieces."

Perhaps appropriate because it has recently put one on display in its own Washington DC museum.

Edward Teller, the article says, claimed that a national fallout shelter system would save 90% of the population. All-in-all, however, the article ridicules the idea. It quotes Linus Pauling as saying that a full-scale nuclear attack "would probably kill everybody whether or not fallout shelters had been built."

It does not mention the fact that shelters still exist and are maintained for government VIPs.

It goes to great pains to try to bury the subject.

TOO GOOD TO FILE

RESPONSIBILITIES – REAGAN

As most of you know, I'm not one for looking back. I figure there will be plenty of time for that when I get old. What I take from the past in is inspiration for the future.

What we accomplished during our years in the White House must never be lost amid the rhetoric of political revisionists.

...I have witnessed five major wars in my lifetime, and I know how swiftly storm clouds can gather on a peaceful horizon. The next time a Saddam Hussein takes over Kuwait or North Korea brandishes a nuclear weapon, will we be ready to respond?...

Great nations have responsibilities to lead, and we should always be cautious of those who would lower our profile because they might just wind up lowering our flag....

– from an address by Ronald Reagan at the Republican National Committee's 1994 Annual Gala and "Tribute to Ronald Reagan."

□

FEMA MISSION: DIFFICULT AT BEST

...Adm. John W. Bitoff (Ret.) is the director of the Mayor's Office of Emergency Services in San Francisco....

"I think you have to be very careful about just dumping on FEMA," Bitoff says. "I think they did the very best they could do under the circumstances. But you're asking them to do, in many cases, things that were never in their charter. And if you want them to do those things, you're going to have to change the way they do business."

NAPA [National Academy of Public Administration] takes up the point:

"Without excusing any shortcomings of emergency management agencies in this county...the project study team believes that both the public, and sometimes the practitioners, should lower their expectations of what can be accomplished in emergencies and disasters. Emergency-management organizations must plan and train in obscurity.... Then in one brief moment...they are expected to perform flawlessly...."

– *Emergency Medical Services.*

DOING NOTHING VERY WELL

When Wellington thrashed Bonaparte,
As every child can tell,
The House of Peers, throughout the war

Did nothing in particular
And did it very well.

(Gilbert and Sullivan)

Sometimes when a legislative body does "nothing in particular," the results can be spectacularly disastrous. The United States almost lost her sovereignty during the War of 1812 because Congress failed to establish and support a viable Navy and professional Army. It was only the weakness of the British Empire, after years of fighting Napoleon, that precluded reconquest by our former masters. Today, Congress, as throughout most of the Cold War, has done "nothing in particular" and done it "very well" in the field of civil defense.

– from letter by Anthony E. Bezich to Dr. Max Klinghoffer.

□

RUSSIAN NUKES TO U.S. CRIMINALS?

Russian weapons of mass destruction are vulnerable to theft by organized crime and some may already be in the hands of forces beyond government control, members of the Senate Armed Services Committee said yesterday....

Sen. John Warner, R-Va., cited "evidence coming to this committee" indicating that Russia may be "covertly developing a new generation of chemical weapons" and other weapons of mass destruction....

And Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., the committee chairman, cited intelligence indicating the possibility Russia's organized crime network might try to sell weapons to U.S. and other criminals....

– Associated Press, 29 April 1994.

□

BRITISH REPORT NEW BOMB

Russia has produced a miniature neutron bomb using the mystery substance red mercury, according to a British television documentary....

Yevgeny Korolev, a former Soviet nuclear physicist and some unidentified nuclear experts are quoted as saying the miniature neutron bomb

exists – and several said the technology is being sold to non-nuclear states....

Sam Cohen, the American inventor of the neutron bomb, said the documentary confirms his own view that Russians have used red mercury to create a tiny neutron bomb using fusion technology for the first time.

This device, which could weigh less than 5 pounds and be hidden in a paper bag, would have "tremendously terrifying" consequences in the hands of terrorists, he told a news conference....

A pure fusion bomb would produce massive radiation in a limited area....

– Associated Press, April 14, 1994.

