

# Journal of Civil Defense

TACDA (The American Civil Defense Association) believes that 300 wars in the world during the past 50 years – and 20+ ongoing with upcoming superwars – mean that known effective measures of protection – and their high value as deterrents – must be accorded top priority by responsible government.

TACDA also believes that a similar posture vis-à-vis natural disasters and technological accidents is badly needed and that hurricanes, floods, earthquakes, tornadoes, explosions, etc. in the past three years prove the point – and will prove it again in the coming years.

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## TACDA'S ORLANDO, FLORIDA SEMINAR COMES ON LINE FOR OCTOBER 23-25

What is today played down by government will get center stage at the 17th Annual Seminar of The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) in Orlando, Florida October 23-25. This is *national preparedness*. How to survive a World War III – or better, how not to have one.

**SEMINAR THEME: "SAFETY IN AN UNSAFE WORLD"**

"The fact that two-fisted preparedness, both active and passive, fully developed by our government would be a guarantee of victory in a future war is piously overlooked," states TACDA president Dr. Max Klinghoffer. "Much more important, in-depth preparedness would be a guarantee of peace. A full development of this viewpoint – to include emphasis on protection against frequently recurring natural disasters – will be the objective of TACDA's 1994 seminar."



Graham



Greene



Teller



Wiley



Bryan

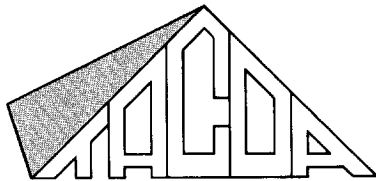


Thompson

Featured speakers will include the foremost strategic defense authorities recommending action to put a national preparedness posture in place. Dr. Edward Teller, who led the research that developed the American H-bomb, will be banquet speaker at the seminar finale on October 25th. Teller today is a senior fellow with the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace.

(Continued on page 6)

**The American Civil Defense Association**



TRADEMARK - THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION

# The American Civil Defense Association

# Journal of Civil Defense

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

VOLUME XXVII - NUMBER 4

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  
ISSN 0740-5537

FALL 1994

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Managing Editor.....JANICE TYLICZKA  
Reviews Editor.....HELEN BAKER  
Contributing Editors.....MAX KLINGHOFFER,  
.....VAN E. HALLMAN, WILLIAM A. McCAMPBELL,  
.....JAMES M. RIDGWAY, HENRY C. HUNTLEY,  
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Layout.....WALTER MURPHEY  
Audit.....BETTY NICE  
Public Relations.....HELEN BAKER  
Circulation.....JANICE TYLICZKA  
Advertising.....JANICE TYLICZKA  
Graphic Production.....CREATIVE GRAPHICS  
Printing.....STORTER PRINTING COMPANY

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The *Journal of Civil Defense* is published quarterly by The American Civil Defense Association. Address: Journal of Civil Defense, P.O. Box 910, Starke, FL 32091. Subscription: One Year - \$18 (Foreign \$27), two years - \$34 (Foreign \$52). Phone (904) 964-5397.

The *Journal of Civil Defense* presents authentic information relating to civil defense - to the survival of free government, the United States and peace in the nuclear age. Its aim is public education in this field and service as a forum.

Authors are encouraged to submit manuscripts for consideration by the editorial committee for publication (the *Journal*, as a non-profit organization, pays no fees). Articles, preferably illustrated, should be 500 to 1,200 words in length, slanted to the non-technical reader, and oriented toward the civil defense field. Views expressed in contributions to the *Journal* are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect *Journal* policy. Material may be reproduced if context is preserved, credit given, and copy sent to the *Journal of Civil Defense*.

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6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

Mark your calendars now, Emergency Managers. The National Coordinating Council on Emergency Mgt. (NCCEM) invites you to attend its 42nd

Annual Conference & Exhibit  
November 12-15, 1994  
Hyatt Regency Chicago, IL

### Features:

- ▶ ERI Training Nov.9-11
- ▶ FEMA Training Nov.12
- ▶ The Certified Emergency Manager (CEM) Awards Ceremony Nov 14.

### Program topics include:

- ▶ Partnerships with the Media;
- ▶ Disasters Make it into the Core Curriculum;
- ▶ The Public-Private-Military Partnership;
- ▶ International Partnerships;
- ▶ Hospitals and Emergency Planning; and more.

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# CAPITAL COMMENTARY by Jerry Strobe

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## Civil Defense Enshrined

Attack preparedness came to Washington this summer under the admiring gaze of thousands of tourists to the Nation's Capital. The occasion was the unveiling of a fallout shelter exhibit at the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History. A major story on civil defense was carried in the April issue of the monthly magazine of the Smithsonian Institution. Authored by Bruce Watson and entitled, *We couldn't run, so we hoped we could hide*, the article retold the story of President John F. Kennedy's push for fallout shelter for everyone as a piece of Cold War history. "In July of 1961, the President warned us all to start digging bomb shelters, and a craze set in. Today, its results are becoming museum pieces."

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## ***Shelters are not symbols of the Cold War. They are symbols of the Nuclear Age.***

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How did a fallout shelter exhibit get into the Smithsonian? It seems that Tim Howey of Fort Wayne, Indiana, found it buried in his front yard. Installed in 1955 by a previous owner, the steel shelter for four was buried 15 feet underground with access through a hatch at the surface. Passersby recognized the ventilation pipes and hatch and inevitably wanted to see it. "Irrked by these attentions and convinced by the much-heralded 'end of the Cold War' that he was sitting on a piece of history, Howey wrote to the Smithsonian." Viola! the new exhibit in the National Museum of American history.

The Smithsonian has it all wrong, along with the rest of official Washington, including the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Shelters are not symbols of the Cold War. They are symbols of the Nuclear Age. The Cold War may be over but the Nuclear Age remains and will remain for a long time. The genie is out of the bottle, to quote a Nuclear Age aphorism. It won't be put back in.

It is true that the dissolution of the Soviet Union has greatly lessened the chance of an "all-out nuclear Armageddon" that would leave islands of survival in a nationwide sea of destruction. But that chance could escalate in the next decade or century. In the past few months, leaders have been elected in Ukraine and Belarus who campaigned for closer ties with Moscow. Most of the rest of the former Soviet republics are increasingly dependent on Russia. Only the three Baltic states would resist union with Russia under the banner of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), successor to the Soviet Union. And the Soviet military is the basic glue of the CIS.

Nuclear terrorism is the more likely threat in the near term. To Islamic fundamentalists, America is the Great Satan. The bombing of the World Trade Center forebodes a nuclear nightmare. In a recent article in *The Atlantic*



*Monthly*, Seymoure Hersch described the extent of organized crime in Russia and its sister republics. He is quoted in the most recent issue as follows: "I honestly believe that...the intelligence people know something about the flow of warheads and material out of Russia that they simply don't want us to know. They kept on telling me that there is no 'evidence' of a warhead leaving Russia. My hunch is that we've already passed that point."

---

## ***America is the Great Satan***

---

Fortunately, the Smithsonian's fallout shelter exhibit is in the basement of a monumental structure. Turn left by the flag that flew over Fort McHenry when the British attacked and take the down escalator. You can peer into the shelter interior through a huge plate glass window. They ought to install a red box with a hammer in it in case of a nuclear emergency. □



## TACDA'S ORLANDO SEMINAR (Continued from cover)

Philip C. Clarke, who has had careers with *Time Magazine* and the Associated Press in Rome, Paris, London, Havana and Teheran and who today is a commentator and columnist with *America's Future*, will deliver the opening keynote address. Charles Wiley of Accuracy-In-Media and a war correspondent who has covered eleven wars (and been an involuntary guest in eight communist jails) is another featured speaker. Also Mike Thompson whose broadcasts underline realistic patriotism. And former military intelligence chief Lt. General Daniel O. Graham who now heads up the challenging pro-SDI organization High Frontier. Dr. Conrad V. Chester, recently retired as chairman of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory Emergency Technology Program (Chester's chart on nuclear war fatalities with and without defense measures is a compelling argument for preparedness).



York



Barbier



Ridgway



Chester



Satriano



Proctor

The cornucopia of challenging presentations only starts here. Intelligence pro Nancy Greene will let us in on behind-the-scenes info. Kevin Briggs (see his article on page 10) gives us a bold and exciting new shelter concept. Marcel Barbier, with his French and Swiss background, introduces the new "dome" shelter on the shelter panel (and in the exhibit area). Retired FEMA executive James Ridgway will report on TACDA activities. Builder Alan Schmitt from the southern Florida hurricane area will point up anti-hurricane construction techniques. Veteran first-hand foreign civil defense analyst Reed Blake of Brigham Young University will analyze the British approach to emergency management. Analyst Robert Williams will give us a critique



Blake



Klinghoffer



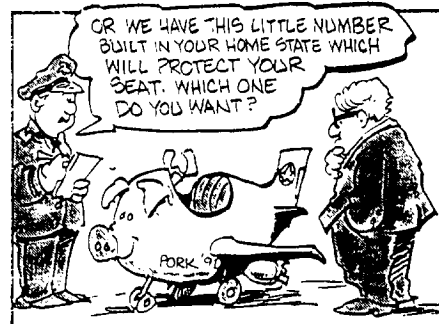
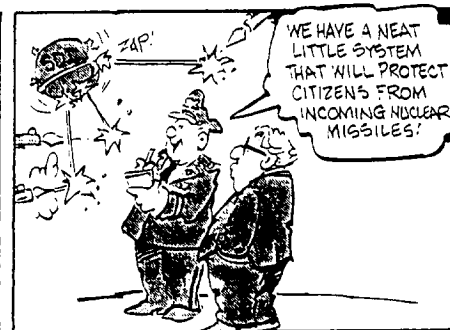
Rasmussen

on new approaches to disaster preparedness problems. FEMA's John Bryan looks at new approaches to flood control. Giuseppe Satriano, president of Italy's Soccorso Amico reports on his organization's disaster response activities. Nicholas Montanarelli of the Pentagon's Ballistic Missile Defense Office gives us the low-down on what to expect and what not to expect with the government's SDI program. TACDA's president Max Klinghoffer, a veteran emergency physician, reports on the latest developments in the fight against AIDS.

All speakers are encouraged to entertain questions from the audience during the latter part of their presentations. Special meetings will include the shelter panel conducted by veteran shelter analyst Edwin York, a TACDA "Round Table," a TACDA business meeting and a TACDA Board of Directors meeting. (Please see Page 8 for agenda.)

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## PROTECTON: FOR WHOM? FOR WHAT?



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Banquet & Oct. 25 reception	40	35
Reception only - Oct. 23	20	20
Reception only - Oct. 25	10	10

For other information the TACDA headquarters may be contacted (see registration form at top of page 7 for phone number, etc.).

available (Disney World, Cypress Gardens, Sea World, Universal Studios, etc. etc.) to seminar participants.

For an overall view of TACDA's 17th Annual Conference, Orlando, Florida see feature story on cover and pages 6 - 8 of this issue.

\*

FEMA's work with 1992 Hurricane Andrew's rebuilding and the field administrative costs have been going on for too long reports the Miami Herald. Duplication of responsibilities is cited as a major difficulty. FEMA still has a staff of 175 in its Miami office. It still runs a field office in South Carolina for the 1989 Hurricane Hugo. Hurricane Andrew wind-up is seen for 1997.

FEMA Director James Lee Witt agrees according to the Herald. He says: "We want to close out all of the disasters in the past that have been ongoing for so long . . . local government needs the funding to finish up projects, and we need to go about other disaster business."

Recent disasters which have occurred since Witt's appointment as FEMA director have received "a more flexible approach" (examples: the California earthquake and Tropical Storm "Alberto").

\*

The New York Times reports that it takes only one kilogram of plutonium to make a nuclear weapon -- instead of the 8 kilograms previously reported. A similar reduction for uranium use in nuclear weapons also is reported. The Times further reported the arrest of plutonium smugglers in Munich, Germany as they arrived from Moscow by plane. Its headline read: "PLUTONIUM FOR SALE. CALL 1-800-TERROR." One question appears to be: How many plutonium smugglers were not apprehended? Also: How much smuggled plutonium is finding its way to Third World nuclear weapons laboratories where unemployed former Soviet nuclear scientists and technicians have been lured by lucrative contracts? And lastly: how close are we to nuclear weapons use by Third World adventurists?

The TACDA Seminar will shed real light on these questions.

\* \* \* \* \*

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# Journal of Civil Defense

"LATELINE"  
Sept. 5, 1994

TACDA October 23-25 Orlando, Florida Seminar participants will get a first-hand incisive report on Asia's dominant nuclear power: China. Accuracy-In-Media's star foreign correspondent and a strategic analyst Charles Wiley is now spending a month in China making an on-the-spot analysis of the Chinese strategic situation -- its heady role in world politics as a nuclear arms heavyweight and its expanding role in world politics and military equations.

