

Journal of Civil Defense



TACDA RESOLUTION 94-1

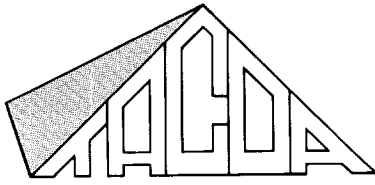
(Please see page 10)

A “wake-up” demand for NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS needing signatures in support of an early 1995 TACDA effort to alert government to the critical need now to:

“PROVIDE FOR THE COMMON DEFENSE” as required by the U.S. Constitution.

TACDA urgently asks that *Journal* readers read it, sign it (possibly have others sign it) and return signed resolution to TACDA or the *Journal*.

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

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| Reviews Editor | HELEN BAKER | Public Relations | HELEN BAKER |
| Contributing Editors | MAX KLINGHOFFER, VAN E. HALLMAN, WILLIAM A. McCAMPBELL, JAMES M. RIDGWAY, HENRY C. HUNTLEY, PHILIP C. CLARKE | Circulation | JANICE TYLICZKA |
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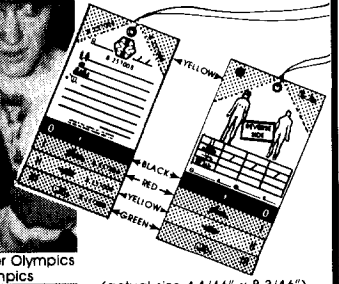
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CAPITAL COMMENTARY by Jerry Strobe

DEAD AT 44

By a yea-and-nay vote of 280 yeas to 137 nays, the House of Representatives passed the Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1995 on August 17th. The Senate followed suit. When President Clinton signed the bill into law, the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 died some forty-four years after it was enacted during the Korean War.

Buried in the Defense Authorization Act as Title XXXIV – Civil Defense, Subtitle A authorized appropriations in the amount of \$129.7 million, a new low in real dollars but not unusual during the life of the civil defense act. What was unusual was Subtitle B – Reenactment of Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 in the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. This subtitle consisted of two sections. Section 3411 was entitled “Restatement of Federal civil defense authorities in the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.” Section 3412 repealed the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 – dead at 44.

There is no reference to civil defense anywhere in the laws of the United States.

What is left of the civil defense act will be found in Title VI of the Stafford Act. Title VI is not called “civil defense,” it is called “emergency preparedness.” Indeed, you will not find the term “civil defense” anywhere in the Stafford Act. That means that there is no reference to civil defense anywhere in the laws of the United States. The term “attack” also has been supplanted by the term “hazard.” For example, the classic definition of civil defense in the late civil defense act now reads:

“The term ‘emergency preparedness’ means all those activities designed or undertaken to prepare for or minimize the effects of a hazard upon the civilian population, to deal with the immediate emergency conditions which would be created by the hazard, and to effectuate emergency repairs to, or the emergency restoration of, vital utilities and facilities destroyed or damaged by the hazard.”

I leave as an exercise for the student to substitute “civil defense” and “attack” to restore the original definition.

What does the repeal of the civil defense act mean in practical terms? The answer is: Not much. There are some positive aspects. The system henceforth will be more honest. Even during the height of the Cold War, State and local officials preferred to focus on natural disasters, partly because attack preparedness was made controversial by the radical left. Unfortunately, the Stafford Act had no provision for paying their salaries or otherwise supporting preparedness measures. So, for years the matching funds for attack preparedness were actually devoted to other pur-



poses. Remember when Oregon refused to participate in exercises based on an attack scenario?

Last year the Civil Defense Act of 1950 (now defunct) was amended for the umpteenth time in an effort to make the diversion of funds legal. In the past, the club used by the Feds to try to get some work done at the local level on attack preparedness was the wording of a prior amendment to the Act (now defunct) that allowed expenditure of civil defense funds to prepare for natural disaster “in a manner that is consistent with, contributes to, and does not detract from attack-related civil defense preparedness.” That clause was deleted in last year’s defense authorization. FEMA promptly issued guidance that suggested that local governments list the various risks they faced in order of perceived likelihood and use the list as a priority list. Attack preparedness immediately went to the bottom of the list.

. . . The illusion that much has been done has been destroyed by the repeal of the Civil Defense Act of 1950.

In summary, precious little has been done on preparedness for nuclear attack in the past two decades and now the illusion that much has been done has been destroyed by the repeal of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950. Moreover, nothing in the Stafford Act prohibits either FEMA, the several States, or individual local governments, industries, or families from taking steps to prepare for protection against nuclear weapon effects using appropriated funds. Civil defenders must focus on grassroots preparedness for some time to come. □

The 17th Annual Seminar of The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) took place October 23-25, 1994 in Orlando, Florida at the Orlando Airport Marriott Hotel. Feedback volunteered by seminar participants was that seminar speakers had combined remarkably to provide a ringing endorsement of civil defense and the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) as basic requirements for a meaningful national preparedness posture in an ever-increasingly dangerous world.

1994 TACDA Preparedness Seminar Report: NEEDED: A WASHINGTON "WAKE-UP"

Well-known but neglected national homeland defense measures, active and passive, were needed badly five years ago. Even ten, twenty, thirty and forty years ago. This was obvious to speakers and participants at The American Civil Defense Association's 17th annual seminar in late October in Orlando, Florida.

Seminar speakers stressed, of course, that at this late date they are needed now on an emergency basis, which seemed to be obvious to the seminar gathering.

Obvious too was the fact that Washington's focus appeared to be on "pork" and privilege and pay raises, and divorced from any serious consideration of the Constitution's provision to "provide for the common defense."

Commentator-columnist - veteran foreign correspondent and *Time* editor - Philip C. Clarke opened the seminar with a ringing denunciation of the "downgrading" of American defenses. Clarke called dramatically for the revival of the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) and a serious civil defense program. Clarke's critique appears in somewhat condensed form in this *Journal's* center-fold (pages 16-17).

TACDA's Director of Liaison Dr. James M. Ridgway then gave a report on TACDA activities. He cited other organizations in contact with TACDA. These included the American Strategic Defense Association

(ASDA), the National Defense Executive Reserve, Accuracy-In-Media, High Frontier, the National Coordinating Council on Emergency Management (NCEM), the American Society of Professional Emergency Planners, America's Future and the American Security Council.

Dr. Ridgway also reported on the decline of interest in civil defense, which had resulted in reduced TACDA membership and *Journal of Civil Defense* subscribers. A turnaround in this situation is vital in the best interests of strategic defense.

Dr. Reed H. Blake of Brigham Young University spoke on "Disaster Response Training in the United Kingdom." He cited as an outstanding example of professional training the Fire Service College which offers an "Engineering Degree in Disaster Preparedness" requiring six years study. (Special courses of six to twelve weeks duration are also offered.) The college dates from World War II, occupies a huge and beautiful campus and boasts 500 to 700 students. It resembles a military academy. Intensive training is supervised by a staff of 300. Courses include three in civil defense and one on nuclear warfare. A similar preparedness accent is found in other European countries, including Sweden and Switzerland.

"Europeans," pointed out Dr. Blake, "are somewhat ahead of us."

Dramatically setting the stage for the seminar was "The World's Greatest Minstrel" - Clive Baldwin - just returned from tours of Australia and England. Baldwin sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" to open the seminar. He also entertained at the welcome reception and the Monday afternoon coffee call (before leaving for a Chicago 10-week singing engagement).

Radio-TV commentator Mike Thompson addressed the October 24th luncheon on the topic: "Why is America Worth Defending?"

One reason, said Thompson, is that America is full of optimists and always has been. Optimists came across the sea from Europe, he said, and the pessimists stayed there. These optimists were the dreamers, doers and workers.

Not that there is nothing wrong. We now have some serious shortcomings. Two-thirds of us don't vote. We don't know what's going on in our capital and don't have answers to problems there, which are many. We have a disingenuous national leadership. We talk about things we don't understand, the new GATT world trade program being one. Thompson criticized the press also. A journalist's job, he said, is to deceive. They are sometimes referred to as "intellectual prostitutes." Nothing new.

THEME: "SAFETY IN AN UNSAFE WORLD"

He pointed out that the President was surrounded with Marxists. And, addressing the audience, he said that more serious critics of government like them were badly needed.

Dr. Conrad V. Chester, retired chairman of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory's Technology Program led off in the afternoon with his presentation on "Exotic Future Threats." He used for his talk a set of slides to dramatize the reality of the threats which humanity will face in the coming years. These were divided into technical disasters and natural disasters.



Teller



Williams



Thompson



York



Satriano



Graham



Greene



Wiley



Nesbitt

In the first category were threats of several kinds, among them chemical, biological and nuclear. There was fall-out to consider in the nuclear threat. And blast. And massive damages and death and injury. Nerve gas was another possible problem.

Dr. Chester used a number of charts to drive home his points. Types of exotic disasters went on into other categories – diseases, bacteria, viruses. He brought up the possibility of biological warfare. From the point of view of the attacker too much or too little wind could be a problem. High ground would be safer than lower areas.

The problems of natural disasters were also analyzed. Massive casualties had often resulted from natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, volcanoes and so on.

Robert Williams, official with the John Birch Society, spoke on "Protecting the American Republic." He pointed out that the John Birch Society had long been the victim of slander. As an out-and-out anti-com-

Note on resolution:

Note: A copy of the resolution signed by TACDA seminar participants and expressing the need for American preparedness appears on page 10. Readers are invited to check it, sign it if they agree (possibly have others sign it) and send it to TACDA. TACDA plans to forward it to key government officials.

munist organization it had often been characterized as a pro-communist group. He told the story of an individual who asked the question: "Is the John Birch Society communist?" Williams answers: "We are anti-communist." Whereupon the individual exclaimed: "Aha! I knew you were *some kind* of communist gang."

John Birch, Williams explained, was a Christian missionary in China who had rescued Jimmie Doolittle but who had himself been bayoneted to death by Chinese communists. Later, Robert Welch founded the John Birch Society – firmly anchored in the patri-

otic concept of America as a republic and in the Constitution.

With this background the John Birch Society is a firm supporter of a credible defense of the homeland.