□

NUCLEAR WAKE-UP CALL

North Korea's nuclear threat woke up a lot of folks who thought they'd been relieved of thinking about such worries when the Cold War ended. Don't think about taking any nuclear naps for a long time, either. Consider the case of India and Pakistan.

...New Delhi has invested decades and billions of dollars in its nuclear and missile research complex. Its army of technologists is now well along in developing ballistic missiles and internal guidance systems adequate to deliver atomic warheads to targets as far away as Beijing. The Indians are already scouting the next phase, the development of intercontinental missiles with thermonuclear warheads.

Pakistan may not be the primary reason for this arsenal's existence, but it lives in the shadow of India's nuclear ambitions. With a much smaller population and economy, Pakistan might have opted for the Finlandization route. But instead Islamabad has chosen militarily to defend its independence from India, primarily by demonstrating its ability to make things uncomfortable for the Indians....

To date, though, the administration [in Washington] hasn't made things better with its maladroitness early diplomacy, a comedy of witless errors that offended the amour-propre of New Delhi....

– *Wall Street Journal* editorial.

LETTERS

SDI - SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT

HIGH FRONTIER

Dear Friend of High Frontier:

The scurrilous attack on SDI by the *New York Times*, charging the program with faking test results has been shot down. The *New York Times* was at least willing to print my objections in a letter to the editor. [See column 2.] Eventually, even Secretary of Defense Les Aspin denied the story. But lies have long legs, and the damage is evident in further cuts in the SDI (now BMDO) budget.

SDI has been wounded by the Clinton Administration, but is by no means dead. The notion that the United States should stay totally vulnerable to the growing threat of ballistic missiles is too asinine to endure even in Washington. Even the Clintonians recognize that they dare not completely abandon missile defenses. It appears that about \$2.9 billion will be appropriated this year. But this money is to be spent on "theater" missile defenses. Deployment of defenses of the United States has been effectively stopped.

This means that our overseas allies - Europe and Japan - will have SDI defenses, but not our own citizens. The motive behind this is to denigrate Ronald Reagan's decision to defend us with space-borne systems (i.e. "Star Wars"), and keep the ABM treaty sacrosanct.

Thus Clinton and his Congressional and media supporters are trying to appear responsive to the ballistic missile threat, hoping that the American public will not notice that defense of the United States is *not* on the Clinton agenda.

We have a tough three years ahead. We must keep the SDI program alive and as healthy as possible until common sense can once more emerge. We at High Frontier will do our level best, but we must have as much support as possible from you to succeed....

To paraphrase an old saying, "When the going gets tough, the tough get tougher." This is what you and I must do in the firm hope that good sense will prevail in the end.

Sincerely,
/s/ Daniel O. Graham
Lt. General, USA (Ret.)

General Graham's letter to the
New York times:

To the Editor...

It is astonishing that you would publish on your Aug. 18 front page an article impugning the honesty of reputable people, based on the presumed remarks of anonymous sources, and follow it up Aug. 19 with a scathing editorial based on the same suspect evidence. Article and editorial accuse the Strategic Defense Initiative program's managers of base dishonesty, faking tests to deceive Congress.

Those of us who have followed S.D.I. found the article absurd on the face of it. "Preposterous," was the reaction of Lieut. Gen. James A. Abrahamson, who headed S.D.I. at the time of the alleged fakery. But how do we rebut faceless sources, who may or may not have been connected to the tests involved, may or may not have said what you report?

You owe an apology to a lot of honest people

We do know that all test devices fired into space have C-band beacons aboard. This is to allow ground stations to monitor results. Such beacons were aboard all three previous tests, not added to the fourth to fake an intercept. Further, the interceptor was guided to its target *not* by radio signals, but optically.

Changing the interceptor to incorporate a radio receiver and use of radio instead of optical data for terminal guidance would have involved major redesign of the system - and that would have to be done by the Lockheed engineering team, not deception-minded spooks, as alleged.

You owe an apology to a lot of honest people.