Wiley's October 25th address is titled "Countdown to 2000." Wiley speaks to the Lake Wales, FL Rotary on October 25th (luncheon). He is available to other local civic clubs, schools and churches without fee on October 24th and 26th. For information and booking contact TACDA at P O Box 1057, Starke, Florida 32091. Phone 904-964-5397. FAX: 904-964-9641.

Another TACDA Seminar special feature will be renowned vocalist Clive Baldwin (recently back from his Australian tour and now on British tour) who will give his resounding rendition of The Star-Spangled Banner at the opening ceremonies on October 24th. Baldwin, known in international circles as "The World's Greatest Minstrel" will be present for all seminar functions.

Seminar exhibitors will include Community Alert Network (CAN) with a unique tele communications service, shelter builders Marcel Barbier (new "dome shelter" concept) and Mike Oehler with his unique mountain-slope earth shelter.

Another special exhibit feature will be the full-scale working model of the upgraded 1994 "Brilliant Pebble" missile intercept defense weapon. This will be presented by Colonel Warren S. Everett, national security coordinator for High Frontier.

Special car rental rates (see enclosed flyer) have been announced by TACDA's Staff Coordinator Janice Tyliczka, who will be calling the shots from the seminar registration desk. These apply two weeks prior to the seminar and two weeks after it. She also announces that discount coupons to major Orlando area attractions will be

OVER PLEASE . . . . .

## TACDA SEMINAR AGENDA

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## THE NEW AMERICAN PANS SINKING U.S. EDUCATION

The conservative magazine *The New American* for August 8th devotes its entire 72-page issue (less advertising) to the mounting evils of American education.

With the obvious implication that a turn-around toward quality education is a "must" it spotlights the obvious downhill developments of the 20th Century.

It quotes Neal Postman who said in his 1982 book that childhood crime had increased 11,000 percent in 30 years.

It notes on page 8:

By now it should be obvious that the public education system is totally bankrupt – economically, academically, socially, morally, and spiritually. In fact, it is dead. It is a rotting corpse that should have been buried long ago. Yet, like the "living dead" in a grade B horror movie, it refuses to die, refuses to be buried. Why? Because a huge self-interested horde of educrats who profit handsomely from the corpse have convinced a gullible public to keep it on a life-support system fueled with our tax dollars and our children.

Titles of some of its 19 articles:

ATTACK ON MORALITY  
PERSPECTIVE ON THE PAST  
CONTROL OF THE FAMILY  
THE STATE AS A FAMILY  
DER STAAT UBER ALLES

(Address of *The New American*:  
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9895, Phone: 800 727-TRUE (\$39  
for 26 issues – one year).



## ARMS CONTROL???

### WHO'S KIDDING WHOM?

With all the pointing of fingers and hullabaloo taking place about the proliferation of modern weapons to the Third World by American moralists the conclusion can be drawn – and is – that the United States piously refuses to be a party to providing arms to these nations.

Not so, reveals *USA TODAY*. The good old U.S.A., in spite of things like Bill Clinton's 1992 campaign promise to "press for strong international limits on the arms trade," the United States leads the world in supplying "weapons of war" to the Third World.

What this means in plain statistics is that we have 57% of the world's weapons trade with the Third World. France has 16%, Great Britain 10%, Russia 5% – and everyone else 12%.

In dollars this means that we exported \$36.3 billion to foreign governments in 1993. "War Monger" Reagan in the early to mid-1980's averaged around \$15 billion.

The report is made by William D. Hartung, senior research fellow at the World Policy Institute and author of the new book *And Weapons for All*.



## NEW SIREN LIGHT MONITOR INTRODUCED BY FEDERAL SIGNAL

The Federal Signal Corporation has now introduced the "Siren Monitor," a device that verifies siren operation with a time-delayed light. A combination of sensors provides the Siren Monitor with full siren status information. A combination of sensors is available to provide the siren monitor with full siren status information. This is a savings in manpower and time.

For information contact Elizabeth Ashline, Marketing Assistant, Community Warning Systems, Signal Division, Federal Signal Corporation, 2645 Federal Signal Drive, University Park, IL 60466-3195. (Phone: 800-548-7229 – FAX: 708-534-4855.)



## "NORTH KOREA HAS 5 BOMBS" – PRONGYANG DEFECTOR

*The New York Times* reports that Kang Myong Do, son-in-law of North Korean prime minister revealed in a late July South Korean interview that North Korea now has five nuclear weapons, wants ten.

Kang defected in May. In the July interview he claimed that North Korea's new leader Kim Jon Il saw the development of the five nuclear weapons as a way to meet the threats of a collapsing economy.

U.S. officials have been asked if they want to interview Kang. The reply was to cast doubts on Kang's credibility.

## FLORIDA DISASTER PLANNING PAYS OFF WITH TROPICAL STORM "ALBERTO"

If Hurricane "Andrew" pointed up deficiencies in disaster planning, response and recovery, Tropical Storm "Alberto" did just the opposite.

An Associated Press report reveals that Florida's response to "Alberto" was fully organized with a response that included close monitoring of the storm by 120 staff members at Florida's remodeled emergency operations center in Tallahassee and with deployment at strategic storm locations.

"The plan worked," observed Joe Myers, Florida Director of Emergency Management.

"This is a totally different kind of operation from start to finish," said Florida Governor Lawton Chiles. "We kind of know what we are doing."

A lesson for future emergency operations – not only in Florida, and not only for hurricanes. "A model for the nation," pointed out federal officials.



## NEW SIREN ALERT SYSTEM FOR CHICAGO (BY FED SIGNAL)

Federal Signal Corporation (FSC) has been selected as the vendor to supply the 121-site siren system for the entire geographical area of the city of Chicago. The multi-million dollar project, sponsored by the Chicago Fire Department, will replace the present 35-year-old hard-wire system that has deteriorated over the years.

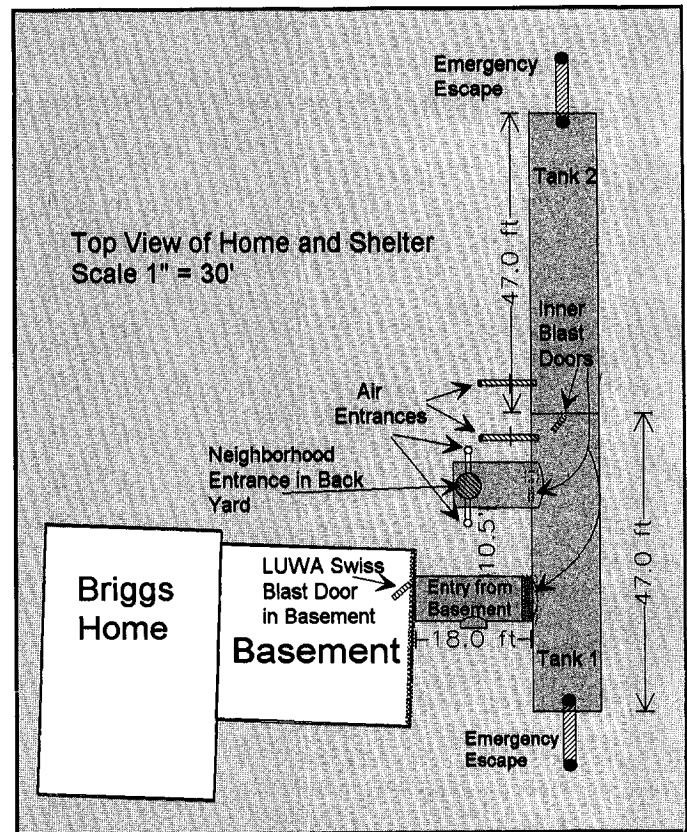
It is expected that equipment installation and testing will take about six to nine months. When the project is complete, the City of Chicago will have the largest city outdoor warning system in the United States.

The Chicago Fire Department will embark on public awareness programs to educate the public on proper response to warning signals and to gain acceptance for the new public safety system. The Federal Signal Corporation will participate as needed. All units will be radio controlled.

Kevin Briggs, who works with the Department of Defense, has come up with an amazing solution to the problem of defending a shelter against neighbors: Invite them in! This is exactly what he has done. His large underground blast shelter in Fairfax, Virginia will house his entire neighborhood – and utilize the personnel to manage and protect it.

# WHY WE BUILT A NEIGHBORHOOD BLAST SHELTER

– Kevin G. Briggs



A utility workman came to our home recently and noticed an emergency exit from our shelter. As frequently occurs, he asked what it was – and seemed quite puzzled to learn that we had built a new bomb shelter. Perhaps he, like most people, viewed sheltering as a relic of the Cold War. If you feel this way too, then I hope you will read on to learn why my wife and I decided the shelter is needed now, more than ever. One of the chief reasons we built the shelter is to alert people of the dangerous times we are heading into and to provoke people to responsible action (not necessarily building a shelter).

Our shelter is attached to the basement of our home and is large enough to protect our neighbors and many others in the event of war or natural disaster. The shelter could be likened to a 9.4 ft. x 10.5 ft. wide (diameter) submarine submerged with about 6 or 7 ft. of earth cover. We have two entrances into the shelter: one from our basement and one outside for our neighbors. The shelter is equipped with food, water, ventilation and filtration equipment, and several Swiss and American blast

doors. The shelter's electrical system can operate independently of commercial power and has protection against power outages resulting from nuclear weapons induced high altitude Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP).

Upon seeing the shelter, people usually ask questions like, "Why did you build a bomb shelter?...Do you know something we don't know?" People generally ask these questions for three reasons: (1) they question whether anyone could (or would want to) survive a post-nuclear world, (2) they wonder why anyone would expend such effort to protect against an event they have heard will probably never happen, and (3) they question the appropriateness of a shelter because of either technical reasons (like, "would this really protect me from the power of a nuclear blast?") or because of social reasons (like, "would people kill us to get into our shelter in times of crisis?").

I will briefly touch on the first two questions and then focus on the third for the balance of this article. Perhaps in a later article, I will discuss the first two questions at more length.

**Can we survive in a post-nuclear world? Would we want to?** If you are like me, I used to answer both of these questions with a simple "no." I believed, from watching movies like *"On the Beach,"* that fallout radiation would gradually cover the world with a lethal blanket for years.

My mind changed while I studied nuclear weapons effects at the Naval Postgraduate School. While there, I learned that fallout radiation was dangerous for only a short period of time. Most areas that receive fallout would only need to maintain cover for a period of a few days or a week at most.<sup>1</sup> Roughly 99% of the total radiation decays within two days and approximately 99.9% of the radiation danger would disappear after two weeks. At this time, most of the danger will have passed.<sup>2</sup> If people stay in their basement and/or place enough heavy objects (such as furniture, books, water-filled jugs, or sandbags) between themselves and the fallout, they can be safe.<sup>3</sup>

**Why build a shelter against something that will probably never happen, especially since the Cold War is now over?** As a

former member of the Department of Defense Red Planning Board and in related capacities since that time, I have examined many nuclear war scenarios, ranging from terrorist actions to massive attacks. While I do not know of any current nuclear weapons crisis that threatens the U.S. this is a fragile state of affairs.

And while I believe the likelihood of a massive nuclear attack is currently remote, world trends are ominous. Last year, the Secretary of Defense stated: "Dangers posed by nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction (WMD) — that is, biological and chemical weapons — **are growing.**"<sup>4</sup> (*Emphasis added is mine.*)

Even if all of the nuclear arms reductions (START II) take place as currently hoped, there will still be thousands of nuclear weapons potentially able to strike the U.S.<sup>4</sup> Our nation has no defense against these weapons. In addition, the threat of a terrorist group or country smuggling a nuclear device into the U.S. undetected and then detonating the device is very real.<sup>4</sup> For major cities like New York, and Washington DC, these terrorist scenarios may become a major concern in the not-too-distant future.

**Could a shelter ever really be effective? Wouldn't it be too expensive? And what about the social questions? How could I decide who should live or die if shelter space is limited? What guarantee do I have that a neighbor would not try to kill me to make space for himself?**

Today, the United States could be likened to the World War II city of Pforzheim. This German city made little preparations for the unpleasant possibilities of air raids. In only one Allied air raid that delivered 1.6 kilotons of weapons, nearly 22% of the city of 80,000 people died. This is contrasted to the German city of Stuttgart which had very good shelters. In 53 air raids, 25 kilotons of weapons were dropped against a protected population. Of the roughly 500,000 inhabitants of Stuttgart, only 0.8% were killed.<sup>5</sup> Similar figures could be expected here in the U.S. if people would recognize the dangers and devote the effort to prepare.