"SDI Spinoffs" was the tantalizing subject addressed by Duane Zieg, Associate Director of the National Technology Transfer Center in Washington, DC. As such he is responsible for making Ballistic Missile Defense (the new name for the Strategic Defense Initiative – SDI) technology available to civilian sectors (industry, business, education, the medical profession, etc.) on the widest possible scale.

As Mr. Zieg pointed out, there is a fast-growing application of SDI (BMD) to civilian utilization that makes it invaluable well beyond its primary mission of space-borne national defense against missiles.

In spite of the end of the cold war, Mr. Zieg explained, ICBMs are still in place, and proliferation is rampant.

Civilian benefits of SDI – "SDI Spinoffs" – are available throughout the world.

The first presentation on Tuesday morning, October 25th was made by Dr. William R. Nesbitt of Doctors for Disaster Preparedness. Dr. Nesbitt covered the many problems that suddenly present themselves in the aftermath of disaster and also those problems that are expected and can be prepared for. The San Francisco

earthquake of 1906 he cited as one example of a lack of preparedness. There were 600 killed in the disaster, but this didn't count many Chinese deaths.

Dr. Nesbitt underlined the fact that another California earthquake is expected, and that it is a medical responsibility (but not medical alone) to anticipate it and to plan for a meaningful response. Again, structure collapses must be anticipated, and there must be a coordination among responders – medics, FEMA, the Army, engineers, police – even morticians. Heavy accents must be placed

on things like proper sanitary measures, care and control of animals on the loose, the provision of clean water and uncontaminated food, the proper and timely disposal of the dead – and above all the rescue and proper care of casualties.

Planning for minimizing casualties and damages should extend across the board to all disasters, including those of modern warfare.

Kevin G. Briggs serves as Chief of the Communications Planning Division in the Defense Information Systems Agency's National Command Authority and Nuclear C3 Directorate. His subject was "Neighborhood Shelter – A New Adventure."

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- Chinese film: "Project APELL in Shanghai"

Briggs' experience in the area of attack defense led him to plan and build a blast shelter in his suburban home 17 miles from Washington DC. In his planning Briggs widened out the home shelter concept to one which included his entire neighborhood. The two sections of his shelter are 47 feet long and 10 feet wide with Swiss blast doors, two entranceways (one for family, one for neighbors), filtered ventilation, food stocks, etc. The Briggs family and their friends around them can find protection in the event of anticipated missile attack (Washington, DC can be considered a prime target). The neighbors like the idea. Briggs showed pictures of the shelter and of its various features. One was of neighborhood children playing in the shelter. Cost: \$58,000.

Briggs' advice: assess the dangers in whatever area you live in and take measures to contend with them.

The Briggs shelter, of course, is also protection against other disaster situations.

Dr. Giuseppe Satriano, founder and president of Soccorso Amico in Salerno, Italy, presented information on disaster response developments there. His topic "Ideas from Italy" centered on methods of contending with disaster developed by Soccorso Amico.

Dr. Satriano, a parachutist, a helicopter pilot, a deep sea diver, a mountaineer (and more!) presented a number of slides to illustrate response to disasters of various kinds which Soccorso Amico covers.

Soccorso Amico promotes cooperation among all disaster preparedness and disaster response organizations.

It also embraces the concept of civil defense. (This was evident at its international conference June 1993 in Salerno at the Soccorso Amico Palace, a huge, sumptuous headquarters on the coast that provides all that is needed for a complete preparedness operation.)

There is a constant effort to improve Soccorso Amico's disaster response capabilities, and a special accent will be placed on progress at Soccorso Amico's next international conference in 1995. Again, a conference spotlight will be played on civil defense as one of the concepts embraced by the group.

Veteran intelligence analyst Nancy Greene provided behind-the-scene information on the Aldrich Ames spy

case and explanation of FBI action. Ames, she pointed out knew he was suspected long before his February 21, 1994 arrest. There was a long history of alcoholism and inability to function – plus clear indications of information leaks. Greene went into detail in explaining CIA action – and inaction. She covered a wide segment of vital – but unclassified – intelligence information.

SHELTER WORKSHOP

The annual "Shelter Workshop" was conducted by Edwin N. York at the close of the October 24th session. Participating on the workshop panel were Marcel M. Barbier, Mike Gehler, Kevin Briggs and Conrad V. Chester.

From what she reported on it was clear that action should have been taken much earlier in the Ames case.

Ms. Greene presented other intelligence information bearing on national security – the Near East involvement, that of the Soviet Union and Syria, etc.

In closing Ms. Greene commented on the dollar decline and its cause.

She recommended a soon-to-be-published book by Ed Rubinstein – which has a forward by Jack Kemp.

In his luncheon address, Lt. General Daniel O. Graham, director of High Frontier, explained the dawn of a new era of human activity – space exploration – and its meaning. He likened it to the voyages to America 500 years ago by Columbus and Magellan. The subject covered, "SDI – Boon or Boondoggle," reflected on the reluctance of government to pursue energetically the developing missile defense measure known as the "Strategic Defense Initiative" or, as redesignated, the "Ballistic Missile Defense."

SDI advances in the past few years, General Graham pointed out, have been "astounding, even to me." The cost to develop it further is hardly a point he stressed. "What has to be done has to be done," he said. "The American people are being hoodwinked into believing their government is doing something to defend them against ballistic missiles when in fact it is not."

General Graham also pointed to the expense currently involved in space travel because of the destruction of every current launch vehicle. We can now build a vehicle, he pointed out,

that accomplishes the launch job and returns to earth intact "on its tail."

A renewed government accent on space opportunities needs to be developed, Graham emphasized. "Common sense has got to prevail somewhere."

The president of TACDA, Dr. Max Klinghoffer, took over the lectern in the first afternoon presentation with his subject "All Hazards Means All Hazards." Active and passive defenses against modern missile attack were certainly at the top of the list, he said. But there were other hazards. One is the current failure in the United States to address meaningfully the problem of the AIDS epidemic. The "concealment of facts about AIDS" is counterproductive and "doesn't make sense at all." Washington needs to wake up to the fact that control measures can be applied to AIDS as they are in other countries.

It is a government responsibility, pointed out Dr. Klinghoffer, to provide both civil defense and the Strategic Defense Initiative for the country. This would implement the basic provision of the American Constitution "to provide for the common defense."

Some years ago there was a civil defense beginning – from 1946 to 1973. Since then both political parties have been guilty of downgrading civil defense. "There are," he said, "undoubtedly honest men and women in Congress. And I intend to find out who they are."

Dr. Klinghoffer likened government avoidance of SDI and civil defense to a story of three criminals fleeing from a reported robbery. Their car stalled in front of a big building, so the criminals entered the building when they had to continue their flight on foot.

AWARDS

The following awards were presented to recipients during the TACDA Seminar:

Dr. Max Klinghoffer – TACDA American Preparedness Award
 Mike Thompson – TACDA "Old Glory" Award
 Dr. Eugene P. Wigner – TACDA High Achievement Emeritus Award
 Dr. Edward Teller – TACDA High Achievement Award
 Helen Baker – Special Proficiency Award

The police arrived on the scene, sirens blaring, and the decision was to surround the building. But seeing that the building was too large for their small number to surround, they moved quickly down the street to a smaller building that they could easily surround.

Charles Wiley of Accuracy-In-Media – just returned from a month's check of China's civil defense – reported that Chinese authorities would welcome exchanges of information with American civil defense organizations. Wiley brought a film ("Project APELL in Shanghai") describing the development of the Shanghai underground for civil defense – and its use for commercial purposes as well. It was shown in the exhibit area.

Wiley echoed other warnings about America's general decline and called America a "dangerously failing society." As an example of the decline he described the change in New York City's Central Park. In his youth he remembered it as a romantic place where one could escort a date with no fear of being molested (with the possible exception of the "date" rejecting the young man's advances). Now, however, Central Park at night is a hoodlum-ridden place to avoid at all costs.

The media, Wiley pointed out, could play an important role in bringing American values back to an acceptable norm, but the media as well as government need reawakening, direction, reform and a concern with "provisions for the common defense."

Among other indications that America is on the skids and needs badly to program a reawakening he cited the situation in America's southwest where a "Mexicanization" of the area is in progress.

The American "decay" on a number of fronts needs to be reversed, said Wiley. And no time to lose.

Banquet speaker Dr. Edward Teller, noted for his leadership in H-bomb research, delivered (as usual) a stirring banquet address that brought to a new and dramatic focus what other seminar speakers had also cited: the requirement for the United States government to turn its attention to problems of safety and survival.

We need, he said, to put to good use the technology we have. In the best interests of peace we need to be prepared to deal with problems that will face us in the future. A *strong*

America, he said, is needed and this requires serious planning. Instead of a decline in American preparedness we need a strong development of the Strategic Defense Initiative, a re-awakening of the need for both active and passive defense initiatives. We must look to the future realistically. And we need to promote world cooperation. This is the bigger problem. We need to make the United Nations really work. We need to understand one another among nations of the world.

There is an opportunity here that we must take advantage of, that we must exploit.

Dr. Teller's standing ovation was followed by questions from the audience.

In summary the message of TACDA's 17th Annual Seminar was a clear call for action in the interests of peace and survival at a time in history when promise and peril are vying for attention, and when there is the possibility that we may continue to neglect known measures of defense and thereby program America for precipitous decline. Or that we may recognize the obvious lethal threats to world peace, provide that which is clearly needed: known active and passive homeland defenses that will guarantee credible preparedness against modern missile attack and through that the strong probability that peace will prevail. □

EXHIBITORS

MARCEL M. BARBIER, INC., P.O. Box 2905, Reston, VA 22090, (703) 860-1275. Shelter designer, builder and consultant. Fall-out protected homes.

COMMUNITY ALERT NETWORK (CAN), 301 Nott St., Schenectady, NY 12305, (518) 382-8007. A telecommunications service which disseminates information to large numbers in short amount of time.

HIGH FRONTIER, 2800 Shirlington Rd., Suite 405A, Arlington, VA 22206, (703) 671-4111. America's space-based missile intercept advocate (Ballistic Missile Defense – BMD, formerly SDI – Strategic Missile Defense).

HOBBIT HOUSING/MOLE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Route 4 Box 618, Bonners Ferry, ID 83805, (208) 267-7349. Light and airy underground houses that also shelter against fallout and natural disasters. Books and videos.

JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY, 2142-D West Oak Ridge Rd., Orlando, FL 32809, (407) 859-7415 X-3449. A conservative organization founded in 1958 to resist alleged communist infiltration activities.

JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE, P.O. Box 910, Starke, FL 32091, (904) 964-5397. Quarterly magazine advocating civil defense education and protection for the population. Supports Ballistic Missile Defense.

METTAG PRODUCTS, P.O. Box 910, Starke, FL 32091, (904) 964-5397. Produces America's standard field tag (METTAG). Also, ER-Tags, ID-Tags and Evac-Tags. Markets clipboards and teaching sheets.

OREGON FREEZE DRY, INC., P.O. Box 1048, Albany, OR 91321, (503) 967-6411. Easy Meal Security Pak – Emergency food unit to serve 15 people per day (3 meals a day for 3 days).

READY RESERVE FOODS, 1442 S. Gage St., San Bernardino, CA 92408 (909) 796-0098. Low moisture foods for long term storage. Preparedness items for earthquake, tornado, hurricane and flood.

THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION (TACDA), P.O. Box 1057, Starke, FL 32091, (904) 964-5397. Open membership, promotes an adequate national strategic defense program for America.

WARNING SYSTEMS, INC. (WSI), 5858 Midnight Pass Rd., Sarasota, FL 34242, (813) 349-3689. Tone alert radio receivers called "Warnalert" – activated by encoded radio transmissions.

WEST SIDE CHIROPRACTIC CENTER, 1512 W. Colonial Dr., Orlando, FL 32804, (407) 423-1768. A look at health the natural way. Free health & stress evaluation to prepare for your future.

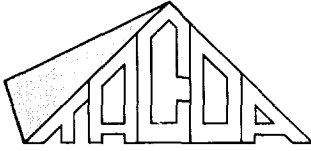
COSPONSORS

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The following resolution was signed by 29 participants at the TACDA Seminar in October. At the suggestion of several signers it is being reprinted in this issue of the Journal of Civil Defense to allow others to sign (and perhaps obtain more signatures). The Journal of Civil Defense plans to send copies of the resolution and signatures to appropriate political leaders.

ORLANDO, FLORIDA
OCTOBER 24, 1994



THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION

P.O. BOX 1057 • STARKE, FLORIDA 32091 • PHONE 904-964-5397, FAX 904-964-9641

TACDA RESOLUTION 94-1

WHEREAS: History has demonstrated that aggressors attack the *unprepared* and refrain from attacking *prepared* nations. And,

WHEREAS: The United States today is unprepared, vulnerable to modern weapons of war fired by error or intent, and therefore in obvious danger of annihilation; and whereas protection has been provided for government executives, Congress, industrial leadership and records, and key military individuals. And,

WHEREAS: The federal government has seen fit to abandon the concept of civil defense and ballistic missile defense, the only systems which would mitigate the suffering, the death and the destruction after a war, or terrorist attack. And,

WHEREAS: These known means of active and passive defense properly developed along with credible military forces could reduce fatalities by well over 90% in a modern wartime attack, thus guaranteeing the survival of the nation (as well as the probability that the aggressor would himself be destroyed in retaliation); and whereas an aggressor faced with such a scenario would be disinclined to launch an attack doomed to failure. (Similar attention to preparedness by Switzerland – at the crossroads of European wars – has resulted in over 175 years of peace. Even Hitler dared not challenge its borders.) And,

WHEREAS: Natural disasters over the years, including such recent examples as Hurricane Andrew, show clearly and convincingly that apathetic attitudes of the public, and the failure of government to establish and to enforce well-defined building and zoning codes (and other preparedness measures) have been directly responsible for unnecessary death and destruction, and that a continued practice of indifference guarantees future tragedies.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED –

- (1) That the United States Government recognize that since Congress, the President and key personnel are to be protected against missile attack or terrorist attack, such protection MUST be extended to the United States population as a whole, thereby providing a realistic acceptance of a major mandate of the Constitution of the United States "to provide for the Common Defense."
- (2) That the United States government now resume and accelerate the Anti-Ballistic Missile (Strategic Defense Initiative) development and provide a credible means for intercepting and destroying attack missiles.
- (3) That the United States military cutbacks be restored to the extent that the United States will be able to defend itself, and be further prepared to launch a massive attack upon any nation or group which attacks it.
- (4) That Civil Defense, alive in the 1940s, 1950s, 1960s, and until 1973, be restored in order to mitigate the losses and destruction from any cause.
- (5) That government at all echelons recognize that levels of death and destruction caused by natural disasters and technological accidents can be sharply minimized through proper building and zoning codes and established preparedness measures; that such measures often duplicate and/or contribute to defense measures outlined above; and that such measures be required.

The undersigned, urge immediate and serious attention to the above resolution in the best interests of realistic plans for realistic peace, prosperity and survival.

| Signature | Print Name | Complete Address | Date |
|-----------|------------|------------------|-------|
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(Additional signatures may be attached as appropriate.)

Churches are usually thought of primarily as places of worship, which they are. Their mission does not stop there however. In the case of the LDS Church (The "Mormon" Church) disaster assistance and humanitarian aid – and preparedness! – are major undertakings. For instance, each of its 50,000 plus missionaries is expected to devote one day each week to this duty.

AN UNTOLD STORY: HUMANITARIAN RELIEF BY THE LDS¹ CHURCH

– John R. Christiansen, Ph.D. and Reed H. Blake, Ph.D.²

The rapid growth in membership and global activity of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS) has elicited increased interest in its programs and policies. While the LDS Church openly promotes the gospel of Jesus Christ through personal contacts, using over 50,000 missionaries, distribution of literature, and mass media efforts, many other activities are relatively unreported. This has been particularly true of its "welfare programs" which include humanitarian service pro-

grams. Until very recently, humanitarian efforts have usually been mentioned only in church publications such as the *Ensign* magazine and the *LDS Church News*, a weekly supplement to the Church-owned newspaper, *The Deseret News*. Only in the last few years have scholarly publications become available which present relatively complete histories in the LDS Church's welfare programs.³ This, despite the fact that, as Thomas Alexander asserts, the principles of the Church's welfare program – equal-

ity, self-reliance, and charity – have been actually pursued since they were received in revelations to Joseph Smith, founder of the Church, beginning in the 1830's.⁴

New Information Released

With this in mind, the statement given to news media on July 28, 1994 by the highest governing council of the church – the First Presidency – has to be considered really unique. This statement provided information about the church's humanitarian-aid efforts for Rwanda, giving details of a \$760,000 relief package and an explanation of why the statement was given. It was reported that the package included essential food items, medical supplies, clothing, blankets,



¹ The official name of the "LDS" or "Mormon" Church is The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Its headquarters is in Salt Lake City, Utah, 84150.

² John R. Christiansen, Ph.D. and Reed H. Blake, Ph.D. are, respectively, Emeritus Professor of Sociology and Social Work, and Professor of Sociology and Social Work at Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, 84602.

³ Garth Mangum and Bruce D. Blumell, *The Mormons' War on Poverty: A History of LDS Welfare, 1830-1990*, Vol. 8 of Publications in Mormon Studies, Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1993. Also see Leonard J. Arrington, Feramorz Y. Fox, and Dean L. May, *Building the City of God: Community and Cooperation Among the Mormons*, 2nd ed., Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1992.

⁴ Ibid.
Also: Thomas G. Alexander, "Review of *The Mormons' War on Poverty: A History of LDS Welfare, 1830-1990*," in *BYU Studies*, Vol. 33, No. 4, 1993, pp. 785-790.

and cash. The reason for making the announcement was contained in the sentence: "Today's announcement is in response to queries from a number of sources as to what the Church has done to assist with humanitarian aid for Rwanda."⁵

One of those inquiries came from this article's authors who sought information about the Church's humanitarian efforts. The inquiry was made after encouragement by Walter Murphey, editor of the *Journal of Civil Defense* to prepare an article dealing with the LDS Church's disaster-relief programs. Responding to this request, a copy of the July 28th newsletter was received from L. Don LeFevre of the Church's Public Affairs Department. Additional information was communicated in a second letter dated August 4, 1994. Analyses of these communications and related articles in the *Church News* provide the basis for this article which summarizes the policies, programs, and efforts of the LDS Church to mitigate effects of disasters throughout the world. Much of what follows is based on the information given by LeFevre.

Primary Mission of the Church Stated

The primary mission of the LDS Church is *spiritual* in nature. The Church's main charge is to: "... share the gospel message with others, to improve the lives of its members and become an ever greater resource for good in all the world."⁶ While limitations of size and resources prevent the church from supporting every worthy *temporal* cause, it feels a duty, in keeping with the Lord's commandments to "love one's neighbor," to implement humanitarian service programs to relieve suffering.

Increased Emphasis on Humanitarian Service

The Church has been involved in relief and other humanitarian efforts throughout the world for many years. However, a renewed emphasis on global activities has occurred only recently. In 1985, for example, two



special fasts were held church-wide to raise funds for famine and deprivation relief in Africa and elsewhere. After fasting, Church members contributed the money that would have otherwise been used to buy food for at least two meals. In addition, Elder M. Russell Ballard of the Church's Council of Twelve Apostles was sent to Somalia to personally assess the problem and direct the distribution of these "fast funds."

Within the last year, the Church has also participated in hundreds of relief, community development, and in-kind projects in Asia, Eastern Europe, Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean, and the United States and Canada. In carrying out these projects, the Church participated with more than 200 private voluntary organizations, community agencies, and other churches.

Sources of Funding

Funds for such assistance come primarily from cash donations by members of the Church. These voluntary donations may be used for *welfare* (local, regional, and international assistance to those in need) and *humanitarian aid* (used to assist the needy of mass disasters, generally outside the United States). Much of the "in-kind," that is, non-cash

assistance, is provided through items produced and donated by church members. In this regard, LeFevre wrote:

Many Latter-day Saints units in the U.S. and Canada, Europe and elsewhere have been involved in the home production of thousands of quilts and blankets, kits of items for newborn babies, hygiene and first-aid kits, special bandages for burn and leprosy victims, clothing, and other relief items.⁷

Types of Projects

Many different types of assistance have been, and are presently being, carried out. The nature of the projects vary according to the need of the people involved.