Daniel O. Graham
Arlington, Va.,
Aug. 19, 1993

COLLIER'S ENCYCLOPEDIA ACCEPTS TACDA CIVIL DEFENSE ARTICLE

- Max Klinghoffer, M.D.

The publishers of *Collier's Encyclopedia* recently required a descriptive article on civil defense for their upcoming edition. They turned to Walter Murphey, executive director of TACDA. Walter supplied Collier's with a paper on the subject, and it is expected this will be published shortly.

A March 4, 1994 letter from the Editorial Division of P.F. Collier states:

Dear Mr. Murphey:

Thank you for your letter of 25 January, received today, and for your article "Civil Defense" for *Collier's Encyclopedia*.

Your article was exactly what we needed. Should any questions arise as we do our editing we will be in touch with you, but your text is economical and clear and we do not expect difficulties.

...article "civil defense" for *Collier's Encyclopedia*.

Our check for \$250, payable to the American Civil Defense Association, should arrive shortly.

With our best wishes for a pleasant spring, and our thanks again for bringing us up to date on this important subject.

Yours sincerely,
/s/ Patrick J. Quigley
Senior Editor
Mathematical/Physical Sciences
General Encyclopedia Department



General Daniel O. Graham

(General Graham will be a featured speaker at TACDA's 17th Annual seminar in Orlando, Florida on October 24th. See story page 6-8.)

Relatively new in the shelter field is the "dome" shelter. Several companies now offer them. Veteran shelter designer-builder Marcel Barbier, with extensive research experience in his native France, in Switzerland and in the United States, here explains the "dome shelter" technique as practiced by one of the "dome" companies – Monolithic Constructors, Inc. of Italy, Texas.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF SHELTERS WITH CONCRETE DOMES

– Marcel M. Barbier

Flat ceilings in concrete shelters rapidly become prohibitive when large free spans are wanted or when the overpressure requirement is high. This is because of the required thickness and the heavy steel reinforcement.

A natural way to avoid this is to resort to domes, vaults and other shell shapes. When curving the roof and walls and making them one piece spanned over the floor slab, one gains a huge factor in strength. This factor is already of the order of 7 for a cylindrical circular vault (barrel vault) in comparison to a flat ceiling the same thickness and span. It becomes even larger when going over to doubly curved shells, like the half sphere, for instance, but it is also true for other shapes, in particular the ring vault (toroidal shape). The reason is that, in contrast to flat ceilings or cylindrical vaults that act like beams (either straight or curved) and have to sustain a bending moment, doubly-curved shells deform only slightly and distribute the stresses evenly.

Until recently the use of curved surfaces, in particular doubly curved ones, was hampered by the difficulty in building the form over which the concrete was then poured or shot. One can make forms of wood, and also forms obtained by erecting a skeleton of rebars, covering them with layers of wire mesh and spraying some concrete over the top.

In recent years a new technology has gained ground, permitting the erection of large concrete hemispherical domes up to 250 feet in diameter (to date). To cite the literature of Monolithic Constructors, Inc., who developed the technique, "Workers attach a fabric skin to a circular concrete foundation and inflate it to the shape of the final building. Then they spray urethane foam on the interior surface, attach steel rebars to the foam and spray concrete on the rebar and foam from the inside."

A house constructed that way is shown in Figure 1. This is all right for situations where protection against wind or earthquake is desired.

If we want to utilize shells for blast shelters where they have to resist large overpressures an important thing to keep in mind is that one should not cut openings in the shell for doors but should connect them to tunnels leading out under the earth cover into the open. No windows. Any interruption of the shell shape leads to an abrupt change of the curvature which produces bending