Numerous studies show that shelters can be effective.<sup>6</sup> Over 90% of the U.S. population could be saved if shelters were used (given adequate

warning).<sup>7</sup> Studies also show that shelters constructed over a few days out of commonly available materials in home or local settings could effectively work to save millions of lives.<sup>3</sup>

Many think that building shelters is too expensive to justify. Yet on a national scale, many countries have done it, such as Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, and many communist (like China) or formerly communist states. China, while quite poor compared to the U.S., has built several thousands of miles of inter-connected tunnel-shelters under all of its major cities, according to a government report.<sup>8</sup>



*Neighbors play in the Brigg's shelter.*

A 1986 government study reported that blast shelters (similar to Swiss designs) built into the basements of new construction could be constructed for \$350 to \$500 per occupant space. These shelters can be used for other purposes as well, like a normal basement room. Fallout shelters in basements and expedient shelters built in a yard may cost from \$0 to \$20 per occupant, since most of the costs are hidden in self-help labor.<sup>6</sup> Most families with yards could be protected with a dual-use shelter (play area, storage space, workshop, etc.) from a few hundred dollars to a few thousand dollars. Premium family shelters with nuclear, biological, and chemical protection can be bought for less than \$20,000.

Do you need a fallout or blast shelter? Because of variable wind conditions, virtually anywhere in the U.S. could experience fallout radiation, though some regions are at far

greater risks than others.<sup>1</sup> Almost three out of every four citizens in the U.S. live in areas that could experience blast effects. Of those, roughly half live in areas that could be exposed to 10psi or more while the other half live in areas at the 0.5 to 2 psi levels, "where simply being in the basement of a residence could spell the difference between life and death."<sup>1</sup> (Note: While humans can survive at pressures beyond 20 psi, a normal house will be destroyed with 5 psi overpressure due to blast winds.)<sup>2</sup>

There are some hard social questions that are presented as reasons to not build a shelter or prepare. I'll discuss three of these briefly. The first involves the dilemma of how to select who would (or wouldn't) be allowed into the shelter or to share food, given limited resources. While this is indeed a difficult question, it's not a reason to avoid preparing. If someone recognizes this problem, they must also recognize that the solution is not less preparation but more. If, for example, people in high risk areas have the resources to build a shelter and yet choose not to, they remain a part of the problem rather than of any solution. They will probably desire shelter space (in a crisis) that those who could not provide for themselves would otherwise need. If you, who understand this problem, act in a responsible way (by making preparations, whether through building a shelter or storing food, etc.), others will take note of this and follow your example. The main reason people have not worked to be more prepared is that people who understand the problem and the solutions are not taking personal action and then talking about it. The Boy Scout motto is great advice: *Be Prepared*. If you get prepared and warn others to do likewise, many lives can be saved. People in this country, if they understood more of the risks and solutions, would certainly act. Hence, the problem of too little shelter space or food can only be solved if people start doing their individual parts. In a crisis, many life and death decisions will need to be made. The issue is not so much how those decisions should be made in the future, but how to avoid needing to make those decision at all. It is far better to lead by example, than to quietly worry and do nothing. The

proverb: "One who is slack in his work is brother to one who destroys" aptly applies to those who will not share the burden of preparing for crises. Complacency breeds complacency, but action backed by vision can start an unstoppable wave.

Akin to the previous question of how to share limited resources is the question of whether all preparations are rendered useless due to people who would kill or steal to save themselves. You must choose which group you prefer to belong to: (1) prepared for the worst (2) unprepared, but willing to suffer the consequences of your decisions, or (3) unprepared, but willing to steal or kill to preserve your life to avoid "reaping what you have sown." I hope you choose group one.

### ***How close is the U.S. to a Titanic midnight?***

Some would say that you should arm yourself to stop people from gaining entry into a shelter at your expense. I would suggest the following. If you have the resources, build a shelter that can house both your family as well as some friends and neighbors. Besides the benefits of surviving with a group of multi-skilled individuals, there is safety in numbers. A group of prepared people has a greater chance of survival than a single family. Also, rather than hide the fact we've got a shelter, we tell as many as we can about it. Our hope is that others will follow our lead. In a crisis, we would expect our shelter to be uncomfortably crowded. Yet these uncomfortable few days are far better than the alternatives. If more people act responsibly, there will be less concern over those who do not.

For those who question whether they would ever want a shelter or to prepare for nuclear war based on religious reasons like, "God will take care of me," they should consider the example of Nehemiah who rebuilt the walls of Jerusalem. Other verses to consider are: *Four things on earth are small, yet they are extremely wise: Ants are creatures of little strength, yet they store up their food in the summer; badgers are creatures of little power, yet they make their home in the rocks...* [Proverbs 30:24-26].

Our recommendation for those who want to act responsibly regard-

ing threats associated with war, natural disasters, and terrorism are threefold. First, assess the risks for your area. Unfortunately, there are few resources that people can call upon to get assessments for their local areas. Some organizations will hopefully be able to step up to this task someday.

Secondly, we recommend people at least develop a food storage and fallout preparation program (whether through evacuation or in-place shielding). One individual I know has worked out a simple plan for his family. They store grains/food in their basement near the water heater (which acts as a built-in water supply), so that in times of crisis, they will have water, food, and protection against fallout. Others will want to explore the possibility of blast protection like we have (see references 3, 6, 7, and 10).

Third, we recommend that people support organizations that promote preparedness planning and research. There are many truly dedicated and knowledgeable people who want to get the message out and to assist others – but cannot – because of a lack of resources.

People in the U.S. who choose not to prepare for the possibility of war or a terrorist attack, especially those who live in large cities or near known targets, can be likened to the passengers of the Titanic. The Titanic was the largest and most luxurious passenger liner of its day. This ship had a double-bottomed hull divided into 16 compartments, any four of which could be flooded and the ship stay afloat. Hence, people who boarded the ship believed it to be "unsinkable." Yet shortly before midnight on April 14th, 1912, these people found the ship had at least one major vulnerability – icebergs. After an iceberg ripped a 300 foot gash in the boat, five watertight compartments filled with water and the ship sank with 1,513 people on board at 2:20 A.M. The reason so many people died was not because of the iceberg. The reason these people died was because there were not enough lifeboats and preparations to use them.<sup>9</sup>

How close is the U.S. to a Titanic midnight? No one knows. It remains to be seen whether most will continue to sail on the "unsinkable" luxury vessel (i.e., an unprepared U.S.) while avoiding thoughts of the

"unthinkable." Yet an iceberg will probably hit the vessel someday and the degree of tragedy will be based not so much on the iceberg, but on people's preparations. The difference in this analogy is that unlike the Titanic, you personally can do things to prepare. How sad that many may continue to choose trusting in the "ship of state" and "diplomatic hulls" for their protection – while no defense against nuclear icebergs exists. *You must choose* whether to help protect yourself or to trust totally on the ship that *others may choose* to sink. □

[The views and opinions expressed in this article are those of the author and do not represent any government position on these issues.]

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A. A. "Tony" Jackson, a veteran British (i.e. Scotch) homeland defense analyst long known for his penchant for realistic analyses gives of the following analysis of the British break-up of civil defense measures. His critique is remindful of similar rejection elsewhere.

THE INSTITUTE OF CIVIL DEFENCE AND DISASTER STUDIES  
1994 ANNUAL STUDY

# "PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE TO MAJOR DISASTERS"

THE EMERGENCY PLANNING COLLEGE, EASINGWOLD, YORK  
17-19 JUNE 1994

**Can local government cope with major disasters  
under the new regime of integrated emergency management?**

— A. A. Jackson

Senior Lecturer and Course Director in Environmental Management  
Duncan of Jordanstone College, University of Dundee

[NOTE: THIS ARTICLE IS CONDENSED FROM THE FULL REPORT]

## 1. Introduction

This paper touches on issues of great concern to those such as this learned society who for more than fifty years have believed in the need for measures to protect the general public against major threats and disasters....

The panacea which is now on offer to us is the concept of *integrated emergency management*. Under these new arrangements, virtually the whole panoply of duties concerned with civil defence will be devolved onto the shoulders of local authorities and their emergency planning teams. Central government will retain vestigial responsibilities for coordinating war emergency arrangements and will have a general overview, and a narrowly defined role in dealing with certain types of peacetime major emergencies. This paper examines the thinking underpinning this approach, and considers the implications for public protection as integrated emergency management is introduced during a period of uncertainty and change within local government.

## 2. Integrated emergency management

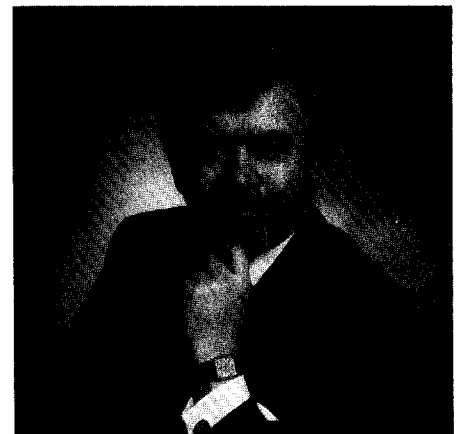
To quote one senior Scottish emergency planner, the current official stance is

*a general policy of dismantling any pure civil defence arrangements as not being justified by the current threat, and...to encourage a management response for civil emergency which might be expanded if there were to be sufficient notice of a hostile attack.*

This approach is a product of two political considerations. The first is an understandable wish to place a lower priority on defence expenditure of any kind, given the collapse of the Warsaw Pact, and the end of the Cold War. The second reflects the desire of Government to make major savings in public expenditure over the next few years....

In England, the process of local government reform has begun to imitate a Gilbert and Sullivan operetta. Nobody knows what the Local Government Commission will propose, least of all the Secretary of State for the Environment. His efforts to issue instructions to the Commission have been ruled *ultra vires* by the courts...Nobody knows whether the

Commission's proposals will be acceptable to the Secretary of State, and whether the courts will rule in his favour if he rejects their advice. What will emerge at the end of the day is anyone's guess. There is no guarantee that the Commission will actually propose a system which is wholly single tier. Their terms of reference require them to take into account local preferences, which in certain areas are strongly in favour of the *status quo*. Some at least of their proposals have produced shapes



A. A. "Tony" Jackson

which are doughnuts, with one authority completely surrounded by another....Under these circumstances, the belief that emergency planners will actually achieve the greater degree of coordinated planning for emergencies which the new system of local government will demand remains nothing more than a blithe hope.

From:  
*The Scotsman*  
Tuesday, 1 March 1994:

### **Council reform chaos forecast**

By David Scott  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT EDITOR

SCOTLAND's system of strategic planning would be plunged into chaos under the Government's reforms, it has been claimed.

At present, strategic planning – the overall planning balancing act that covers particularly such items as infrastructure and economic development – is handled by each region on its own account.

Under the proposed system of single-tier councils being debated by MPs, no authority would be large enough to merit a strategic planning function in its own right. Instead, the Government proposes that the new councils would form themselves into joint committees – covering more or less the existing regions – for strategic planning purposes.

FIG. 1

### **3. Implications for major emergencies**

As already indicated, the new system of devolved integrated emergency management is in large part a response to the far lower priority now assigned by central government to war-time emergency arrangements for protecting the public. The underlying rationale of the previous system was that without a national framework in place and trained personnel ready to be activated at short notice, no effective response would exist to cope with a major threat to the civilian population and there would be no time to create one. With the abandonment of the national warning and monitoring framework and the system of war-time emer-

gency government, protection against major emergencies now rests with a triad of emergency systems geared to their own tasks, between which the necessary cooperation must take place. This triad consists of:

- integrated emergency management at local government level, requiring the active participation of large numbers of (probably) smaller unitary local councils;
- the emergency services, the funding and structure of which are also subject to review, given the changes in the framework of local government which administers most of the police and fire and rescue services;

and

- a collection of national agencies and organisations set up to deal with specific threats....

All this suggests that a system of integrated emergency management which is almost wholly devolved is not a satisfactory framework on which to rest the safety of the public. A central supervising and regulatory body is required which has greater authority than the Emergency Planning Division of the Home Office.

### **4. Conclusions**

In an earlier paper, I drew the following conclusions about the current state of emergency management in this country and its ability to cope with major disasters:

*Although public opinion clearly places an increasing premium on the need for civil protection, the UK government has over a short space of time largely abandoned any pretence at providing a national structure capable of dealing with major threats, in preference to an almost complete reliance on local authority initiative, operating at the lowest tier of local government. This change has been accompanied by a reduction in the resources made available to local authorities for such tasks, and during a period when the structure of local government and its emergency services is itself subject to wholesale reform.*

The same paper also made the point that planning for and responding to major disasters is not simply a matter of gearing up from plans for localised emergencies. More than a matter of scale is involved in tackling major emergencies. There is a difference of degree, which requires a philosophy of emergency management which, to quote the HSE

expert, does not place reliance on an underlying assumption of absolute reliability [that] does not seem in any way realistic...