Commodities – Some countries' populations receive food, clothing, medical equipment, and textbooks. This type of aid has been sent to Russia, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Moldavia, Romania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Serbia, Albania, Ukraine, Yugoslavia, and Poland. Food has also been contributed to food banks and feeding programs in the United States as well as abroad.

Professional Expertise – In response to requests from some governments, the LDS Church has provided mature, missionary couples with skills and experience in medi-

⁵ News release, published July 28, 1994 by Public Affairs Department, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 15 East South Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, 84150.

⁶ From letter dated August 4, 1994, by L. Don LeFevre, Public Affairs Department, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah, 84150, p. 1.

⁷ Ibid.

cine, nursing, teaching, services for the handicapped, and other helping professions. These "senior" couples are now serving full-time humanitarian service missions in Europe, Africa, Asia, Mongolia and Latin America. The couples give their time and services freely and are not reimbursed by the church or others.⁸

Community Development – Other projects attack the causes of poverty by supporting community development efforts. Examples include: literacy and food grain programs in African countries; village credit cooperatives in Thailand, Costa Rica, El Salvador

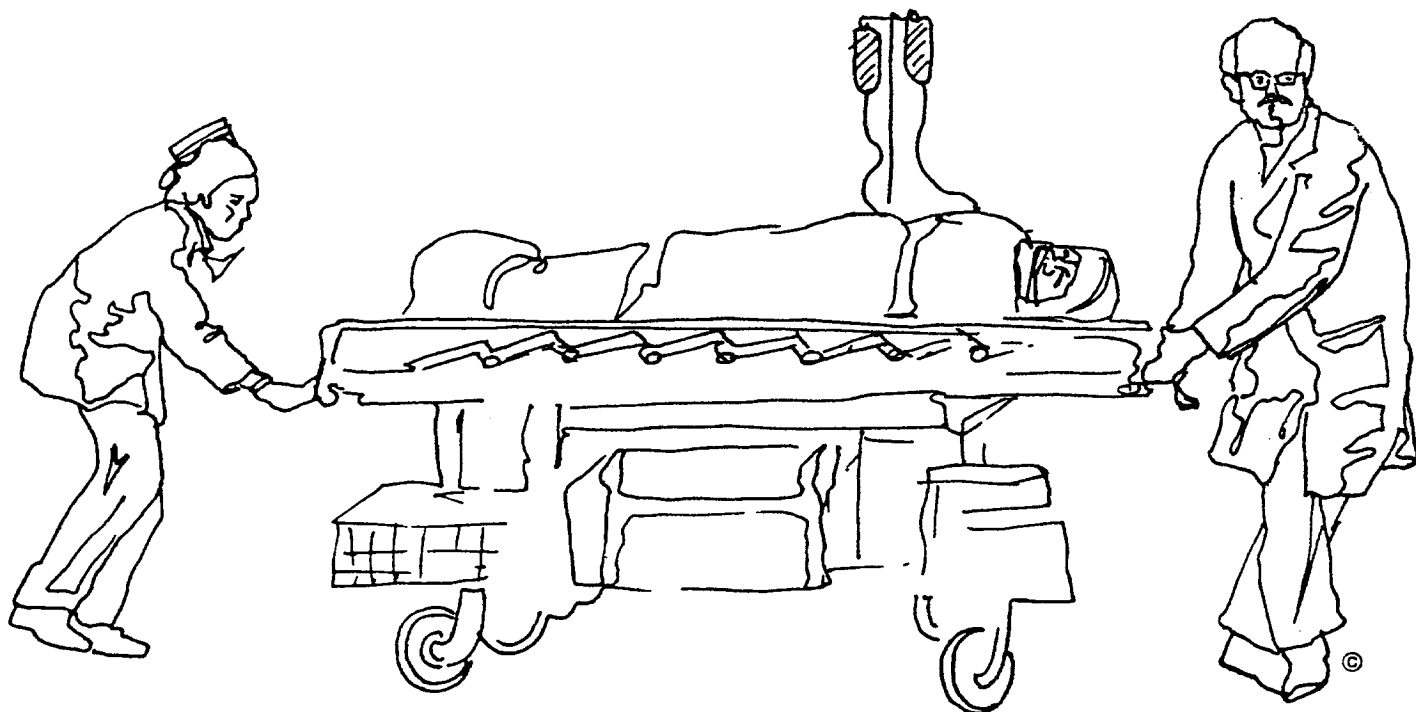
supplies – water, food, clothing, shelter, etc. – and human-power for rescue and clean-up. In recent years, such aid was given in Samoa, the Philippines, Pakistan, Egypt, Mexico, and the United States.

Disaster assistance, like other services, is provided those who are not members of the LDS Church as well as members. In rendering disaster and other aid, the Church has participated with (and funnels funding through) many private and community agencies including: the American Red Cross, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies,

came in response to a call for help issued by Elder M. Russell Ballard of the Council of the Twelve.

They worked all day Saturday, July 23, and Sunday, July 24 – applying the philosophy that the ox was in the pit and needed to be pulled out (see Luke 14:5) – they partook of the sacrament, had prayer at the campground and then went out to do the manual labor required to clean up in the flood's aftermath.¹⁰

These volunteers did whatever was needed. They cleaned 1,569 houses, hauled out ruined and damaged furniture, and did repairs that ranged from minor to major.



and Nicaragua; agricultural development projects in Guatemala, Mexico, Kenya and Albania; and water development in Zimbabwe, and Kenya.

Disaster Assistance – Disaster relief following hurricanes, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, wild-land fires, and other natural disasters has elicited extensive church aid. This aid takes the form of providing needed

the Salvation Army, Catholic Relief Services, Catholic Community Services, and other religious and civic organizations.

An example of the kind of disaster assistance provided by the LDS Church can be seen in its response to flooding in south Georgia during the summer of 1994.⁹

On Friday evening, July 22, some 6,000 Latter-day Saints began arriving in a steady stream to assist victims of the worst flooding in south Georgia's history. They set up hundreds of tents and turned a YMCA campground two miles west of Albany, Georgia into a virtual tent city. The helpers came from Georgia, Florida, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. They

Summary

Information has been made available recently regarding "humanitarian relief projects" of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. This information shows that the LDS Church has been involved since it was first organized in 1830, but that in recent years those activities have grown and become more global in nature. The activities center on providing commodities, professional expertise, community development, and disaster assistance. In rendering such assistance, the LDS Church often cooperates with other agencies and churches in those activities, and extends the benefits of their efforts to all. □

⁸ It should be noted that, beyond the full-time humanitarian missionaries, each of the 50,000+ full-time LDS missionaries serving throughout the world are expected to devote one day of the week to service-type community projects of the sort described in this article. The majority of these missionaries are under 25 years of age.

⁹ Gerry Avant, "6,000 Ease Aftermath of Flooding," *Deseret News*, "LDS Church News," July 30, 1994, pp. 4-5.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

THE REAL LESSON BEHIND MICHAEL FAY'S FANNY

— Anthony E. Bezich

Michael Fay's caning in Singapore has focused attention on that tiny Asian country and its three million inhabitants. Despite the harshness of Singapore's legal system, many Americans are impressed by that country's success in creating a stable, lawful, and prosperous society. A closer examination will yield further evidence of sound and conscientious public policy — in particular, Singapore's extensive preparations to protect its population in the event of total warfare.

With the Cold War over, however, the United States has reduced its offensive military capability while dismantling purely defense programs intended to protect the civilian population. Last year, former Secretary of Defense Les Aspin announced the termination of funding for the Strategic Defense Initiative, designed to shield against incoming ballistic missiles. Over the past few years, the *Journal of Civil Defense* has reported that many major cities, including Washington, DC, have dismantled alarm systems which would have provided warning to the public in the event of nuclear attack or other disaster. No superpower, Singapore has taken opposite steps which are designed to protect its citizens against a threat which is largely dismissed by U.S. government officials.

Remembering the harsh Japanese occupation in World War II, Singapore's former Prime Minister Lee Kuan-Yew strived to ensure Singapore's security and independence after a contentious separation from Malaysia. Earlier fears of Soviet-supported Communist expansion have recently given way to concern over China's attempts at naval expansion into the region.

Past experience and present threats prompted Singapore to create a military force (now about 56,000 strong) to deter aggressors and a civil defense program to protect its citizens from the effects of war.

In recent years, Singapore's defense planning has been heavily influenced by events in the Gulf War, such as the Scud missile strike which decimated the 14th Quartermaster Detachment's barracks. Preparations against missile and air attack include the establishment of public warning systems and the construction of disaster shelters. According to Ursula Speich-Hochstrasser, editor of the Swiss civil defense magazine *Zivilschutz*, thousands of shelters have been built into social housing projects, municipal buildings, hospitals, schools, and other facilities in the space of a few years (see "Singapore's New Civil Defense Program — Inspired by Swiss Example", *JCD*, April 1991).

Speich-Hochstrasser notes that sixteen percent of the population have received hands-on training or education in civil defense. Their expertise is now available to their families, workgroups, and social organizations. Overseeing these activities are the Joint Civil Defense Forces with about 70,000 personnel, including cadre, reservists, and volunteers.

Singapore's commitment to civil defense rivals its strict enforcement of the law. Singapore has decided that the primary responsibility of government is to protect its citizens. While Singapore's circumscribed civil rights clash with American political philosophy and constitutional law, the primary responsibility of the government is the same in Singapore as in the United States.

Protecting citizens is the supreme duty of any government, which hires judges, police, troops, and emergency workers to carry out that mandate. Singapore's military, civil defense, and legal systems are designed to carry out that mandate. In the United States, however, debate on defense policy often focuses on purely political issues like homosexuals in the military and women in combat, while ignoring the mandate itself. Some may find fault with Singapore's

priorities, methods, and use of resources, but not the moral mandate underlying them.

The same moral mandate may not be claimed for a government which devotes military resources to achieve purely political or personal goals (such as the use of a Marine helicopter for a golf outing by White House staffers). Despite the proliferation of nuclear weapons and ballistic missile technology, the Clinton Administration nixed the Strategic Defense Initiative. While the Administration mulls the efforts of hostile regimes like North Korea to acquire nuclear weapons, Americans still have no protection against even the accidental launch of a single missile from Russia or any other power. Is "defense" really part of the Administration's defense policy?