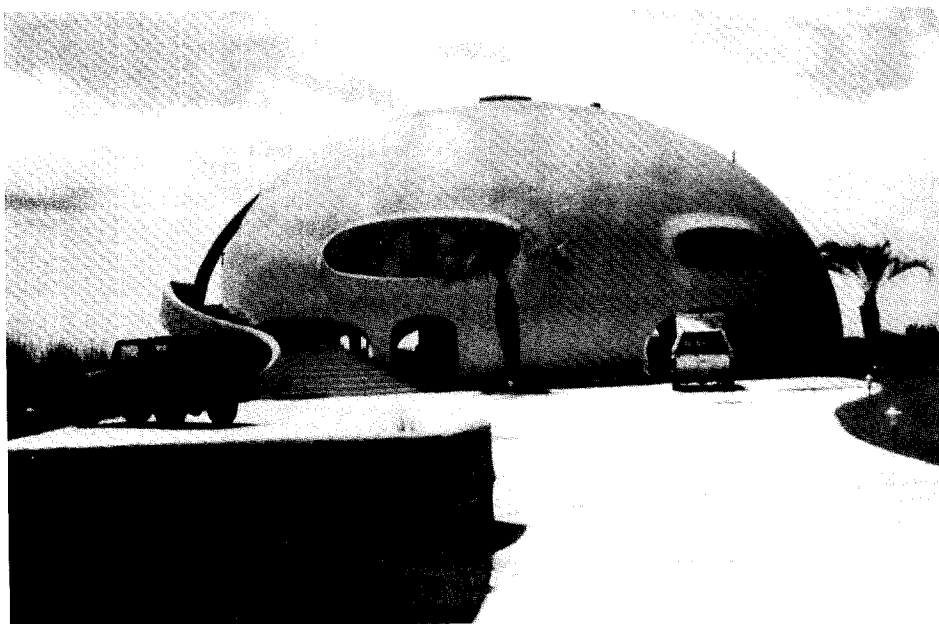


Fig. 1: Shell house

moments susceptible of breaking the shell when pressure (blast) is applied.

Therefore, we decided to span pure shells over our floor slab and get in and out from below the slab by a tunnel attached beneath it and provided with stairways going up through the shelter floor. In that manner the shell has its maximum strength, as it only experiences bending moments at its foundation and these are evenly distributed around the whole periphery.

A vertical section through such a shelter featuring a hemispherical dome is shown in Figure 2.

The shell does not always have to be a half sphere.