Neville Edmundson went on to point out that:

*it could be argued that most accidents and failures [are] attributable to some form of human error. Similarly, the success of evacuation, escape and rescue operations could be governed by the performance of the personnel concerned and their ability to cope under pressure.*

### **Nuclear warning system:**

On the eighth anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear reactor accident in the Ukraine – and amid international fears that the plant's deteriorating condition poses a new threat of widespread radioactive contamination – the Government last month launched the second phase of Britain's Radioactive Incident Monitoring Network. The £12 million RIMNET emergency response system, replacing an interim system operating since 1988, is intended to guide Government decisions in the event of another overseas nuclear catastrophe affecting the United Kingdom. It will collect data on radioactivity levels, display it to provide a clear picture of the situation, and communicate advice rapidly to the public and media.

*The Economist*  
13th May 1994

FIG. 2

In the year since these points were first made, there has been no reason to revise my view that the current arrangements for emergency management in the United Kingdom do not match up to those needed for major emergencies and disasters. Before the issues involved are lost in the morass of local government reform, efforts need to be made by all with such concerns at heart to improve the framework under which our system of emergency management will operate. □

[Note: 16 references follow in the full report]

Jackson's full report on *Preparedness and Response to Major Disasters* is available from the *Journal of Civil Defense* upon request (with a S&H charge of \$5).

Philip C. Clarke covered national defense and the space program for The AP, Newsweek and the Mutual Network. He now writes a syndicated commentary for America's Future, a non-profit educational foundation, and resides in Greensboro, N.C.

## BEHIND THE HEADLINES...

# NUCLEAR CLOCKS ARE TICKING: Why We Need Strategic Defense

— Philip C. Clarke

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

— Nuclear physicist Edward Teller, leader of America's H-bomb research team.

With the nuclear "clock" ticking in communist North Korea and perhaps soon in other hostile rogue nations, the question increasingly being asked is, can America defend itself? The head-in-sand attitude of our policy-makers in Washington is not reassuring. Despite the warlike threats of North Korea and its diplomatic blackmail over the buildup of weapons of mass destruction, the Clinton administration continues to haggle with Asian allies over imposing sanctions while hesitating to significantly re-enforce our vulnerable 37,000-man defense force in South Korea. At the same time, strategic defenses against the growing danger of missile attack are all but ignored.

The Pentagon recently sent by slow boat a few ground-to-air Patriot batteries of the kind used against Iraq's SCUDs in the Gulf War. But the administration clearly prefers carrots to sticks in trying to deal with the "hermit kingdom" of the Kims — Kim Il-Sung, who died suddenly 1 July at the age of 82, and his son and apparent successor, the even more reckless and unpredictable Kim Jong-Il. The younger (52) Kim, as "supreme military commander,"

has massed most of North Korea's heavily-armed 1.2 million man offensive force near the border.

Nor did Jimmy Carter's "personal" visit to Pyongyang last June — at the invitation of North Korea — provide a convincing display of U.S. determination. Quite the contrary. Carter's off-hand assurance to the older Kim that the U.S. had dropped the idea of sanctions caught the White House totally by surprise, prompting hurried denials from a flustered President Clinton. Coincidentally, it was President Carter who in 1977 caused a near crisis in relations with Seoul by suggesting the withdrawal of all American forces from South Korea. At this, the then chief of staff of U.S. forces in Korea, Maj. Gen. John K. Singlaub, warned that any such withdrawal would mean a communist invasion and another Korean war. (Singlaub's forthright warning divulged by a Washington Post reporter after an informal background briefing, led to the General's reassignment by Carter and his subsequent retirement from the Army.)

President Clinton may privately wish that the U.S. forces in South Korea had been pulled out, but any such move now would only worsen

the administration's image of bumbling and backtracking in Bosnia, Somalia, Vietnam, China and, more recently, in Haiti. "This administration," said Sen. John McCain the other day, "has performed so far in the highest tradition of Neville Chamberlain," a reference to the pre-World War II British prime minister who failed to stand up to Adolf Hitler. McCain, the Arizona Republican and Vietnam War hero and former POW, has called for a preemptive air strike on North Korea's weapons sites if all else fails.

### ***The administration clearly prefers carrots to sticks***

Whether or not there's another Korean War — actually, the first Korean conflict was only "suspended" by an armistice in 1953 — the world at large is becoming ever more dangerous. The Soviet Union has collapsed, of course, but most of its nearly 10,000 nuclear missiles are still scattered about the politically volatile former USSR awaiting dismantling in coming years — if treaty terms are met. Meanwhile, the roster of other nuclear-capable nations has



risen to 12, and the number of countries with ballistic missiles has reached 29. Worse yet, many of the missile-armed nations also possess, or are acquiring, chemical and biological weapons – and some, like North Korea, are going nuclear.

Nuclear weapons expert Samuel Cohen, who helped develop the atomic bomb used to end World War II, says Americans must face up to three harsh realities: "1. The nuclear genie long has been out of the bottle; 2. There is every evidence that the situation will become more fearful with time, and 3. There appears to be nothing of significance we can do about it." Instead of trying futilely to halt nuclear proliferation, says Dr. Cohen, the U.S. should "do its best to help threatened allies acquire their own deterrent arsenals....After all, it was the U.S. nuclear deterrent, not its ability to fight and win a nuclear war, that contributed most to peace with the USSR."

Other experts, however, argue that there's a safer and saner way to deter aggression. It's called SDI – the Strategic Defense Initiative – which aims at destroying missiles shortly after launch and before they can strike their targets. Mislabelled "Star Wars" by critics, the SDI program, launched by President Reagan in 1983, has been effectively confined to the laboratory back-burner by the powerful anti-defense lobby in Washington.

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### ***In the highest tradition of Neville Chamberlain***

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Edward Teller, who like Samuel Cohen is using his scientific know-how in efforts to devise defenses against the bomb he helped build, believes SDI deserves a second look. And fast. Many Americans are shocked to learn that the United States still has no defense whatsoever against even one ballistic missile that might some day be aimed our way by a deranged dictator or fanatic terrorist.

Since the mid-1960s, America's only strategic anti-missile defense – if it can be called a defense – has been the credible capability to mount a massive nuclear counterattack. This policy, however morally indefensible, may have worked to deter any first strike by the Soviet Union

during the Cold War. But in today's world, the potential threat could come from any one of a dozen or more outlaw nations or terrorist organizations. In one nightmarish but plausible scenario, a tramp steamer off our East Coast might suddenly and without warning launch a SCUD missile at, say, New York City. Could we realistically respond with a massive nuclear counterattack – and at whom?

Prudence and common sense dictate that we do everything possible to discourage any would-be missile attack *before* it happens by developing and deploying a credible space-based "shield" as envisaged by SDI. Since 1983, more than \$30 billion has been spent on a number of promising high-technology SDI systems. But instead of pushing for completion and deployment in strategic defenses, the administration and its anti-SDI allies in Congress have effectively scuttled the program. From \$6.2 billion in planned funding, SDI's budget has been slashed to \$2.6 billion this year. Even the program's name has been down-graded, from "strategic" defense to "ballistic missile" defense. And by all indications, President Clinton has no plans to deploy a strategic defense of the U.S.

Also in trouble is a Pentagon plan to upgrade so-called "theater" defenses, designed to protect U.S. military bases and other potentially prime targets against SCUD-type enemy missiles. According to High Frontier, the Washington-based, pro-space defense think tank, the administration's idea is to use the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty, which bans defenses against long-range ICBMs, to also restrict the

development of improved defenses against shorter range "theater" missiles.

If all this seems bizarre, it is. Under the ABM Treaty, the U.S. and the USSR agreed *not* to defend their respective homelands as a means of "mutual insurance" that theorized neither side would attack the other for fear of being destroyed in return. Ironically, the Soviets never went along with this grotesque scheme – called "MAD" for Mutual Assured Destruction – but for 22 years the American people have deliberately been left undefended. In fact, Ronald Reagan's initiative to replace MAD with a real defense against missile attack has been a target of the anti-Pentagon lobby ever since – even though Boris Yeltsin has offered Russia's cooperation in jointly developing a global strategic defense system.

Could SDI be revived? According to retired Lt. Gen. Daniel O. Graham, director of High Frontier and former head of the Pentagon's Defense Intelligence Agency: "If we started today, we could deploy an initial national defense capability within three years, and a global defense system using 'Brilliant Pebbles' (space-based, infra-red guided projectiles) within five years." Adds Graham: "It probably would cost \$5 billion and \$6 billion a year for five years to get an effective rational and limited global defense into place – assuming the outdated and debilitating ABM Treaty is rendered null and void, as it should. Our policymakers above all should be guided by the United States Constitution which commands our government to 'provide for the common defense.' And in today's world, that includes a defense against ballistic missiles armed with weapons of mass destruction."

As for skeptics who still insist that "Star Wars" – a misnomer if there ever were one – would not work, there is a ready answer. This July marked the 25th anniversary of the first Apollo flight, inaugurating a mission that in the ensuing three years rocked 12 American astronauts flawlessly to the moon and return. Our incomparable scientists, engineers and spacemen did the "impossible" then, and they can do it again now, this time in defense of the nation. All they need is a green light. □



*Philip C. Clarke*

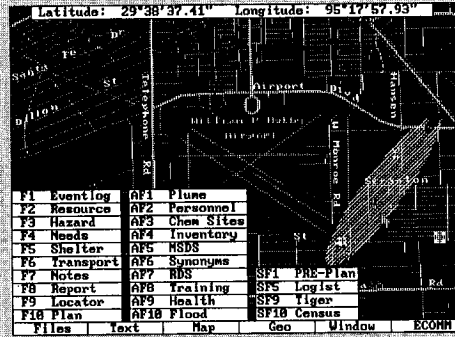
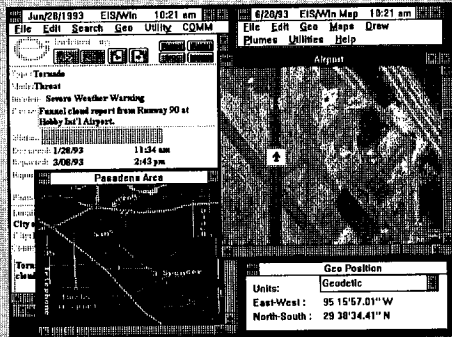
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*In looming disaster situations getting warnings out quickly to those in danger is the prime mission of disaster management pros. They use whatever combinations of communications they can. One particularly effective is now by prearranged phone calls. Community Alert Network (CAN), a company founded in 1981 relays emergency messages from local government (or any source like a factory, a business, a school, an apartment complex, etc.) to predesignated phones almost instantaneously. Now, in 1994, this is a developed emergency service that has remarkable alerting potential for those entities using it.*

# EMERGENCY WARNING – THE TOOLBOX APPROACH

– Ken Baechel

Very few things in life can make one feel as helpless as when you know that there is “some kind of incident” occurring around you, but you don’t know what it is, or if you can help, or that maybe you should “pack it up” and get out. Emergency planners concentrate on preventing emergencies from happening, and in dealing with those that do happen, but emergency notification to responders and citizens is often a weak link.

Considerable resources are used to educate the citizens about potential incidents and train the emergency responders to handle these incidents, but often a good communication system is ignored in the budget process. An inadequate emergency notification system often causes higher costs, deterioration of public relations and deterioration of confidence in public authorities, and most importantly, if there is not a prompt and full information flow, it can cause the death of citizens and emergency personnel.

There are numerous ways available to notify people (sirens, radio, TV, telephones, etc.), and each of them can be considered a “tool” for emergency notification. The combination of all the “tools” available resides in a “toolbox,” any combination of which is available for emergency management. Each tool has its strengths and weaknesses, and not one individual tool is perfect, necessitating a potential combination of tools to ensure quick and efficient notification. We now need to define

the “Perfect System” to understand the tools we need in the toolbox:

### “The Perfect System”

- 1. Instant Notification** – all people affected will be notified simultaneously.
- 2. Detailed Description of Incident** – It tells people what the incident is, how serious it is, and if they can help in any way.
- 3. Detailed Instructions** – It tells people what action they have to take, potentially what routes are necessary for evacuation.
- 4. Strategic Notification** – It reaches only those people affected by the incident and does not disturb or cause fear in those not affected.
- 5. Accessible to All** – Regardless of day, night, hearing impaired, inside, outside, etc.