America's Future reports that the Administration has, instead, involved itself "in the process of redefining the term 'national security' to include the spread of AIDS, population growth, global warming and environmental pollution." With \$6 billion of the defense budget allotted to environmental operations, the Pentagon now has a newly appointed "Deputy Undersecretary of Defense for Environmental Security". Under the leadership of Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbot, this shift of military priorities will also include more peacekeeping activities.

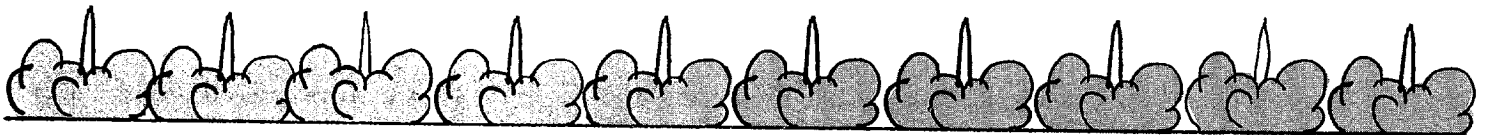
Not long ago, U.S. peacekeeping troops patrolled the streets of Mogadishu while our own streets were often unsafe for ordinary citizens to tread. Singapore's streets are safe not because criminals are caned, but because that country's government obeys its moral mandate to protect its own citizens. Is our own government really obeying that moral mandate by promoting "midnight basketball" as crime control and converting fighting men into social workers and environmental activists? □

BEETLE BAILEY AND NUCLEAR WEAPONS

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BEETLE BAILEY

Mort Walker



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DOWNGRADING U.S. DEFENSES: “INVITATION TO DISASTER?”

– Philip C. Clarke,
Editorial Director, America's Future, Inc.

Philip C. Clarke has specialized in foreign affairs and national defense during a career in journalism including 36 years with the AP, Newsweek and the Mutual Network.

INTRODUCTION

Having restored Haiti's elected president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, to power amid widespread euphoria, U.S. occupation forces now face the hard part – getting out. Waiting elsewhere in the world are unresolved problems of far greater importance.

While Americans give their unqualified support to the many thousands of U.S. soldiers now stationed overseas from Haiti to the Persian Gulf and from Macedonia to South Korea, a growing number of critics question our military's role as global cop and caretaker – including some GIs. Even before Aristide was re-installed in Port-au-Prince under heavy U.S. guard, there was grumbling in the ranks. Army Specialist-4 Neal Cross, for example, told a U.S. reporter that he was writing President Clinton demanding to know “what we're doing here,” adding: “I just think we use our power too much without thinking about the soldiers involved.” Another U.S. serviceman, Sgt. Richard McKinney, said: “I feel like I went to sleep in Somalia and woke up in Haiti.” Less charitably, some civilian critics charged that the Haiti operation and the massive buildup in the Persian Gulf were politically motivated to give Clinton Democrats a pre-November election “bump.” Curious also was the pre-election deal with North Korea, hailed by White House officials as breaking the deadlock over Pyongyang's secretive nuclear bomb buildup. But, as the fine print revealed, it amounted to a costly U.S. “sell-out” that only papered over North Korea's continuing nuclear-arms program.

As the Haiti mission drags on – inevitably despite assurances by Administration officials of an early withdrawal and turn-over to the U.N. – morale among our troops will suffer.

Already, families back home are feeling the pinch of prolonged separation and economic hardship. In Liberty County, Georgia, where the Army's Fort Stewart is located, military families make up about one-third of those on food stamps. And with rank-and-file salaries ranging from \$1,000 a month for specialists to \$1,250 a month for sergeants, many if not most soldiers' wives must work outside the home to make both ends meet. Other wives move back with their parents until their soldier-husbands can return.

Ironically, as U.S. forces take on added world peacekeeping assignments, cutbacks in the Pentagon budget require our troops to do more with less, both in training and equipment. Talk of a “hollow military” is heard in Congress. There also are charges that in “freelancing” its global operations, the Clinton Administration is bypassing Congress and endangering national security. Understandably, there is criticism as well of the costs involved in foreign military operations of doubtful importance to our national interests. Haiti alone has cost U.S. taxpayers close to \$1 billion so far – not including the \$5,000 a month pay-off to the country's now exiled strongman, General Raoul Cedras, to lease his three Port-au-Prince villas.

Last summer, critics in the 103rd Congress proposed an amendment to restrain the President from placing U.S. military forces under United Nations command unless authorized by Congress and certified by the President as essential to national security. In May, Mr. Clinton had signed a so-called Presidential Decision Directive (PDD-25) explicitly embracing the placement of U.S. forces under foreign operational control.

During the debate, Democrat Ron Dellums of California, the ultra-liberal chairman of the House Armed Forces Committee, suggested that U.S. military and foreign policy might well depend on the U.N. for guidance. “We are in a post-Cold War environment,” argued Dellums, a frequent critic of the Pentagon. “We are all bumping our heads against a new reality.” Supporters of the proposed restraint decried the use of U.S. troops under foreign commanders as a fundamental breach of American sovereignty. They also warned that participation in such U.N. missions renders U.S. troops vulnerable to attack, or as House minority leader Robert Michel of Illinois called it, “an equation for disaster.” Nonetheless, the Administration supporters prevailed by a vote of 237 to 185, representing what critics called another victory for the “emerging Clinton Doctrine of multilateralism,” or “one-worldism.”

Thus encouraged, the Administration has accelerated plans to place it “Operation Uphold Democracy” in Haiti under United Nations command, with a reduced number of American soldiers staying on as blue-helmeted U.N. peacekeepers. Yet to be determined is whether the 104th Congress will try again to reassert American sovereignty in dealing with a dangerous world.

Excerpts from text:

... It comes as a shock to most Americans to learn that the United States still has no defense whatsoever against even one ballistic missile that might one day be launched our way by a fanatic dictator or terrorist tempted to exploit our vulnerability. Since the mid-1960s, America's only strategic defense – if it can be called that – has been the credible capability to launch a massive nuclear

counter attack. 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 cruise missile at, say, New York City. Could we realistically mount a nuclear counterattack, and at whom? . . .

Could the SDI program 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, anti-missile projectiles) within 5 years." Adds Graham: "It probably would cost between \$5 billion and \$6 billion a year for five years to get an effective national and limited global defense into place. But that's provided the anachronistic ABM Treaty of 1972 is rendered null and void, as it should be." . . .

Clearly, the need for strategic defenses is more urgent than ever. While Presidents Clinton and Yeltsin stressed that long-range missiles of both superpowers are now directed away from targets in each other's country, the fact is that the weapons could be retargeted within minutes. And in today's post-Cold War world, the real threat is from missile-armed renegade regimes like North Korea, Iran, Libya, Syria and perhaps soon again, Saddam Hussein's Iraq. The authoritative London-based publication, *Janes' Defense Weekly*, reported last July that there are 13,450 ballistic missiles in service in 34 countries, with "around 30 new types in development and a potential for more. . . ."

It was three years ago that a still-secret study by the Pentagon's Office of Net Assessment warned that North Korea's million-man army could sweep through South Korean defenses and win a war within 10 days, before the U.S. could do much to stop it. The implication was that the 37,000-man U.S. force in South Korea would be decimated – or captured and held hostage. To date,

Washington has done little to reinforce the U.S. presence in South Korea, other than to send a couple of *Patriot* anti-missile batteries and continue talks with Pyongyang. . . .

The conservative *National Review* wonders whether we are "selling the rope" for our own hanging, as Lenin once prophesied we would do. "The instinct to help U.S. firms and jobs," it says, "needs to be tempered by an equally strong instinct for national survival – to be sure that in the next confrontation with a rogue state, be it North Korea, Iran or Iraq, American troops do not find themselves mauled by lethal weaponry that U.S. companies helped build." No American could disagree with this. Yet, the Clinton White House has now scrapped virtually all national security controls on high-tech exports. . . .

High Frontier's General Graham is sharply critical of Administration policy. "In the name of 'enhancing national economic competitiveness,'" said Graham, "President Clinton has loosened technology export controls, making it easier for potentially dangerous knowhow to fall into enemy hands." Graham said the President's decision to scrap most export controls is in lock step with the Administration's across-the-board defense cutbacks, including the "gutting of the nation's missile defense program." Warned Graham: "This leaves the nation naked to blackmail by any tin-horn dictator with the money to buy missiles, and the mass-destruction warheads to top them with." . . .

Also in need of checking out are reports that Beijing's intelligence service has recruited large numbers of spies from among the 15,000 Chinese students in the U.S. It's been described as the biggest ongoing espionage network ever. And despite periodic U.N.-sponsored monitoring, Saddam Hussein's Iraq is said to have rebuilt 80% of its pre-Gulf War arms producing capability, with some 40 assembly lines now turning out tanks, missiles and other weapons systems. . . .

"The Cold War is over," proclaimed a recent item in the *New York Times*. "The market for fallout shelters is dead." At least the Federal Trade Commission after some 30 years no longer will regulate manufacturers of survival shelters and home radiation-monitoring devices. "They are really

obsolete," said Elaine Kolish, assistant director for the agency's enforcement division.

It was symbolic of developments on a wider front. Also declared passé by Congress and the Administration is any meaningful protection against missile attack. Amid the clear and growing dangers posed by would-be aggressors armed with high-tech weapons, such ambivalence by Washington on national defense policy reflects, at best, wishful thinking. At worse, it denotes a refusal to face reality. As an example, in its annual report to Congress, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), no longer refers to "attack-preparedness" or to civil defense.

"The Preamble to our Constitution calls for the government 'to provide for the common defense,'" says a reminder from The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA). "It is irresponsible to suggest that this constitutional provision not be taken seriously and implemented by our government."

A chart prepared by Dr. Conrad V. Chester, chairman of the Emergency Technology Program at Oak Ridge National (Atomic) Laboratory in Tennessee, estimates fatalities among the U.S. population in event of a nuclear attack. Without either the Strategic Defense Initiative or civil defense, Dr. Chester estimated that in a 2,000-megaton attack the U.S. would suffer 165 million fatalities, or some 66% of the population. However, with a fully deployed SDI and civil defense, the Oak Ridge official projected total U.S. fatalities at 7,000 – and this in an all-out nuclear attack of 8,000 megatons. . . . □

NOTES:

(1) Copies of the *full text* of the above paper (18 pages) may be obtained upon request to the *Journal of Civil Defense* (P.O. Box 910, Starke, FL 32091). A \$5 shipping and handling charge applies.