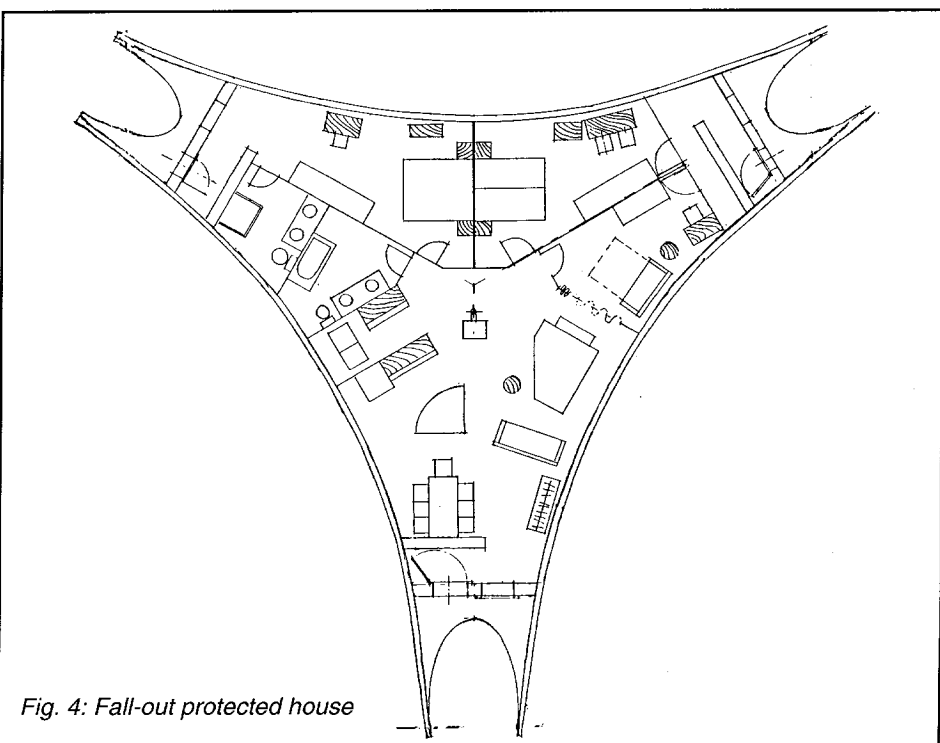
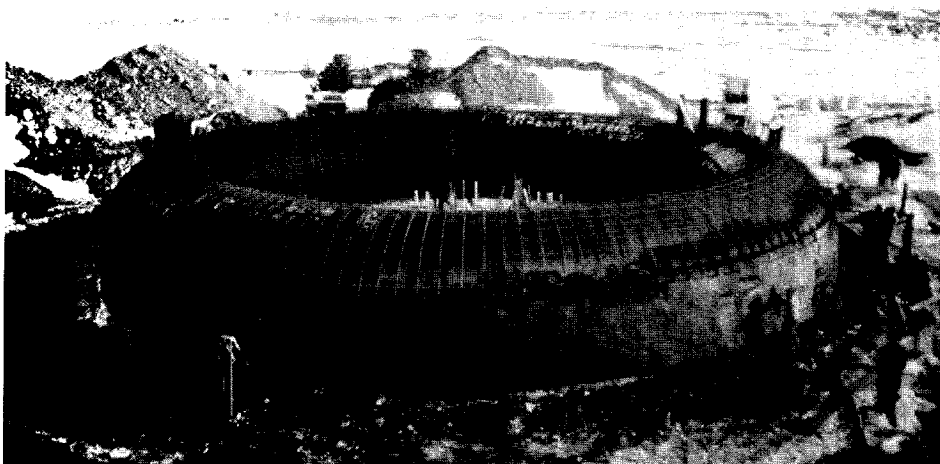
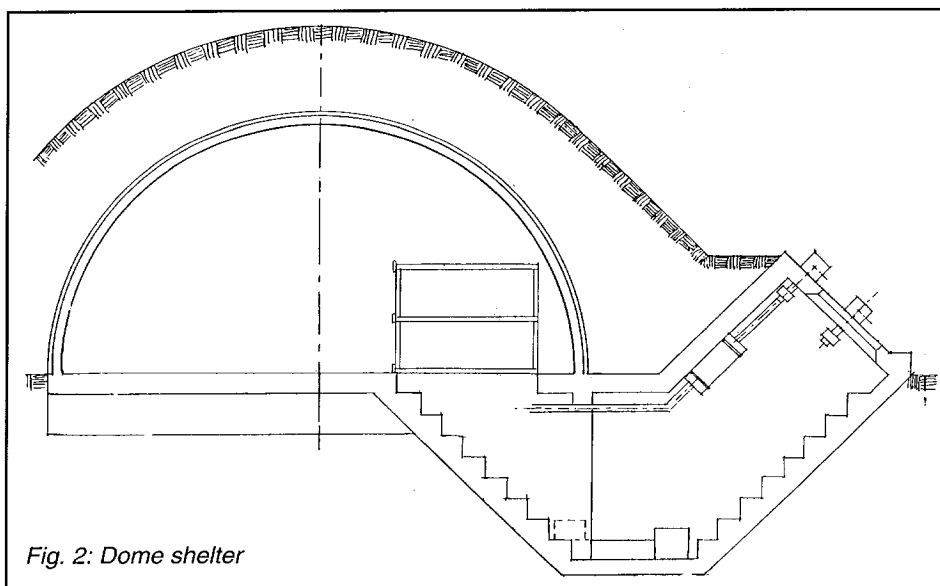
The shell does not always have to be a half sphere. For larger diameters the shelter would become high and the thickness of the shell larger. Therefore, it is good to go to the ring (toroidal) shape where one keeps the span and height limited and gains space in the other direction. Figure 3 gives the picture of a ring shelter. The ring shape has been patented (Marcel M. Barbier, Inc.).