Now that we have defined our perfect system we must analyze the major strengths and weaknesses of

In 1993 CAN responded to about 400 incidents and tests (50% real incidents, 50% tests). CAN now provides warning services for over 350 municipalities/facilities in 24 states and 5 Canadian provinces. It can now make 100 telephone calls simultaneously (up from 20 in 1990) which means 6,000 calls an hour – plus other improvements. For further information contact CAN, 301 Nott St., Schenectady, N.Y. 12305-1039. (Tel: 800-992-2331 or 518-382-8007. FAX: 518-382-0675.)

all available notification tools to determine what tools in the toolbox an emergency manager would need for any given situation. The accompanying chart tells the story:

“Perfect System” Attributes	Television	Radio	Sirens	Mobile Loud-speakers	Personal Notification	paggers/ TAR’s	Automated Dialing
Instant Notification							
Detailed Description of Incident							
Detailed Instructions							
Strategic Notification							
Accessible to All							

Meets Ideal      Contains some Elements of Ideal      Does Not Meet Ideal



# 25 YEARS AGO

## IN THE *JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE*

— A staff report on “the way things were” before disaster preparedness provided for real protection.

Say that again? Well, the idea after the 1969 “storm of the century” — Hurricane Camille — was that the storm’s fury had been a lesson so totally compelling and disturbing that our people, our leaders, and especially those who had by the grace of God survived the storm’s devastation, would take steps to see that nothing like this ever happened again.

This was at least the idea, just as it was after Hurricane Andrew, just as it is now after Tropical Storm Alberto.

The cover of the November-December 1969 issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense* featured the frightening picture of a huge apartment complex completely flattened by Camille which seemed to say: “Nothing survived here — but nothing.”

And over it appeared the title to the story inside: CAMILLE — An Adventure in Fury.” Turning to the story, one is greeted by the following introduction:

The most powerful U.S. hurricane in recorded history packed the damage punch of a nuclear weapon. Well-defined types of construction which here and there survived the 200 mph winds and 20-foot tides point up one significant fact: Effective protection measures against these forces are available to rebuilders if they elect to use them.

How many did? You probably know the answer: about as many who did the same after Hurricane Andrew, or any other devastating storm. Very, very few.

The story has another lesson illustrated by another picture at the end of the story. It shows a lone lady sitting atop unbelievable rubble of blocks and bricks. The caption reads: “Anyone for a hurricane party? This young lady accepted, then changed her mind and waded through mounting winds to shelter. Now, alive and alone, she sifts rubble for personal items.”

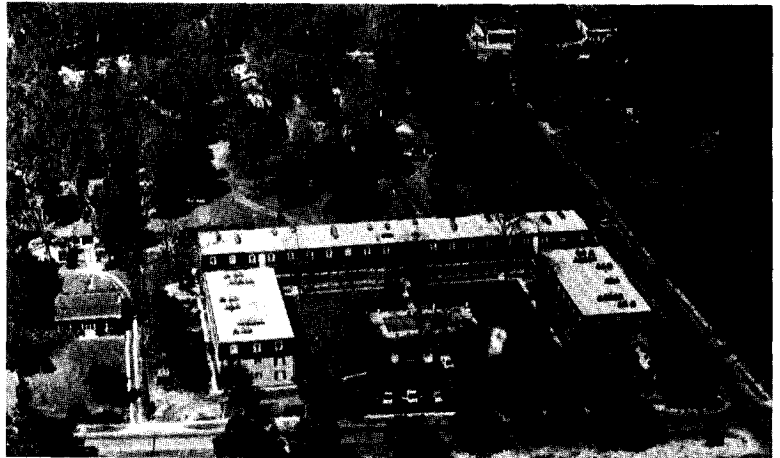
Fortunately, we now know how to deal effectively with hurricanes. And earthquakes. And floods. And tornadoes. Etc. (Who’s kidding whom?) □

Another article, by Dr. Arthur A. Broyles (a nuclear scientist who worked with Dr. Edward Teller at Los Alamos), sheds disurbing light on ABM (Antiballistic Missile) research. Reporting on Senate debate over the issue, Dr. Broyles writes:

“Some Senators opposed ABM but favored other weapons because the ABM differed from other military projects in that it appeared to them to be more marginal in technical feasibility. A second difference was that the deployment of the ‘thin’ Safeguard ABM system might lead to a later thick system that could provide very substantial protection for the

population of the United States. Such a system, it was feared, might disturb the delicate ‘balance of terror.’ The United States might then decide that it could launch a first strike at the Soviet Union without fear of intolerable destruction from the retaliatory attack. This could have the effect of frightening the Soviet Union into prodigious efforts to arms and could greatly accelerate the arms race. Those who subscribed to this position believe that the chances of nuclear war are reduced by maintaining the American people as hostages to other nuclear powers to assure these powers that we do not intend to strike first...”

*Before  
“Camille”*



*After  
“Camille”*





*Lieutenant Colonel Gaétan Perron, Canadian Forces Fire Marshal, addressed the International Conference on Aviation Fire Protection in England last March as reported by Captain John X. Stefanki. Perron's heavy emphasis was on flexibility in applying planning measures to actual disasters. Following is a condensation of his presentation.*

# DISASTER PLANNING AND DISASTER RESPONSE

— Lt. Colonel Gaétan Perron

**R**egardless how well you are prepared for a disaster it will never happen the way you had planned. First of all, in most cases a disaster is always a surprise, even though you have been preparing for that specific event. There is always the unexpected that has been overlooked, or simply underestimated. But regardless of the tragedy, I firmly believe that the recovery from a major catastrophe will greatly depend on the emergency preparedness program that was in force prior to the disaster. Lack of emergency planning, training and continuing education results in mismanagement and uncoordinated emergency operation.

When I refer to national emergency plans, I do not only allude to major air disaster, but to any type of calamities requiring the involvement on a grand scale of emergency services like the police, the firefighter, the medical services, or the military forces, etc. That includes earthquakes, floods, forest fires, tornadoes, volcanic eruptions, hurricanes, and even terrorist attacks. By the way, if you look at the United States in the last few years, they have experienced almost every type of man-made or natural disasters that we are talking about today.

Even the best developed plans will not fit every situation, every time, everywhere. They have to be site specific, particular to a location. There has to be an emergency preparedness program for every municipality, and the plans have to be coordinated with higher levels of government to ensure that authorities having jurisdiction are involved

at each level, and that the resources available are properly identified, coordinated and used in the most efficient way, very early in the emergency. Although it is in everyone's interest to plan for a structured and efficient return to normal life, as soon as possible, the initial emergency response needs to come from the local governments. They are the first responders. They have to be supported and assisted by the regional level, who in turn will receive assistance from the federal government. The national government should provide the internal and external coordination of resources, ensure adequate level of training and promote interregional discussions.

The communication between agencies is the most critical factor that will make or break an emergency plan. Quite often, the communication system is also a victim of the disaster, and lets you down when you need it the most. There is a need for adequate equipment, able to withstand the worst operational conditions, and standard procedures that will guarantee the exchange of pertinent information on a timely basis. Both elements, the equipment and the procedures, are necessary for the quick decision process to be effective. Clear straightforward communication is crucial when disaster strikes.

The second major operational problem at the early stage of a disaster is the ambiguity of authority. The authority and responsibilities have to be delineated, first of all in the emergency plans, but they also have to be publicized to all concerned early during an emergency in order to avoid and prevent conflicts.

Once this is done, they have to be respected.

The third factor that seems to create a problem during emergency operations, is the reluctance to commit resources early, and their inefficient management. I compare this to the pilot of an aircraft on take-off. If he applies only 70% of the power, he will run out of runway before he can get airborne. To take off, he needs to draw the maximum that the engines can produce, and then scale back once he has reached a cruising altitude. During an emergency, the recall of resources is better than the lack of it.

Last but not least, is dealing with the media. Good emergency plans will keep local media informed and involved. Cooperation between the emergency organization and the media is based on the sharing of all pertinent information. Officials must ensure that information is not only available but gets to the media. The population has a right to be informed of the emergency and its implications. If an information vacuum is created the press will fill it as it sees fit, and it may not be in the best interest of the emergency services organizations. A disaster organization which is not a center of information will find it difficult to remain a center of control.

I cannot re-emphasize enough the value of having up-to-date municipal, regional and national emergency plans. Even the best developed plan will not totally eliminate the confusion and the panic associated with a major emergency, but it will certainly contribute to effectively manage its impact. □

# REVIEWS

*THE PATTONS*, by Robert H. Patton. Crown. 320 pages. \$25. 1994.

— Reviewed by Philip C. Clarke.

Make no mistake. This is not just another re-hash of the life and times of General George S. Patton Jr., arguably the most controversial war hero in American history.

This book, *The Pattons*, is decidedly different. It's authentic. The subtitle — *A Personal History of An American Family* is appropriate. "Personal" it certainly is.

But this is not one of those salacious "tell all" exposés by a disgruntled family member. Rather, it might be likened to a journey of discovery by a member of the antiwar generation who comes finally to terms with his illustrious military forebearers, however grudgingly.

"I was the first Patton male in five generations not to don the uniform," admits the 37-year-old author and grandson of the great general, without apparent regret. "Perhaps intimidated by General Patton's long shadow, I embarked on a career path consistent only in its non-military nature. I've written short stories about every subject under the sun, except the military. I always swore that was something I would never do."

But Robert Patton could no more escape his family's warrior past than his name. His own father, Maj. Gen. George S. Patton IV, now retired, served with distinction in both the Korean and Vietnam wars, trying with some success to avoid the shadow of his father.

*The Pattons* is rich in anecdotes. With Pershing in France in World War I, Lt. Patton was shot in the buttocks while leading a tank charge, for which he received a Purple Heart and the DSC, along with a teacup-size wound on his derriere that he occasionally revealed at stuffy social gatherings, producing considerable shock and dismay. We also learn of George's fits of "suicidal depression" during the '20s and '30s when he saw himself at a dead end with no more wars to fight.

For Patton, World War II came none too soon. "Compared to war," he exulted, "all other forms of human endeavor shrink to insignificance. God, how I love it."

Any mention of Patton's name brings reaction as wide and varied as America itself. Most young people recall only the classic 1970 movie, "Patton," starring a larger-than-life George C. Scott. Vintage Americans who remember Patton from World War II either love him or loathe him. D-Day veteran Earl Colin of Greensboro, N.C., one of the nearly half million GIs who served with Patton in Europe, says, "He was an S.O.B., but I'd follow him to hell!" T/Sgt. Colin, now 72, returned unscathed. But Patton's 3rd Army in less than ten months suffered nearly a quarter of a million casualties — battle and non-battle — including 21,441 killed in action. Enemy losses against Patton, including dead, wounded and missing, totalled almost 1.5 million.

Retired Lt. Gen. Walter F. Ulmer, Jr., a decorated Vietnam War veteran who later served at Ft. Hood, TX., with Patton's son, Maj. Gen. George Patton IV, also now retired, takes a military expert's view. Says Ulmer: "Patton was a wiser and more deliberate commander than his 'shoot-from-the-hip' popular image. He picked his staff officers carefully and listened to them. He also studied the great strategists of past history, asking himself what they would do in his situation."

Ulmer, since 1985 the president and CEO of the Center for Creative Leadership in Greensboro, N.C., concedes that Patton by nature was aggressive, volatile and opinionated.

"Phil" Clarke, former foreign correspondent for the Associated Press and *Newsweek* editor, today a syndicated columnist (over 300 newspapers and 150 radio stations) for America's Future, will give the keynote address at the TACDA Seminar on October 24th.

*THE DISASTER SHELTER HANDBOOK* by Philip L. Hoag, Asian Group, P.O. Box 206, Emigrant, MT 59027. 269 pages. 1992. \$26 (payable to author).

— Reviewed by Edwin N. York.

This handbook presents some excellent material on construction and operation of a community shelter. The information is drawn from a large number of sources, and a very useful bibliography on shelters, survival, equipment and supplies is included. There is a good discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of several types of shelters — fuel tanks, cargo containers, culvert shelters, Quonset shelters, fiberglass, conventional reinforced concrete and thin-shelled concrete dome shelters. The author organized a shelter project and with his friends built a thin shell concrete barrel vault shelter 32 feet wide by 122 feet long with three floor levels. Experience on this project helped in preparing check lists, construction guidelines and equipment decisions that are included throughout the handbook.

The material covers all aspects of a shelter project. The chapters on Building Your Shelter, Air Supply, Power Systems, Cooking, Lighting, Stocking the Shelter, Psychology of Survival, Sanitation, Communication, Radiological Monitoring and Decontamination are succinct and will be helpful to anyone planning a shelter. There is a useful list of some pertinent government regulations and a prototype shelter lease agreement.