(2) Another current paper written by Philip C. Clarke and titled "High-Tech Terrorists: Plotting a Nuclear Pearl Harbor?" (14 pages – not covered above) may also be ordered from the *Journal of Civil Defense* with a \$5 shipping and handling charge.

The "Phoenix" was a mythological bird that rose from its own ashes to begin life anew. It was repeatedly consumed by disastrous fire, but each time a new bird arose – or so mythology tells us. A return from a disaster to begin life anew. This story is about aviation and disasters. It tells how general aviation in America can be used to help communities recover from disasters. It is told by myself as a pilot and Civil Air Patrol (CAP) Squadron Commander flying missions in disaster response.

RISING PHOENIX

– Lt. Col. Joseph T. DePaolo, Civil Air Patrol

We listen to reports by special news bulletins on the radio. A tornado has touched down this evening in the southwest part of our state (Louisiana) at about 10:00PM. It has roared through the small isolated town of Nannette, 12,000 population, destroying homes and light industry along its path.

Major roads into and out of the town are reportedly blocked by debris – and a bridge over a river east of the town has collapsed. Reports from officials in the town are sketchy and incomplete, but they indicate many killed, injured and missing – and massive destruction. The tornado has scored a direct hit!

Shortly after, my Wing Commander calls to place the Squadron that I command on standby for disaster response. It being after sunset, he advises me to make preparations for my squadron to move to a support base as early as possible the next morning. He is going to the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) where he will coordinate activities for the wing with state officials. He also tells me that he will call me during the night as soon as the governor declares an emergency and state officials formally call on the CAP for assistance.

On standby for disaster response

Using a prepared and many times tested telephone alert list, the squadron is alerted. The telephone alert runs on the "pyramid" system. I call two or three members, each of them calls two or three members – and so on until all squadron members are alerted. After placing his own pyramid calls my squadron operations officer calls me to advise me that he will go to the airport and check the unit's aircraft, making sure they are fueled and serviced during the night. He will also alert all of our members that own airplanes and can fly in the morning to be prepared. It is still overcast and raining outside, probably part of the storm system that had produced the tornado. We pray there will be good weather in the



Tornado!

morning. My Ground Operations Officer also calls to advise that he will go out and check all of our squadron's vehicles and prepare them for the operation.

Although most of our squadron's members and equipment could be moved to the support base by air, there is still a lot that will have to be moved by ground vehicles. We learned through experience a long time ago to take everything that we need with us, including radios, generators, tents, lights, food, etc. We must expect that there will be nothing at the selected support base but a landing strip. It helps if there are buildings and fuel available, but we are prepared if there is nothing.

The mission is on!

At 4:00AM the Wing Commander calls. The mission is on! A disaster has been declared by the Governor for Nannette, the town hit by the tornado. I am to move my squadron to a small airport forty miles from the disaster area, set up a support base and make ready to fly relief and rescue missions. Other wing units will fly in after we're set up. The alert list is called again. All members are to report to Squadron Headquarters at the airport as soon as possible. A quick weather check with FAA Flight Service indicates clearing skies.

There is a lot of activity as members arrive. Equipment is checked, vehicles and aircraft made ready. A general briefing is conducted by my operations officer giving all information that has been received so far: the known extent of the disaster, if the town has a hospital, an airport, its status and information on runways, the same for the support base. Another check is made with FAA Flight Service to advise that a CAP mission has been authorized. We check on weather and conditions of both the support base and the disaster area. Is there any additional information? Yes. There is a small airport in the disaster area. But its condition is not known. We coordinate radio frequencies to talk to the staff when we get airborne. Flight crews are assigned, equipment is loaded. We are ready to go.

Taking off in the squadron's lead aircraft, I have the Flight Operations Officer and the Ground Operations Officer with me, plus a radio, a fly-away kit of forms and checklists, and some personal gear. The aircraft is a Cessna 172, which can carry four people or mixed amounts of people, equipment and fuel. Maximum weight is about 800 pounds. We have a head start of twenty minutes before other squadron aircraft follow. This is so we can check the runway and the facilities at the support base, then radio the "come ahead." The flight from

home base to the support base should take us about thirty minutes.

We have a tail wind, so it takes us twenty-six minutes. Circling overhead, everything looks OK on the ground. The sun has come up, clear skies, no problems so far. We land. Our luck holds. This airport has fuel available and a few small buildings we can use. There is a pay phone in one of them. This then becomes headquarters. We radio all aircraft to come in. This is relayed by airborne radio back to our home base. The first aircraft in reports to us that a vehicle convoy left our home base twenty minutes ago, so it should arrive in about an hour, barring any problems. We all get to work setting up an operating support base. Sections for headquarters, communications, briefing, crew rest and food are marked. Outside ramps, fuel, loading and unloading areas are designated. There are many other things to do.

First mission request

Very soon the first mission request comes through from the State EOC. An overflight is requested to establish the dimensions of the disaster, check the airport, roads, the bridge and the river, number of casualties, fires and the condition of local response agencies. I take this flight with two officers from the squadron. Both are qualified observers, one is a pilot also. We receive a briefing from Operations and file an FAA flight plan with Flight Service. Flight time is set for two hours: twenty minutes to get there, twenty minutes to get back, leaving over an hour to remain over the disaster area and radio back. If possible we plan to land at the airport there and begin coordination for relief flights. In ten minutes we're in the air, like the "rising Phoenix." Did we remember to bring the binoculars?

As we approach the town we can see one large plume of smoke drifting to the northeast due to a slight southwesterly wind. From a distance it all looks remarkably quiet. As we draw closer, we decide to go to the right, or east, side first. One span of a three-span road bridge had indeed collapsed into a river running north to south on the east side of town. Road traffic is blocked on both sides of the bridge, but there are no vehicles on the bridge. The smoke is coming from a shopping center fire on the north



Touchdown

side of town. Fire department vehicles are at the scene. Both of the two major roads through town are blocked with debris and in some cases obscured entirely.

Apparently the tornado had cut a swath about one quarter of a mile wide from southwest to northeast through the town. As it started in the southwest, it went over the small landing strip located there, then on to the northeast, at first through residential sections destroying homes and property which offered no resistance to the swirling winds. As it neared the center of town it destroyed the small local hospital, also the city hall, the police station, and several stores, continuing on over the main shopping center, setting it afire, and finally out of town into surrounding farmlands. The path of destruction is clearly indicated by homes and buildings blown apart or moved from their foundations, trees uprooted, power lines down, debris-covered roads. They all give clear evidence of the storm's fury. There must be many casualties.

All this is radioed back to the support base, then passed by phone to the State EOC. As we pass around to the west we can see that a large paper mill to the northwest has been by-passed by the storm – no damage. Our eyes now scan for the local airport. To an airman's heart it is a terrible sight. The one small hangar which had contained a few aircraft and an office is flattened. Where there had been several aircraft in tie-downs there are now none. Looking to the east side of the airport we find them in trees and beyond in a field. Few, if any, would ever fly again.

There is one runway running on a north-to-south line, our information says "4,000 feet, paved." From the air only the northern 1,000 feet has debris on it. We try the radio frequency for landing information. No answer. Probably lost the antenna. A low approach down the runway confirms debris only on the north end of the runway. The rest looks clear. We decide to land.

We decide to land

Taxiing up to the ramp, we notice a sheriff's car approaching. It has spotted us circling. After identifying ourselves, we ask for a brief report on the situation. They confirm our overhead report. Telephone service has

been knocked out. There is no radio communications outside of the sheriff's car-to-car. The sheriff has set up a temporary headquarters in the center of town. The most immediate problem is that of the injured. There are 55 reported dead, 167 injured, 6 seriously requiring immediate attention. The local hospital has taken a direct hit, so in addition to casualties created by the storm the patients who were in the hospital will have to be cared for also. Could we help with that? "Yes," I said. "Ask the sheriff to start bringing the injured to the airport. We'll fly in and set up shop: a 'Civil Aeromedical Staging Facility' from which we can airlift your casualties to our support base and then to hospitals."

The smiles on their faces give me their answers.

There is no time for delay. Some temporary shelter and mass feeding facility must be set up as soon as possible – in addition to helping the injured. I ask for a list of other immediate needs which I can pass on to the State EOC. As soon as I get airborne again I will pass the information to the support base.

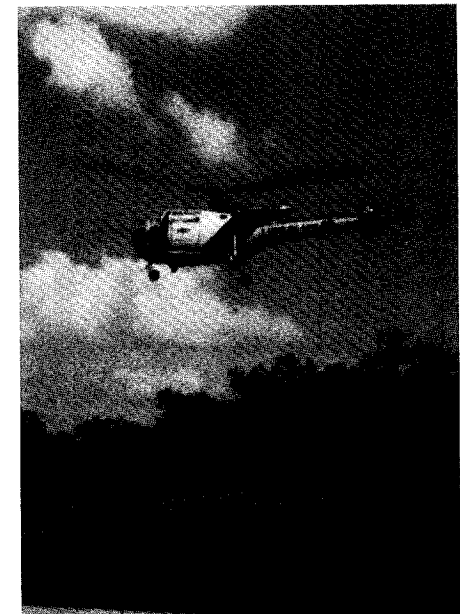
"How about cleaning off the rest of the runway?" There's a crew coming out to do that right now, they reply. This crew can also help the first ground team members flying in to do this, set up tents and load and unload aircraft. I add: "Send out some more volunteers. We'll need all the help we can get!"

We'll need all the help we can get!

Taking off again, but this time with a deputy sheriff aboard with his radio, we can act as a relay for communications between the town and our support base, which can, in turn, pass messages on to the State EOC. By now there should be many aircraft, including a few helicopters, and personnel at the support base. The State EOC has just advised us to "commence airlift operations." The first aircraft are to lift off carrying ground teams to set up a base at the airport we are circling over. The list of requirements is passed on to us. As we circle, the first aircraft lands. Radio communications are established and ground teams set to work. After thirty minutes we decide to return to the support base. The sher-



Triage



Take-off

iff's deputy can be put on another aircraft that can take its place as an airborne relay. With enough fuel it can remain there for several hours, keeping an eye on the town, the airport, the roads and the injured.