One can also design earth-covered houses that function as fallout shelters. The shape is not hemispherical any more, as we need passages through the earth cover for doors and windows, but rather has prongs. Naturally, such a house will not take a blast. However, it can provide good protection from fallout radiation. All one has to do is to baffle the entrances with cinder blocks in wartime, forming labyrinths which will prevent radiation from entering the building through the archways. Needless to say, the rest of the building is efficiently protected by the earth that covers it. Figure 4 shows the floor plan of a house conceived according to this scheme. □

Bibliography:

David South, Monolithic Domes, Monolithic Constructors, Inc., P.O. Box 479, 1 Dome Park Place, Italy, Texas 76651, Phone: 214-483-7454.

Marcel Barbier, U.S. Patent 5,048,244, Underground Shock Resistant Structure, September 17, 1991, assigned to Marcel M. Barbier, Inc., 3003 Rayjohn Lane, Herndon, VA 22071. Phone: 703-860-1275.



UPCOMING

- Jun 20-24 **PLANNING FOR NUCLEAR EMERGENCIES**, Boston, MA. Detailed coverage of scenario development, accident source terms & dose estimates, standards & guides for emergency response, public health needs, more. Table top exercise. Fee: \$1095. Contact: See Aug. 22-26 below.
- 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).
- Jul 18-20 **DISASTER PREPAREDNESS SEMINAR**, EMI, Emmitsburg, MD. Intro and overview of emergency mgmt., case studies, crisis mgmt., developing emergency plans, more. Contact: See box below.
- Jul 21-23 **14TH ANNUAL NEW MEXICO EMERGENCY SERVICES CONFERENCE**, Albuquerque, NM. Sponsored by NM Primary Care & EMS Bureau at the Convention Center. Theme: Our future Is Now. Contact: Jesús "Chuy" López, NM Public Health Div., PO Box 26110, Santa Fe, NM 87502-6110 (505/827-2389).
- Jul 25-28 **ADVANCED WORKSHOP ON NUCLEAR EMERGENCY PLANNING**, Boston, MA. Provides personnel with current developments in the radiation emergency field. Topics include: Radiation standards, effects, protection, control and monitoring, more. Reg. fee: \$1145. Contact: See Aug. 22-26 below.
- Jul 28-31 **FIREHOUSE EXPO '94**, Baltimore Convention Center, Baltimore, MD. Contact: Firehouse Expo, 445 Broad Hollow Rd, Suite 21, Melville, NY 11747 (516/845-2700) (FAX: 516/845-7109).
- Aug 1-5 **IN-PLACE FILTER TESTING WORKSHOP**, Boston, MA. In-depth understanding of air filtration theory, aerosol technology, air-flow measurements and in-place testing of particulate (HEPA) filters, more. Reg. fee: \$1145. Contact: See Aug. 22-26 below.
- Aug 12-14 **19TH ANNUAL WASHINGTON STATE EMS CONFERENCE**, Spokane Center, Spokane, WA. Sponsored by Office of EMS/Trauma Systems & WA State EMS Education Committee. Contact: Norman Fjosee, WA Dept. of Health, PO Box 47853, Olympia, WA 98504-7853 (800/458-5281 ext 2).
- Aug 15-19 **OCCUPATIONAL & ENVIRONMENTAL RADIATION PROTECTION**, Boston, MA. Addresses basic practices for working with radiation. Topics: Atom structure, radioactivity, hazards, monitoring, more. Reg. fee: \$1145. Contact: See Aug. 22-26 below.
- Aug 18-19 **28TH ANNUAL GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE ON EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT**, Holiday Inn, Stevens Point, WI. Sponsored by WI Div. of Emer. Govt. of the Dept. of Military Affairs. Contact: Diane Kleiboer, Coord., Div. of Emer. Govt., PO Box 7865, Madison, WI 53707-7865 (608/242-3232).