With so much excellent advice in the handbook it is unfortunate that the current edition contains several errors in explanatory material on nuclear weapons effects. These could be easily corrected in future editions or simply ignored by handbook users.

Reviewer "Ed" York, known nation-wide for his outstanding expertise in the shelter field, will conduct the shelter panel at the TACDA Seminar on October 25th.

*TELLER'S WAR: The Top-Secret Story Behind the Star Wars Deception.* Published by Simon & Schuster, New York. Copyright 1992 by author William J. Broad. Soft cover. 350 pages. Barnes & Noble, \$5.98.

— Reviewed by Tom Strider.

Conrad Chester's review of the hard cover edition (\$25) of this book appeared in the Summer 1992 issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense*. He gave the author credit for "a gripping tale, well told and meticulously researched and documented...a herculean task putting together the information on the development of the hydrogen bomb and the effort to develop an x-ray laser."

A maverick is one who is not afraid to buck the mainstream of thoughts. I, like Dr. Teller, am a maverick. As such, I disagree with both Chester and the author. It is not until the last page (290) of the epilogue that Mr. Broad mentions anything about Edward Teller's thoughts on civil defense; and, like most other spots where he mentions Teller's thoughts or actions, it is in a form of derision and lack of understanding. Unfortunately, in the latter half of this century, some unprincipled people (plus those called *dupes* by the Communists) have been able to establish, so to speak, politically correct (PC) thoughts and speech. Lambs, as opposed to mavericks who think for themselves, have blithely followed the PCers and have duped themselves and others into thinking that the PC stuff is the correct way to go.

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### ***In a form of derision and lack of understanding***

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Chester's review said the author was critical of Teller for two major sins: overoptimism about the x-ray laser and "unfair" use of his personal access to Ronald Reagan in order to change from a *National Strategic Policy* of MAD to survival. Mr. Broad did write critically of Edward Teller. Although he pointed out that Budapest's Jewish community had produced seven of the twentieth cen-

tury's greatest scientists. I couldn't figure out which of Teller's traits he thought was worst: being a Hungarian, a Jew, or a brilliant physicist. From the start of the book to the end he was critical of Dr. Teller for being a maverick and telling what he thought of Oppenheimer and aiding the process by which the AEC revoked Oppenheimer's clearances.

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### ***The Soviets appreciate the ABM Treaty***

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Although Mr. Broad admits to focusing on Teller's "shortcomings" and at the very end of the book tries at some "perspective" by saying that Dr. Teller did have a considerable number of positive accomplishments during his long career. I found the book to be trite and petty: certainly not a well told, gripping tale. Since it was so completely biased, I doubt that, if written today, he would mention the recently published book of NKVD officer, General Pavel Sudoplatov: *Special Tasks: The Memoirs of an Unwanted Witness — A Soviet Spymaster*. Sudoplatov now reveals that Oppenheimer not only furnished Sudoplatov's agents with invaluable information but facilitated the planting of Soviet moles in the Manhattan Project.

I agree with Chester's statement that Mr. Broad has limited knowledge of the R&D world and is "a resolute adherent to the strategy of" MAD. However, Broad's *meticulous* research and documentation fails to mention an ex-Chief of Naval Operations' book *On Watch* that explained in detail how Henry Kissinger fell into the ABM Treaty (much to the surprise of the Soviet negotiators who didn't think Henry to be that naive). Mr. Broad appears as naive, for he appears to trust the failed strategy of Chamberlain's "peace in our time" through treaties rather than peace through strength, regardless of the remarkable Soviet record of breaking about every treaty they have ever signed. (Of course, the Soviets appreciate the ABM Treaty which allowed them to protect Moscow although we did not protect New York or Washington, DC.)

This book is recommended reading for people who enjoy gossip (like snickering because of a person's short stature) and blow-by-blow descriptions of inter-and intra-office battles. Instead of *Teller's War*, the book could have been titled *Woodruff vs. Wood and the X-Ray Laser*, because it concentrates on Roy Woodruff's battles as Director of Weapons Development at Livermore versus Teller's protégé, Lowell Wood, who was a strong advocate of the x-ray laser. It does not describe the developments of the hydrogen bomb in any detail, but it does describe the incomplete development of the x-ray laser and the events surrounding its ups and downs. It is not recommended reading for people who do not like repetitious writing nor a continual harping about *Star Wars* not being politically correct (Broad uses that

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### ***The virtues, strategy and need for civil defense***

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term instead of SDI in most instances). He intimates that Dr. Teller often was pushing SDI, the x-ray laser, Brilliant Pebbles, etc. as complete umbrellas (100-percent ABM protection). He does not mention Edward Teller's continually advocating the virtues, strategy, and need for civil defense's back-up protection. He blames Teller for continued nuclear testing and definitely is not flattering when he describes Teller's receipt of the National Medal of Science from Ronald Reagan. He does not mention Teller's political battles against Linus Pauling who was an advocate for the cessation of open-air nuclear testing (nor Linus's receipt of the Soviet Union's gold medal as a result).

In short, the book is biased.

Note: Dr. Edward Teller will deliver the banquet address at the TACDA Seminar in Orlando, Florida October 25th.

# REVIEWS (CONT.)

*TENNOZAN, The Battle of Okinawa and the Atomic Bomb*, by George Feifer. Published by Ticknow & Fields, 215 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10003. 620 pages. Paperback reprint – 1994. Price: \$14.95.

– Reviewed by Bob Baffin.

Once picked up you can't put this book down.

"Tennozan," the Japanese name for the "battle of battles" – after a 16th Century no-holds-barred super set-to – is undoubtedly the closest thing to a real Armageddon the world has yet known. (Granted, however, that modern missile attack would put it to shame.) The foreword to this paperback edition opens this way:

Okinawa was the site of the largest land-sea-air battle in history. Apart from a few sorties elsewhere, the entire Japanese kamikaze effort of the war was directed against the American armada...

Okinawa in 1945 was the "last ditch" stand for Japan. A Japanese possession, (the largest of 140 islands in the Ryuku chain spreading south from Japan) its fate, it was admitted, would make or break the defense of the homeland. Japan's 32nd Army put a totally "supreme" effort forward to defend it. That this effort failed sealed the fate of Japan.

And Okinawa was beautiful (as were its people). Ernie Pyle describes it as the Americans landed:

It was as pretty and gentle a sight as you ever saw. It had the softness of antiquity about it and the miniature charm and daintiness that we see in Japanese prints.

The determination of Japanese forces to defend it was inspired by deep religious fervor and total devotion to the Japanese Emperor. Said one Japanese colonel to conscripts:

We will never permit a single enemy to step on the Emperor's soil. The enemy has landed on the Philippines and some South Pacific islands but we will make Okinawa the last decisive battleground and destroy him. Defending Okinawa means defending the land of the Emperor.... Know that you will accept your fate in order to obey the Emperor's will.

The suffering of Okinawa's gentle civilians was without precedent. As the Americans pushed south across the island it became obvious to

Japanese commanders that no way could be found to avoid a crushing, decisive defeat that would seal Japan's doom.

"Dog eat dog" was the word of the day. Fierce fighting brought on unmerciful actions on all sides. Civilians were in the way, and they died by the tens of thousands.

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## ***Largest land-sea-air battle in history.***

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Prisoners were an unacceptable burden. Worse than that, taking them back to prison camps meant losing desperately-needed fighting men. The temptation to use other solutions prevailed. Said one marine:

Nobody wanted to take prisoners to begin with – nobody who had had a buddy killed, which was almost everybody. And nobody wanted to go somewhere to do it – leave his living buddies to walk the prisoners back behind the lines. Why take the risk? When they first started surrendering, we shot as many as we took.

The tremendously high cost of the defeat of the Japanese on Okinawa would have been exceeded only by the invasion of Japan itself – which loomed as a final unacceptable price to pay for victory. This is described as the reason for using the atomic weapons on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Says Ian Gow:

...The immense cost of capturing the island, in human and material terms, did undoubtedly have a considerable influence on the decision to use atomic weapons. American leaders were left in no doubt that the losses in American lives increased dramatically the closer they came to the Japanese homeland. The experience of Okinawa convinced them that invasion was too high a price to pay.

*Tennozan* is a jarring adventure in war history. Not for the faint-at-heart. But informative and revealing, perhaps even a lesson for America to do all it can to be ready to defend itself – especially in developing now what we have so far neglected: known active and passive means of defense against nuclear attack.

A nuclear "Tennozan" could be remarkably a different one – and would in all probability be the last.

*THE \$50 AND UP UNDERGROUND HOUSE BOOK* by Mike Oehler, published by the Mole Publishing Company, Route 4, Box 618, Bonners Ferry, Idaho 83805. 115 pages. Price: \$9.95.

– Reviewed by Conrad V. Chester.

The author who is philosophically allied with the counterculture is innocent of training in engineering or architecture. He has developed a concept of underground construction which is very economical and will provide habitable living space though at a standard of living which is generally beneath that found acceptable by most suburban Americans. The system which he calls Post Shoring and Polyethylene (PSP) consists of a pole frame structure below ground strong enough to support a one-foot to three-foot earth cover on the roof. He has developed a system into what seems to be a workable technology by the process of making just about every mistake possible in the development.

The advertised prices of \$50 and \$500 are prices he achieved by making maximum use of free materials or very low-cost salvage. For example, for planking (lagging) between the poles at the walls of the structure (the poles holding back the walls of the structure) he was able to get mill ends from a nearby saw mill at no cost other than hauling. His posts are obtained by cutting "fire wood" in nearby national forest property, his labor he doesn't charge for and equipment use (e.g., chain saw, truck) likewise is not counted into the cost.

His concept for below-grade construction uses a timber supported roof sloping down hill. Access is from the up-hill side called "sunken patio" which is really a terraced atrium, stepping up the hill to external surface level.

The author has a good appreciation for the hazards of dampness and water in underground construction: his approach is to use a continuous membrane over his whole roof which is then covered with additional earth. He has some useful innovations: the use of win-

dow wells which permit much more light into the living space, sand filled utility trenches are part of a rug and polyethylene covered sand floor. The innovations permit the development of a much better lighted underground space, with much better ventilation.

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### ***A good appreciation for the hazards of dampness and water***

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Oehler is trying to do what Carmody and Sterling of the Underground Space Center at the University of Minnesota did with their "Earth Sheltered Housing Design" for the affluent suburban builder. Oehler is doing it one to two of magnitude more cheaply than Carmody and Sterling.

The author recognizes the problems that he has with building codes and other bureaucratic impedimenta. The solution to the problem of building codes is to build where there aren't any, such as in the more desolate areas of the northwestern U.S.

Protection affordable from fallout radiation by the underground construction is in the range of 40 to 200 protection factor for the protection of the whole area. If a root cellar is built according to his recommendations, one will have an area with a protection factor of 10,000 or more. Blast protection is in the range of 1 to 3 psi. The very low blast hardness is due to the close structural design of the pole frame structure. The living space is vulnerable to high speed blast fragments coming in from the windows in the event of a nearby nuclear explosion. The low over-pressure is likely to collapse the structure and if a root cellar is being used as a haven, it will very likely make it difficult to impossible to escape.

The author's recommendation of use of interior terraces would make getting around difficult for pregnant women, small children, people with casts, using wheel chairs, or suffering from arthritis. No bank would ever finance such a structure because of the limited market and

***THE FALL OF THE IVORY TOWER***, by George Roche. Published by Regnery Publishing Company. Available from The Hillsdale College Press, Hillsdale College, 33 E. College St., Hillsdale, MI 49242 (Phone 800-430-1524). Discount price from Hillsdale: \$20 (plus sales tax in Michigan). 310 pages. 1994.

— Reviewed by Kevin Kilpatrick.

When an outstanding educator writes a book severely criticizing American education, it behooves serious-minded citizens to listen.

This is what George Roche has done.

Roche has been president of Hillsdale College in Hillsdale, Michigan since 1971. (The college was founded in 1844.) The following two paragraphs plagiarize a flier that accompanies the book:

Dr. Roche, former chairman of the National Council of Educational Research and author of a dozen books, not only takes aim at the recent scandals surrounding "political correctness," overhead corruption, and declining SAT scores, but also reveals that hundreds of colleges and universities are on the brink of financial disaster caused, ironically enough, by massive government subsidization. Federal and state aid has, he says, allowed colleges and universities to "overspend, overstaff and over-build...."

very often questionable construction standards. However, the expense is so low that one should not need a bank loan.

Anyone planning to build an underground residence or other structure should obtain a copy of Oehler's publication. It has a wealth of useful practical information and quite a list of mistakes that one might be forewarned about. Similarly, one should not undertake any underground designing without having a copy of Carmody and Sterling's publication "Earth Sheltered Housing Design," obtainable from the Underground Space Center at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis.