The Phoenix would rise from its ashes once again. It is already stirring. A new generation is set in motion. □

Tom Strider, for many years head of Emergency Preparedness for the Panama Canal Commission, world traveler, and veteran TACDA supporter, has a 360-degree dedication to America's safety and survival that deplores its retreat from preparedness over the past 20 years or so. Retired and returned to the United States, Tom's focus is on correcting growing indifference to America's defense.

PROTECTING THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC

– Tom Strider

I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

Dad, those are mighty nice sounding words. I understand you used to say them almost daily in school. Do you still remember them? Or did you duly forget them about the time you let them be taken out of the public schools? Did that start happening during the time when your generation was overseas and nobody had time to protect the Republic from an insidious breaching of the Constitution?

Dad, do you remember learning about the history of the Greek and Roman empires, about their sages, etc.? Do you remember learning about our own American Revolution and how our own founding fathers struggled to come up with the best form of government that man had ever created? They knew their history, and they knew how people in power have a tendency to usurp that power. Hence, they decided on a *republic*, a nation governed by representatives responsible to the people who elected them and who governed under the law mandated to them: the Constitution of the United States of America.

Well, Dad, our "people in power" now seem to usurp the power given to them by "we the people." The will of Congress seems not to be the will of their constituents. Congress and the Executive Office are violating the Constitution, and the Supreme Court is failing to scream "foul" – it appears to be deciding cases on its own whims and not by adhering to the Constitution. The wise men who created our

form of government knew what they were doing. They know about that tendency to usurp the power given to Congress by the people.

Neither you nor I are protecting our Republic. The reason we're not is because we are failing to exercise our franchise to vote properly. The words of the Pledge of Allegiance are meaningless unless our **Republic** and our **Constitution** are protected. We can *talk* about military defenses and SDI and civil defense as a required combination all we want; but if our Republic and its Constitution are not protected and preserved, just what are we trying to defend? Only land and people – or also our form of government? Freedom under the law and its Constitution? Or the type of "freedom" that anarchy brings?

The home front needs to be protected as never before.

Dad, we know that your generation wasn't the first one to be greedy, lazy, and to relax its support of the military which protects the country. But your generation has thrown a triple whammy into us. Your computers failed to program that not only do we need to be prepared for fighting overseas but that now the *home front needs to be protected as never before*. You not only forgot about the "surprise" attack on Pearl Harbor and how totally devastating such an attack could be in this day and age, but you forgot how the Nazis easily took over the proud countries of Norway and France.

You sat back and watched not only our military defenses being severely downgraded, but you have watched another Fifth Column at work (our elected federal representatives), one which is destroying our Republic from within. The sad fact of life is that even if you have forgotten your history lessons, you ought to have recognized that these other things were happening. It would be sadder yet if you said that you remembered your history, for what other excuse would you then have for letting this happen to us "chilluns" today? How is it that you quietly sat around and let the same "Fifth Columnists" that are putting not only our "Tommys" but *all* of our citizens in danger be elected over and over again?

Pledging *allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands* is not enough! You know that those congressmen who swear to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States are not doing their jobs.

Dad, can you help make people understand that electors have a critical responsibility to themselves and to their offspring? The responsibility stems from the need to elect responsible people, people who will uphold the Constitution, people whose first thought in voting is *what is best for the Republic* and who understand that *what is best* has to be "constitutional" – otherwise it is not *best*.

Dad, are you listening?

AMERICAN VETERANS REBEL AT SMITHSONIAN PLAN TO DEFAME "ENOLA GAY"

In the November 1994 issue of *The Retired Officer Magazine*, Colonel Charles D. Cooper (USAF-Ret.) notes the strong World War II veterans reaction to the Smithsonian Institute's plan to display the *Enola Gay*, the plane which carried the world's first nuclear weapon to its target, Hiroshima, in Japan.

In a nutshell, the Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum's plan downgraded the historic flight. It "portrayed these veterans as 'racist . . . fighting a war of vengeance,' while it appeared to ignore the fact that (at that time - 1945) Japan was an implacable enemy which had tried to knock out the United States in its Pearl harbor attack.

. . . Japanese spokesmen agree . . .

"The contentious script," points out Colonel Cooper, "claimed the Japanese were defending their unique culture against Western imperialism. . . ."

"There is no reason why the *Enola Gay*, which played this key history-making role, and the veterans who offered their lives to bring an end to the war in the Pacific should be subjected to their own days of infamy through such callous curatorship."

The Smithsonian Institution policy, as expressed in Title 20, U.S. Code 80a states in part: "The valor and . . . service of the men and women of the Armed Forces shall be portrayed as an inspiration to the present and future generations of America."

This appears to be all that Colonel Cooper and the protesting GIs are asking. War is costly for all sides, and even Japanese spokesmen agree that the nuclear attacks avoided an inconceivably bloody invasion of Japan at a cost in lives greatly exceeding those of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

It appears that Colonel Cooper and other critics of the Smithsonian's intent to degrade the GI will win out.

The confrontation, however, should never have happened.

IF . . . JAPAN HAD DEVELOPED THE NUCLEAR BOMB FIRST . . . ?

In his November 1994 *Bulletin* (Ft. Collins, CO) Lt. Colonel Archibald H. Roberts points out:

"Every American should have the proper reply at his fingertips when the worn-out record of American guilt in dropping an A-bomb on Hiroshima is played. The answer can be found in the report to which Japan's wartime Chief of Intelligence affixed his signature."

The report explains that in late February 1944 (almost a year and a half before the bombing of Hiroshima) Japan's leading physicist, Dr. Yoshio Nishina told General Arisue at the Headquarters of the Imperial General Staff:

"General, I have solved the technical problems. . . . Now I can start assembling an atomic bomb!"

Nishina's credentials were impeccable. If he said he would produce the bomb it could be taken for granted that he could.

General Arisue hurried to see Tojo, who was Prime Minister, Minister of War and Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

Tojo's reluctant decision was "no." It would cost 100 million Yen (\$50 million at that time), and that was too much.

Concludes Colonel Roberts: ". . . The only sentiment discernible in Arisue's account of events of that period, and certainly his knowledge is incontestable, is bitter disappointment that for a piddling 100 million yen Tojo deprived Japan of the arm with which, without a compunction in the world, Nippon would have wiped out Chinese, Malaysians, Filipinos, Burmese, Indo-Chinese and Indians, in a merciless wave of extermination, to destroy the Americans, Britons and other occidentals to be found among them. Had she done so, the survivors now protesting America's bomb-testing and gloating over China's, would have found nothing at all inhumane about it."

Perhaps Colonel Roberts' story of the accident of fate that saved the allies from being bombed by nuclear weapons before our nuclear attack on Japanese cities should be told far and wide.

CHINA ACCENTS CIVIL DEFENSE

As Charles Wiley reported in his seminar address on October 25th, civil defense in China gets major emphasis - has for many years.

A recent upgrading of civil defense in Shanghai has been dubbed "Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level" (APELL). APELL was brought into the Shanghai civil defense picture in 1990 to further support a first rate civil defense that had been in existence there (and throughout China) for over forty years.

Shanghai saw the need for improving its already well-organized civil defense program after the chemical plant disaster in Bhopal, India in 1984.

As Wiley explained, the Shanghai approach to shelter is to have vast underground areas available for super-quick access by citizens throughout the city.

The Chinese . . . invite questions and comments.

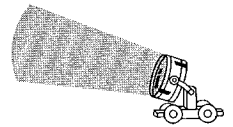
This imitates arrangements in other Chinese cities. In its November-December 1972 issue the *Journal* reported on the visit of an American party to Peking where a similar tunnel system is available as immediate shelter through access entrances from stores, apartments, etc.

The Chinese appear to be more than willing to compare their civil defense initiatives with others. They invite questions and comments. Address:

Shanghai Municipal Civil Defense
Office
593 Fuxing
Zhonglu, Shanghai 200020
China

And, those interested in obtaining a film produced by Shanghai's civil defense office (shown in the exhibit area of the 1994 TACDA Seminar in Orlando, Florida) can obtain a copy for \$25. See order form on page 7 of this issue of the *Journal*.

Shanghai's current population: 7 million. That of Peking: 5.8 million.



PROPOSED CONGRESSIONAL RESOLUTION EMPHASIZES NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS

The Coalition for International Security (Administrative Coordinator: American Security Council) will introduce a "Peace Through Strength" resolution for consideration by the next session of Congress (January 1995).

As the title of the resolution implies the goal is congressional attention to the resolution's eleven goals.

... includes defense against weapons of mass destruction ...

The second goal is "National Preparedness," and it reads:

To defend our vital national interests it is essential to maintain sufficient highly trained and well equipped active and reserve military forces and the national will to prevail decisively in any conflict. *This includes defense of United States territory against weapons of mass destruction, especially those delivered by ballistic missiles.* (italics added.)

The fourth goal is "Vigilance," and it reads:

America must expand effective human and technical intelligence, with the capability to anticipate, detect and respond preemptively to emerging military, economic and political threats.

For further information contact:

Congressional Conference Center
5545 Security Circle
Boston, VA 22713
(Tel: 703-547-1776;
FAX 703-547-9737)

NEW COLLEGE LEVEL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COURSE

St. Petersburg Junior College in St. Petersburg, Florida announces a new degree program that focuses on emergency management. A new brochure states:

St. Petersburg Jr. College's future degree in Emergency Administration prepares you for the worst disasters. Offered by SPJC's Institute of Emergency Administration and Fire Science, this program provides aspiring emergency professionals and

those in government and industry, police, fire, emergency medical, public works and industrial safety workers with the skills to effectively respond when disasters threaten. . . .

Program director for the emergency management administration is George W. Buck, former executive with the National Fire College at the National Emergency Training Center in Emmitsburg, Maryland.

The new degree program is the second one now operating in the United States. The other one is the Institute of Emergency Administration and Planning at the University of North Texas in Denton, Texas.