- Aug 22-26 **ADVANCED WORKSHOP ON OCCUPATIONAL & ENVIRONMENTAL RADIATION PROTECTION**, Boston, MA. Topics: updated radiation protection standards, regulation inspection procedures, decommissioning & decontamination, more. Reg. fee: \$1195. Contact: Kathryn Lord, Continuing Education, Harvard School of Public Health, 677 Huntington Ave., LL-23, Boston, MA 02115-6023 (617/432-1171) (FAX 617/432-1969).
- Aug 27-31 **FIRE-RESCUE '94 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE**, St. Louis, MO. Sponsored by the Intl. Assn. of Fire Chiefs (IAFC). Contact: Fire-Rescue Intl., 4025 Fair Ridge Dr., Fairfax, VA 22033-2868 (703/273-0911) (FAX: 703/273-9363).
- Sep 11-13 **SAFETY SHOW** - Focusing on Disaster Response - Training Conference & Expo, Sahara Hotel, Las Vegas, NV. Sponsored by Public Safety Product News. Contact: Premier Expos, 100 Garfield St., Denver, CO 80206. (303/322-6400) (FAX: 303/322-0627).
- Sep 12-14 **DISASTER PREPAREDNESS SEMINAR**, EMI, Emmitsburg, MD. Intro and overview of emergency mgmt., case studies, crisis mgmt., more. Contact: See box below.
- Sep 14-16 **HAZMED '94 TOUR**, The Hynes Convention Center, Boston, MA. Contact: See Dec 7-9 below.
- Sep 15-17 **NORTH CAROLINA ASSN. OF RESCUE & EMS CONVENTION**, Greenville Hilton Inn, Greenville, NC. Sponsored by Ayden Rescue & EMS. Reg. fee: \$10 (after 8/1 \$15). Contact: Ayden Rescue, PO Box 354, Ayden, NC 28513-0354.
- Oct 2-5 **21ST ANNUAL EMERGENCY MEDICINE TODAY - '94 CONFERENCE & EXPO**, Greensboro, NC. Contact: NC Office of EMS, PO Box 29530, Raleigh, NC 27626 (919/733-2285) (FAX: 919/733-7021).
- Oct 12-14 **HAZMED '94 TOUR**, The Segula Conference Ctr., Los Angeles, CA. Contact: See Dec 7-9 below.
- Oct 23-25 **17TH ANNUAL TACDA SEMINAR**, Orlando Airport Marriott, Orlando, FL. "Safety In An Unsafe World" will cover survivability in disaster situations. Topics: Nuclear power, biological terrorism, AIDS, Hurricane survival, shelter construction, more. Reg. fee: \$199 (after 10/14 \$219). Contact: TACDA, PO Box 1057, Starke, FL 32091-1057 (904/964-5397) (FAX: 904/964-9641).
- Nov 9-11 **HAZMED '94 TOUR**, Louisiana Superdome, New Orleans, LA. Contact: See Dec. 7-9 below.
- Nov 14-15 **NCCEM ANNUAL CONFERENCE**, Hyatt Regency, Chicago, IL. Emergency Mgmt. Conference. Contact: NCCEM, 7297 Lee Hwy, Suite N, Falls Church, VA 22042 (703/533-7672) (FAX: 703/241-5603).
- Nov 16-17 **PRE-SYMPOSIUM COURSES AND ADVANCED TRAUMA LIFE SUPPORT (ATLS)**. See Nov. 18-20.
- Nov 18-20 **R ADAMS COWLEY 16TH NATIONAL TRAUMA SYMPOSIUM**, Hyatt Regency Baltimore, MD. Contact: Office of Intl. Programs & Special Projects, R Adams Cowley Shock Trauma Center, 22 S. Greene St., Baltimore, MD 21201 (410/328-2399) (FAX: 410/328-0501).
- Dec 7-9 **HAZMED '94 TOUR**, The Conference Ctr. at Saint Mary's in San Francisco, CA. Contact: RMC Medical, 3021 Darnell Rd., Philadelphia, PA 19154-3294 (215/824-1300 or 215/824-4100) (FAX: 215/824-1371).

Application to EMI is made by using General Admission Application Form (FEMA Form 75-5) which can be obtained from state or local emergency management offices. For more information contact: FEMA National Emergency Training Center, P.O. Box 70274, Washington, DC 20024 (301/447-1000).