Dr. Roche concludes that the "effect of federal subsidy and control has been more profound, more direct, and more damaging than anyone has yet realized. It has led to a situation in which the entire system of American higher education in this country is academically, morally, and quite literally, going bankrupt." *The Fall of the Ivory Tower* thus goes beyond *The Closing of the American Mind*, *Profscam*, or any other critique of academe to examine the root causes of collapse and to offer some provocative ideas about what new kind of "ivory tower" should be built upon the ruins.

George Roche by no means suggests throwing in the towel. The last chapter of his book is titled "Rebuilding the Ivory Tower."

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### ***There is, simply, no other system like ours.***

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He notes that politicians are beginning to realize the massive problems involved and the fact that government has overstepped in trying to supervise higher education. He predicts that they will begin asking themselves questions like "Do we really need five schools of medicine, seven law schools, and nine schools of education in our state university system? Can we afford the tremendous drain on the public purse?"

Roche foresees an educational comeback with the realization now growing among politicians and educators alike that corrective action needs to be undertaken. His last paragraph reads:

To the extent that the American system of higher education makes room for private, independent colleges and universities, it will remain the best in the world. There is, simply, no other system like ours. By contrast, Great Britain has one private university; Germany has one; Australia has none. France and Japan together have a few hundred, but they are highly subsidized and/or regulated by the state. With all its faults, our system is the freest and most independent, and that is a strong foundation indeed on which to build the new "ivory tower."



# LETTERS

Dr. Gerald L. Looney of Redondo Beach, California speaks his mind, and following is an excerpt from a letter to Ms. Sue DePasquale, editor of the *Johns Hopkins Magazine* (Johns Hopkins University is an alma mater of Dr. Looney...so is Harvard University):

Dear Ms. DePasquale:

..."How the Nation's Blueprint for Defense is Missing the Mark" reminded me of another story in the Magazine in Feb. 1983, and I am writing to see if you would like to research a much more deficient and hostile marketplace of ideas in which colleges and universities have led a national movement to exterminate all civilian defense and protection so that the nation's original blueprint for civil defense is now missing entirely and expunged from the federal lexicon.

...I cannot find polite or civilized words to describe an official national defense policy which reverses centuries of civilization and social progress by deliberately placing women and children at maximal risk and reviving the ancient tradition of planned and socially sanctioned human sacrifice in an attempt to appease and dissuade the dogs of war!

Only in America will legislative bodies pass laws which put a farmer in jail for killing one kangaroo rat, or fine a father hundreds of dollars for not putting his young child in a safety seat which could protect from the one-in-a-million chance that there might be a fatal auto accident during that drive – and yet these same public bodies deliberately fail to protect for pennies per capita *all* parents and *all* children (and rats) against a much greater and growing chance measured over decades of facing massive preventable casualties from a chemical, biologic or nuclear weapon. Only in California will city councils pass laws to protect

diners from cigarette smoke in restaurants, and yet in Santa Monica make it illegal for any city employee to acknowledge civil defense and attempt to protect citizens from blast, fire, and radioactive smoke.

Somehow, we have to regain perspective on all this and re-examine the public policies on attack preparedness which were wrong when they were proposed and disseminated three decades ago, and are absolutely incomprehensible in the world of today and tomorrow. The Hopkins Magazine took the first steps in this direction in 1983 when you were virtually the only publication in the nation (and ignored by the Pulitzer Committee) to attempt a balanced discussion on nuclear weapons and survival. I hope you will once again review these issues thoroughly and thoughtfully and take the next steps in correcting these misguided judgments.

Sincerely yours,

Gerald L. Looney, M.D. '63, A.B. '59



## INTERNATIONAL CIVIL DEFENCE ORGANIZATION

The International Civil Defence Organization (ICDO) was founded in 1931 and has been an intergovernmental organization since 1972. It is aimed at promoting protection and safety measures for persons and property in face of all kinds of disasters. ICDO is involved in:

- disseminating **information** about civil defense activities throughout the world, drills and research relating to population protection as well as introducing modern materials and equipment required in this field.
- organizing **training** courses for civil defense cadres and their personnel.
- providing **technical assistance** to national civil defense authorities with whom it maintains direct contact.

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

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

International Civil Defence Organization  
10-12 chemin de Surville  
1213 Petit-Lancy/Geneva — Switzerland  
Phone: (41 22) 793.44.33  
Fax: (41 22) 793.44.28



CIVIL  
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Everyone's  
Right

## TACDA 17th ANNUAL SEMINAR

OCTOBER 23-25  
AIRPORT MARRIOTT  
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Hear Leading Strategic Defense Authorities  
(Enjoy world's No. 1 tourist mecca)

THEME:

### "SAFETY IN AN UNSAFE WORLD"

See cover and pages 6-8 for full story.

FOR INFORMATION CONTACT:  
THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION  
P.O. BOX 1057, STARKE, FL 32091  
(Phone: 904-964-5397 – FAX: 904-964-9641)

# CD SCENE

## ORLANDO – WORLD'S LEADING BOOM TOWN

Orlando, the site of The American Civil Defense Association's 17th annual seminar (October 23-25) has experienced three "booms" in its history.

In 1890 there was the citrus boom which put it on the map and attracted profiteers to the area. Cold water was poured over the first boom when unexpected freezes interfered with citrus production.

The second boom came with the advent of World War II when military activity revived the area. With the end of the war there was a scale-down of the military. However, military activities still provide a shot-in-the-arm and then some for the Orlando area.

The final boom made Orlando the resort capital of America. The *Orlando International Airport Magazine* explains:

Orlando's third boom began [in the late 1960s]. Over the years, the number of winter visitors and seasonal residents, many of them retired military personnel, had grown, thanks to the hundreds of lakes in and around the city and the balmy winter weather. A chamber of commerce promotional film from the era boasted of "50,000 visitors a year" and "seven golf courses."

Within a few decades, however, the number of golf courses increased tenfold and the number of visitors grew to more than 20 million annually. A Los Angeles-based businessman, highly successful in the entertainment industry, looked at the network of roads that crossed near Orlando and the potential to expand the airport, and quietly purchased 27,000 acres of land to build a resort.

The man's name was Walter Elias Disney. On his land, he built Walt Disney World, now the leading destination resort in the world....

Disney World was the major shot-in-the-arm that attracted tourist attention almost without end, provided a development of the Orlando area unprecedented in boom history.

Today Orlando stands as an adventure that Americans, and many thousands of foreigners as well, yearn to submit to.

The Orlando Airport Marriott, the site of the TACDA Seminar, stands in the middle of the broad expanse of entertainment and sightseeing facilities. An adventure not to miss.

## NCCEM CONFERENCE UPCOMING IN CHICAGO NOVEMBER 12-15

The National Coordinating Council on Emergency Management (NCCEM) will hold its 42nd annual conference at the Hyatt Regency in Chicago November 12-15. Among the featured topics will be emergency planning, effective coordinated response to disasters and coordinated disaster recovery operations.

Featured also will be an exhibit area where emergency management techniques will be displayed – also handouts from disaster-oriented organizations.

For further information contact NCCEM, 7297 Lee Highway (Suite N), Falls Church, VA 22042 (Phone: 703-533-7672 – FAX: 703-241-5603).

Also, note announcement on page 4.

### ▲ UPCOMING CONFERENCES ▼

## "EXPOPROTECTION" UPCOMING IN PARIS NOVEMBER 15-18

The "15th International Exhibition of Protection, Security, and Safety" will be featured at the Parc des Exposition de Paris in Le Bourget (Paris), France November 15-18.

"Expoprotection" is a biannual superconference on all aspects of safety – which at its last appearance in 1992 attracted over 30,000 visitors and 850 exhibitors from sixty-nine countries.

Three other trade shows will be held simultaneously at Le Bourget. These are shown in the full page display ad on page 13 of this issue of the *Journal*.

For information on participation also see page 13.

Arrangements have been made for America's Future writer (and TACDA Seminar speaker) Philip C. Clarke to cover "Expoprotection" and to report on it.

The program for this conference will carry a two-page announcement on TACDA and METTAG.

## SURVEY SHOWS THAT AMERICANS "IN THE DARK ON U.S. DEFENSES"

Walter C. Clemens Jr. teaches at Boston University. He is also an adjunct research fellow at the Harvard Center for Science and International Affairs.

He and his colleagues and students have conducted defense-oriented surveys on what U.S. citizens know (or don't know) about the defense of their country.

A recent article in the *Christian Science Monitor* presents some disturbing facts.

In a survey covering several hundred people of diverse backgrounds (this has been going on since 1980) he asked this question:

If the USSR [sic] launched 1,000 Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs) at the U.S., approximately how many would be shot down – 950, 750, 500, 250, or zero?

In his report in the *Monitor* he says:

Most people replied that U.S. defenses would shoot down 500 to 750 Soviet ICBMs. Better educated respondents answered 250, often citing "Murphy's Law" as the reason. Less well-educated and more nationalistic respondents guessed on the high side – 750 or more. Very few, except specialists in national security, gave the correct reply: "zero." Told this, most respondents were incredulous or angry: "Do you mean that we have no defense against an ICBM attack?"

Clemens explains:

Unless a person works directly in this niche of security affairs, chances are that wishful thinking will prevail. Why do we fool ourselves? We block out unpleasant information, especially when we can't do much to remove the dangers before us. Even well-read people suffer from this Teflon effect: They shed bad news. Despite a plethora of information, most Americans are ignorant about issues of survival.

Again, it should probably be pointed out that defense is a responsibility of government. Where it is in place it is government and not the people who prescribe it. Russia holds civil defense exercises because the *government* – not the people – realizes that defense is necessary and requires them.

# TOO GOOD TO FILE

## STRATEGIC DEFENSES – NEEDED NOW

*It may come as a shock to most Americans, but the United States still has no defense whatsoever against even one ballistic missile that might some day be aimed our way by a fanatic dictator or terrorist.*

Since the mid-1960s, America's only defense – if it can be called that – against missile attack has been the credible capability to launch a massive nuclear counterattack. Such a policy, however flawed from a moral standpoint, may well have worked to deter any first strike by the Soviet Union during the Cold War. But in today's world, the potential threat could come from any one of a dozen or more outlaw nations or terrorist organizations. In one nightmarish scenario, a tramp steamer off our shores might launch a SCUD missile at, say, New York City. Could we realistically mount a nuclear counterattack, and at whom????

– *America's Future*

□

## THAAD NO SOLUTION – GEN. GRAHAM

...Most Americans don't realize it, but their government has promised not to defend us against "strategic" weapons. Even now disarmers within the Administration are trying to redefine the THAAD [Theater High Altitude Area Defense] program...

Comments General Graham [Lt. General Daniel O. Graham, director of High Frontier]: "As it stands now, the U.S. cannot deploy effective theater defense systems under the terms of the ABM Treaty. One would think that this would spur our lawmakers to abandon the treaty or ignore it in favor of defending American lives. Not so the Clinton Administration. President Clinton wishes to adhere to the strictest of interpretations of the ABM Treaty, while also wanting to alter the treaty just enough to permit the deployment of THAAD.... But this still does not provide a defense of the United States itself. THAAD will cost \$15 billion, and only provide protection for other nations, not our own."...

– *The New American*.

## LEON GOURE ON RUSSIAN DEFENSE

...U.S. attempts to bring Russia's policies in Yugoslavia and elsewhere in line with its own and that of NATO are labeled by Russian spokesmen as signs of U.S. "impudence" and "chauvinism," even while Moscow plays coy about joining the Partnership for Peace. As one senior Russian official notes, Russia is still a military superpower but an economic "pygmy," while other officials assert that military might is an essential element of global power. Not surprisingly, therefore, Foreign Minister Kozyrov speaks of Russia's need for a powerful navy to protect its might around the world. Liberal Kozyrov is now compared with ultra-nationalist Zhirinovskiy as to tone of foreign policy declarations.

One interesting aspect of Russia's current security policy in the age of "partnership" is the priority given to investments in strategic defense capabilities, which is done despite drastic reduction of the defense budget and of funding of the defense industry. For example, in January 1994, the State committee of the Russian Federation for Civil Defense was raised to the rank of ministry, and its chief was appointed to membership in the influential presidential Security Council. A major civil defense exercise, including the use of subway shelters, was held in Moscow in October 1993. The modernization of anti-air and anti-missile defenses, or what Russians call "Aerospace Defense" continues. The commander of the Moscow Air Defense District has reported that the current focus is on point defense of high value targets, at least in the district, including "11 large cities and industrial centers," and that this defense now includes deployments of various models of the S-300 (Gazelle and Giant) air defense missile systems claimed to be greatly superior to the U.S. "Patriot." Advance fighter aircraft are also being deployed. Great emphasis is placed on the improvement and modernization of the early missile attack warning system. In the Russian view, as Colonel General G. Kondryatev, a Deputy

Minister of Defense, warns: "The initial phase of an act of aggression will be characterized by fierce air and space warfare."