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BOOKS

- ☐ **Emergency Preparedness and Survival Techniques for Ham Radio Operators**, by Calvin N. Steinberger, Manuscript form 65pp + reports, maps, etc. \$19.00
- ☐ **We Can Prevent WWII**, by Sam Cohen, hardback, 129pp. \$8.00

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

1969-1993

JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE SHELTER ARTICLES

59 articles on shelter of various types appearing in the last 24 years of the *Journal of Civil Defense* are now available in a loose-leaf binder for those interested in researching shelter possibilities. \$29.50 from *Journal of Civil Defense*, P.O. Box 910, Starke, Florida 32091 (Tel: 904/964-5397 - FAX: 904/964-9641).

Shelter Supplies

Plywood double-action piston pump instructions; making and using a homemade filter box and filters by Cresson Kearny. 8 dimensioned drawings and 8 photos. \$2, postpaid from TACDA, P.O. Box 1057, Starke, FL 32091.

Miscellaneous

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MEMBERSHIP FORM:

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OBJECTIVES:

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

■ EDITORIAL

"SPARE THE ROD" – INVITE TROUBLE

When the world learned of the caning sentence imposed on young Michael Fay for vandalism in Singapore there was a surprising number of Americans who *approved!* They were fed up with America's laxity in meeting its own crime problems and the consequent runaway American crime rates.

Los Angeles, which compares in population with the city-state of Singapore, has a crime rate of over *20 times* that of Singapore! This is derived from figures recently published by *Accuracy-In-Media*.*

*Rising Tide*** , a bi-monthly magazine published by the Republican National Committee, notes that during the past 30 years, while social spending has increased more than 500 percent in the United States, violent crime has increased also over 500 percent.

Other indications point to an America in deep trouble. We are losing our battle against drugs, against welfare, against illegal immigration, against defects in education, against political irresponsibility, and more.

We're *soft* on all counts. While we worry about saving the spotted owl, the porpoise, the whale, the snail darter, the panther, the turtle and so on we are hypnotized by the fact that we ourselves are going down the tube.

Our hang-up in TACDA, of course, is preparedness against aggressor attack, and here we are in our deepest trouble. Most Americans see civil defense as a relic of the past and SDI as some kind of "star-wars" nightmare.

Back to Michael Fay: If he had witnessed or read about a lashing or two it might have held in check his tendency toward deviate behavior. And if, instead of sympathizing with childhood misfortunes of convicted murderers for 8, 10, 12 or even 15 years before carrying out closed-door death sentences, all those definitely guilty of major crimes were put to death *promptly* after conviction it would serve as an invaluable lesson to those toying with the adventure of criminal careers. (Best there be *public hangings* as was practiced years ago. These would dramatically put a stop to the drift of youth toward crime – most of it at least. We would, as a country, come to our senses. It would dramatically cut crime rates.)

A toughened outlook could even have an effect on our attitude toward preparedness against disasters, against "all hazards." We might, for instance, begin to build houses that won't burn down or blow down. We might be able to picture exactly what 10,000 or so nuclear weapons now aimed at us could mean if the temptation to use all or part of them overtook a man with the Hitler-like gambits of Vladimir Zhirinovsky (he has already threatened to use nuclear weapons). We might develop our *known effective defenses* against them. It would spoil Zhirinovsky's dreams. We would in this way avoid condemning 100 or more of our cities as modern super-Hiroshimas or Nagasakis by putting in place these well-known active and passive defenses.

Will we? Probably not. Our leaders ignore the possibility of missile attack and therefore invite it. They reject the idea of effective defenses (except in some cases for themselves). Needed today: A Winston Churchill or a Franklin Roosevelt or a Moses to wake us up to the fact that we don't have to be vulnerable to missile attack. With proper leadership the threat of annihilation can be turned around.

It would be good if that could happen. It would make possible a strong 21st Century United States of America. □

* *Accuracy-In-Media*, 4455 Connecticut Ave., N.W. (Suite 330), Washington, DC 20008.

** *Rising Tide*, Republican National Committee, 310 First St., NE, P.O. Box 1900, Washington, D.C. 20077-4651.

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