In addition to Russian plans to develop new ICBMs and long-range precision guided missiles, another interesting Russian view is the belief that arms exports can be not only a major source of hard currency earnings, but can also become the salvation of Russia's defense industry and economy....

– from article "The New Russia and Strategic Defense" in the *ASDA Newsletter*.

□

## NUCLEAR WEAPONS USE FORECAST

...By all accounts, the Pentagon is short of the required intelligence resources, weapons and training to deal decisively with nuclear-armed tinpot dictators. Worse, there is little consensus about what can or should be done.

"It's a very difficult problem... which will become worse rather than better over time," Army General John Shalikashvili, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said recently....

The grim results of a recent high-level war game illustrate the problem. The scenario had U.S. forces embroiled in a conflict with a nuclear-armed Third World state like North Korea. Faced with conventional defeat, the enemy detonated nuclear weapons amidst U.S. troops.

"The loss of life and the setback to our capabilities was startling, to say the least," reports a sobered participant....

Few analysts, however, believe that prevention is possible. Despite international safeguards, nuclear weapons technology seems to be spreading. Particularly worrisome is the uncertain fate of tens of thousands of nuclear weapons, and hundreds of tons of weapons-grade nuclear material, inside Russia....

"Somewhere, some time in this decade, someone is going to set off a nuclear weapon in deadly earnest," the director of naval intelligence, Rear Admiral Edward Schaefer Jr., warned last year.

– from the Newhouse News Service, in *The Huntsville Times* (Alabama).

## THE NEW NUCLEAR THREAT

The world is losing control of its plutonium. From Russia to North Korea, from Europe to Japan, the explosive metal created by man in the original race for the atomic bomb is finding its way into world commerce. As potential contraband offered by destitute Russian scientists or as "peaceful" fuel produced under the scrutiny of international inspectors, plutonium is fast becoming a way of life and a likely way of death for mankind. Unfortunately, it may take a nuclear explosion or an act of nuclear blackmail for the perception of people, politicians and the business community to correspond to the reality of the danger.

The danger takes three forms: The most obvious and immediate is the growing political vacuum and the rapid expansion of organized crime in Russia and other former Soviet republics, where thousands of nuclear warheads and hundreds of tons of weapons-grade plutonium and uranium are under questionable supervision and control. We cannot be sure that none have been smuggled out already. There are unconfirmed reports of Russian plutonium in North Korea; there is a confirmed report of a planeload of Russian nuclear scientists being seized in 1992 on a Moscow runway as the plane was preparing to take off for Pyongyang.

The nuclear-threshold states pose the second most visible and tangible danger. Iraq demonstrated that international inspections can be defeated to pursue a clandestine nuclear weapons program under the cover of a civilian one....

— Paul L. Leventhal in *The Wall Street Journal*.

□

I'm very sorry Brilliant Pebbles isn't going ahead. The world is in precisely the situation in which this kind of defensive system would work.

— former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in *Audacity Magazine*.

## TRADING PORK FOR PREPAREDNESS

In 1938, when Great Britain still ruled the waves, the Royal Navy counted 308 ships on its active roster, supported by 11,270 Admiralty officials and clerical staff. Thirty years later a shrunken British navy was down to just 114 ships, but overhead had shot up. While the number of ships had dwindled by more than 60%, the brass hats and pen-pushers had increased nearly three-fold to 33,574. In its glory days the Royal Navy needed just 37 desk sailors per ship; in its decline it required 295.

Thank you, C. Northcote Parkinson, for the above numbers. Too bad you're not around to apply Parkinson's Law to the declining U.S. military establishment. You would find perhaps an even more dramatic example of how a shrinking establishment cuts muscle while preserving fat.

In its reluctant but inescapable role as world policeman, the U.S. may soon have reason to regret its submission to Parkinson's Law. If, to paraphrase military strategy expert Karl von Clausewitz, strong diplomacy requires backing by military strength, the U.S. is headed for a dangerous year in 1995 and a risky runup to the millennium....

— Howard Banks in *Forbes*.

□

## NBC "TODAY SHOW" QUERIES REP. DAN GLICKMAN ON ARMS

On the June 10th NBC "Today Show" NBC's Katie Couric questioned Representative Dan Glickman (D-Kansas) as follows:

COURIC: Congressman Glickman, "Doing all we can" — does that mean establishing economic sanctions against North Korea? Is that the best route?

Rep. GLICKMAN: I'd say you've got to pursue the sanctions route through our allies. But we also have to protect our military posture in that region of the world. I don't think that military action is imminent, but I think that the United States (and its allies) should prepare itself, both militarily and in all other ways, in the

eventuality that the North decides to do something crazy.

It's very difficult to read their minds, and that's why the intelligence community has had some difficulty figuring out...what they've got. But it's clear we've got to have a tough, resolute policy including preparation for military action.

COURIC: And to that end, Congressman, do you think enough preparation has taken place? The North Koreans have 1.3 million troops, the U.S. currently station in South Korea, about 35-to-37,000. Do you think enough has been done?

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## ***We're going to have to consider some form of missile defense***

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Rep. GLICKMAN: Well, I can't speak for the Joint Chiefs, what they are doing. But I would say that right now we need to, obviously, be contemplating the consequences of military action if the North should attack. And I also think — and I've changed my mind over the last few years — but I also think we're going to have to consider some form of missile defense system to deal with these kinds of problems where Third World countries with no real responsibility get ahold of missiles of mass destruction.

(TACDA has Bruce R. Chesley to thank for reporting on the above interview.)

□

Clinton's present Defense Secretary, third choice — after Les Aspin and Bobby Inman — William J. Perry, is in an impossible situation. He must do Congress' and the White House's bidding in doling out pork, and yet with reduced funding maintain preparedness and restore morale to armed forces that feel alienated from their commander in chief. Unless the White House gives him more backing than he is currently getting, the job simply cannot be done.

— From Howard Banks article in the August 15, 1994 issue of *Forbes*. (Title of article "Parkinson's Law revisited.")

# UPCOMING

- 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 12-14 **6TH INTERNATIONAL DISASTER RECOVERY SYMPOSIUM & EXHIBITION**, Atlanta Hilton & Towers, Atlanta, GA. General, breakout and workshop sessions. Reg. \$795, after Sept. 12 \$895. Contact: Disaster Recovery Journal, Conference Registrar, P.O. Box 510110, St. Louis, MO 63151 (314/894-0276 FAX: 314/894-7474).
- 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: \$15. Contact: Ayden Rescue, PO Box 354, Ayden, NC 28513-0354.
- Sep 19-23 **DISASTER PLANNING**, San Luis Obispo, CA. Developing & maintaining comprehensive plans and procedures for responding to disasters. Reg. fee: \$400 (CA govt. and CA non-profit \$200). Contact: See Oct. 24-28 below.
- 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).
- Oct 24-28 **TERRORISM COURSE**, San Luis Obispo, CA. Overview and targets of terrorism, disinformation, terrorist groups & individuals, more. Reg. fee: \$400 (CA govt. and CA non-profit \$200). Contact: California Specialized Training Institute, P.O. Box 8104, San Luis Obispo, CA 93403-8104 (805/549-3536 FAX: 805/549-3348).
- Oct 26-28 **7TH ANNUAL NATIONAL FORUM ON HEALTH CARE QUALITY**, Sheraton Hotel & Towers, Chicago, IL. Contact: Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, One Renaissance Blvd., Oakbrook Terrace, IL 60181 (708/916-5600).
- Oct 27-29 **EMERGENCY RESPONSE & MGMT CONFERENCE & EXPO**, Meadowlands Convention Ctr., Secaucus, NJ. Contact: Samanna Expos, P.O. Box 3101, Westport, CT 06880 (203/221-0820 FAX: 203/221-0004).
- Nov 7-9 **DISASTER RESPONSE & RECOVERY SEMINAR**, EMI, Emmitsburg, MD. Contact: See box below.
- Nov 9-11 **HAZMED '94 TOUR**, Louisiana Superdome, New Orleans, LA. Contact: See Dec. 7-9 below.
- Nov 12-15 **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 14-18 **MANAGEMENT & SUPERVISION OF TRAINING SEMINAR**, EMI, Emmitsburg, MD. Contact: See box below.
- Nov 14-18 **EOC DESIGN & FUNCTION COURSE**, San Luis Obispo, CA. Reg. fee \$400 (CA govt. and CA non-profit \$200). Contact: See Oct 24-28 above.
- 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).
- Nov 20-23 **9TH ANNUAL TEXAS EMS CONFERENCE**, Ft. Worth, TX. Contact: Bureau of Emergency Mgmt., Texas Dept. of Health, 1100 W 49th St., Austin, TX 78756-3199 (512/458-7111).
- 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).
- Dec 12-14 **DISASTER PREPAREDNESS SEMINAR**, EMI, Emmitsburg, MD. Intro and overview of emergency management, case studies, crisis mgmt., development emergency plans, more. Contact: See box below.
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- Dec 12-16 **DISASTER MITIGATION COURSE**, San Luis Obispo, CA. Reg. fee: \$400 (CA govt. and CA non-profit \$200). Contact: California Specialized Training Institute (CSTI), P.O. Box 8104, San Luis Obispo, CA 93403-8104 (805/549-3536 FAX: 805/549-3348).

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- To bring about through these endeavors a condition whereby rewarding targets in the United States become unrewarding targets, and whereby missile attack and nuclear blackmail are effectively discouraged; and
- To promote through this policy the best possible odds for lasting peace.

## ■ EDITORIAL

# SDI AND CIVIL DEFENSE - DOWN THE DRAIN?

As the ominous threats to the United States increase today, preparedness measures to meet these threats rapidly *decrease*. The Civil Defense Act of 1950 recognized the hazards of world unrest and set the stage for a credible defense. It is today studiously ignored by defense planners.

However, among serious strategic analysts there are misgivings. Serious ones. Non-preparedness, they know, as attractive as it may be, is the road to war.

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

History proves the point. Ancient Carthage is one example of how a blind devotion to peace through *non-defense* led to total defeat and annihilation.

Another is our own pre-World War II experience: America's refusal to take seriously the threat to its Pacific Fleet in the late 1930s and early 1940s should be a convincing lesson. It's a fact that General Billy Mitchell and others predicted the Pearl Harbor attack years before it happened. The first few days of December 1941 "telegraphed" the December 7th attack with clear warnings. These reports were ignored – even down to the radar warnings on the early morning of the attack itself giving the several bearings of the Japanese air armada on the way south to Hawaii. We slept. Who would want to harm a peace-loving country like the United States? Especially on a Sunday morning?

The attack...aimed at bringing the United States to its knees in utter defeat...almost did.

Today, after the fizzled preparedness binge with the first development of nuclear weapons, we sleep again. Deep in comfortable slumber are most of today's emergency management professionals – again, nice people who subscribe to the idea that pious devotion to the vision of a world-at-peace will bring it about – this in spite of ominous developments like the clenched-fist antics of Russian Hitler-imitator Vladimir Zhirinovsky (head of the strong Russian Liberal Democratic Party and now favored as Russian president in the 1996 elections). Zhirinovsky, for instance, loudly demands the return of Alaska – purchased from Russia in 1867; he threatens the use of hundreds of Russia's nuclear weapons. Add to this the mounting proliferation of nuclear weapons and missile technology in more and more trigger-happy Third World nations. And with over 20 wars now in progress? World peace?

Just as Pearl Harbor was a possibility in 1941 so is a "Nuclear Pearl Harbor" a possibility today – or should we say, with our determination to remain a lucrative target, a "probability?" ICBMs – thousands of them – are today still zeroed in on the United States in spite of the "end of the cold war."

As in the case of the 1941 Pearl Harbor threat, we again have the option of making an attack on the United States unlikely by being alert to the threat and taking *known* active and passive defenses deadly serious. Providing a protective umbrella for the United States and its people would reduce fatalities from the current estimated 150 million-plus to less than 10 thousand according to a published Oak Ridge National Laboratory study.

If the American people would wake up. If our active and passive defense planners would again open their eyes and provide the guidance they are capable of providing. If our Congress, for instance, would see that elusive protection for *constituents* is just as important as existing protection for congressmen. If emergency operating centers were accompanied by *people* survival centers. If the strategic defense initiative (SDI) and civil defense were given the high priority necessary to insure our survival as a nation.

If we could do this we would see the United States and its people endure through the 1990's – through the 21st Century – and beyond. If we could "provide for the common defense" as our Constitution requires. □

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