Address of the new course:

Emergency Administration
St. Petersburg Jr. College
Allstate Center
3200 - 34th Street South
St. Petersburg, FL 33711
(Phone: 813-341-4479
FAX: 813-341-4547)

Queries may be addressed to George W. Buck, Program Manager.

PROCTOR REPORTS DISASTER LEGISLATION "ON HOLD"

Confusion reigns among the several bills in Congress which purport to cover "all hazards" response to disasters, with the "all hazards" stipulation covering a mix of disasters but not emphasizing the "biggie" – wartime attack – according to a report from TACDA Congressional Relations Director J. Howard Proctor.

Needed: A fireball member of Congress

These are due, says Proctor, with the new session of Congress. And the danger still exists that new efforts will again concentrate on *response* – which is good – but will neglect hard core *preparedness* which is not good because it programs high levels of damage and death.

Needed: a fireball member of Congress who sees the need for meaningful legislation and will fight for it.

There are a few candidates. Proctor intends to attack the problem anew, and the *Journal* will support and report on his efforts.

REPUBLICAN PROMISE "STRONG NATIONAL DEFENSE"

Rising Tide, publication of the Republican National Committee, reports in its November/December 1994 issue a 10-point "Contract with America" for immediate action.

The sixth point of the contract reads:

Strong national defense. We need to ensure a strong national defense by restoring the essential parts of our national security funding.

This means, as interpreted by preparedness advocates, an implementation of the U.S. Constitution's provision to "provide for the common defense."

"MAD VLAD" – DID HE ARRIVE IN THE U.S. AS SCHEDULED?

As announced in *USA Today* and other sources Russia's new bombastic "führer" was to arrive in the United States November 4th on an eight-day tourist visa.

But no further news! Whether the excitement about the mid-term American election pushed him off the front pages – or whether he didn't show up after all is the question.

What he had to say in a scheduled conference in San Francisco on November 7th is another.

Zhirinovsky is leader of the new Russian Liberal Democratic Party that won 24% of the votes in last December's election, and he wildly proclaims – to the delight of his growing Russian supporters – that Russia wants to annex portions of other countries – including Alaska!

Zhirinovsky also promises the use of Russia's nuclear missiles to achieve his aims.

For his "buffoonish" behavior elsewhere Zhirinovsky has been denied entry into a number of countries, including Switzerland, Germany, Spain and Norway.

Promises the use of . . . missiles

An avowed imitator of Adolph Hitler, Zhirinovsky has his mind set on gaining the Russian presidency in 1996. And, with widening acclaim, that seems to be where he is headed.

REVIEWS

JESUS: PSYCHIC OR PROPHET?, Alarming Propaganda or Astonishing Predictions? by Dr. Jack and Rexella Van Impe. Produced by Jack Van Impe Ministries, Box 7004, Troy, MI 48007. Two-85 min. VHS tapes. 1994. \$30 donation.

– Reviewed by Pastor R. Dean McNeese, First Baptist Church, Lawtey, FL.

THE BATTLE OF ARMAGEDDON

The prevailing question in the twentieth century, among philosopher and scholar alike, is centered around the end of the world. Many scoff and scorn the idea that the world will come to a catastrophic end, yet even in their ridicule, a twinge of doubt and fear is present in their souls. Novels are written and movies are produced portraying various suggestions of how it all may end. However, the Word of God, the Holy Bible, presents us with a clear picture of the final story.

The question was recently posed to this writer concerning the Battle of Armageddon, mentioned mainly in Revelation 19:11-21 and Ezekiel, chapters 38 and 39. Will the world end soon? Will there actually be a great world battle between the forces of GOD and Satan?

Revelation 21:1 prophesies there shall be a new heaven and a new earth, because the first heaven and first earth shall be passed away. II Peter 3:7,10 declare that God will soon destroy the universe because of the wickedness and rebellion of man against God. How does the terrible, awesome Battle of Armageddon fit into the picture?

Firstly, what is the Battle of Armageddon? Revelation 19:11-21 describes this battle as taking place at the end of the tribulation period: the terrible seven years of Satanic rule on planet earth, when God has taken the believers of Christ to heaven and has withdrawn his powerful restraining hand on the forces of evil. (Study Daniel, II Thessalonians and Revelation.) At the end of those seven years (described in Revelation 6-18) the devil will have gathered the armies of the world to come against the Jews at Jerusalem. At this point in time, the LORD Jesus Christ will emerge from heaven with his angelic

army (II Thessalonians 1:7) and with all his saints (Jude 14) and utterly defeat the armies of darkness. That, in a nutshell, is what the Battle of Armageddon is all about.

Jesus Christ will bind Satan and cast him into the bottomless pit, at which time he will clean up the planet and reign and rule for one thousand years (Revelation 20). At the end of the one thousand years God will judge all sinners (Rev.20:12, Hebrews 9:27) and then dissolve the world with fire (Rev.21:1-5). Those who submitted to the Lordship of Christ and obeyed the gospel message will be spared, but those who rejected Christ will be condemned eternally (Heb.10:26-29, Matthew 25:46).

Secondly, where is the location of this great battle? In the valley of Megiddo (Ezekiel 38 & 39), not far from the city of Nazareth, in the Palestinian area.

Lastly, when will this battle take place? We have already noted the specific time will be at the close of the seven years; which thought presents a second question: when is the time of the seven years? Again, we go to the Word of God for the answer. In Matthew chapter 24, the 12 disciples questioned Jesus, "What shall be the sign of thy coming, and of the end of the world?" Jesus gave them an extensive answer (study Matthew 24). He told them when world crises would arise (earthquakes, wars, famine, diseases, etc.) to beware. He told them when false prophets would arise to beware. He said it would be a time of sinfulness abounding as it was in the days of Noah (drunkenness, adultery, fornication, no moral values, sodomy, fleshly pleasure, social corruption, murder, stealing). He also said that when the Jews returned to their homeland and became a nation once again, that the Second Coming of Christ would be very close, even at the door (Matthew 24:33). Jesus then stated that the generation who saw the Jews become a nation would not pass away until they saw the end of the world.

To answer the question of the nearness of the Battle of Armageddon in the end-time, a clear study of the Word of God reveals that the time is soon, very soon.

CITIZEN SOLDIER, A Manual of Community Based Defense, by Robert Bradley. Published by Reliance Publications, P.O. Box 7402, Charlottesville, VA 22906. (Phone orders: 1-800-3-SURPLUS.) Paperback. 192 pages. 1994. Price: \$15.95.

– Reviewed by Sol Levinson.

Citizen Soldier – written by a "real pro" with paratroop and Green Beret background – does an outstanding job of covering defense against urban hoodlum and gang activities that are unfortunately on the increase. It recommends a tight "neighborhood watch" organization and a thorough organization of the home and its occupants against marauders.

Former non-commissioned officer Robert Badley is admirably qualified to address the touchy subject. He almost literally takes military tactics from Army manuals and applies them to the urban scene.

Included are recommendations on how to protect the neighborhood streets and home security and survival items like lighting, clear fields of observation, barricading, secure windows and doors, emergency food, potable water and emergency space allocations.

The publisher's synopsis sums the book up in this way:

People are worried. Predictions of financial collapse, rising crime, terrorism and social unrest abound. The author, an ex-Green Beret, takes an objective look at these problems, proposing solutions based on America's greatest strength – its people. Readers will learn how to:

- Organize a Neighborhood Watch
- Prepare for Natural and Man-made Disasters
- Combat Rising Crime
- Take Precautions Against Terrorism
- Use Guerilla Tactics to Protect Your Home, Family and Freedom

The author spent eight years in the United States Army. He served for three years in the 82nd Airborne Division and four and a half years in the Special Forces as an engineer and medical NCO.

Citizen Soldier is not meant to cover preparedness measures against missile attack (the *Journal's* hangup). But it would be good to see that covered in a second book.

AGENT FOR THE RESISTANCE, A BELGIAN SABOTEUR IN WORLD WAR II, by Herman Bodson. Published by Texas A&M University Press, Drawer C, College Station, TX 77843-4354 (Orders: 1-800-826-8911). Hardback. 244 pages. 1994. Price: \$24.95.

(Review taken from Texas A&M Information release.)

When Herman Bodson was a university student in Brussels during the 1930s, he and his like-minded friends debated politics at the clubs, on picnics, on streetcars. They were raised as freethinkers, opposed to physical violence but ready to debate their beliefs with ferocity. "As a young man raised in a world of hope and peace," Bodson states, "I shuddered to think of my ideals shattered, my wants denied, my values destroyed."

In his new book . . . Bodson describes the tremendous shattering of his pacifist values as Nazis invaded his homeland and much of Europe. In 1933, his father had warned the idealistic university student that "when you face violence – political violence such as in Germany – you simply cannot respond with niceties; you cannot deal honestly with dishonesty."

Facing the reality of Nazi invasion, Bodson decided that he could resist with a clear conscience by aiding the sick and injured. But as a war medic, it soon became necessary to expand his resistance by other means. With his doctorate in chemistry, Bodson had valuable knowledge. Asked to develop a strategic use for some donated diamond powder, he committed his first serious act of sabotage by developing diamond-powder tablets that looked like aspirin. The first tablets were dropped furtively into the crankcase of a plane carrying high-level Nazi officials to Berlin. It crashed and burned shortly after takeoff.

The *Office Militaire Belge de Résistance* formed, and Bodson became more deeply involved. He was asked to produce explosives and do intelligence work. Fluent in German and connected with Belgian civilians hired by the Germans, he smuggled plans for a new German airfield out via underground chan-

nels, and the RAF bombed the site within days. He later developed a get-away car equipped with a titanium chloride "smokescreen" device, one that forced a Gestapo pursuit car into a fatal crash as its quarry escaped back into the underground.

But Bodson's chemical knowledge alone was not enough for the demands of the situation. "Everything had to be purchased at black market prices," he writes, "so we became thieves." As part of a complex plan to rob the postal bank, Bodson and his team shot and killed German officers, dressed in their uniforms, stole a cache of weapons and ammunition, and got fourteen million francs to finance the resistance.

THE STING BOOK, by Sgt. Steven K. Frazier. Published by Charles C. Thomas, 2600 South First St., Springfield, IL 62794-9265. Hardback. 264 pages. 1994. Price: \$56.95.

– Reviewed by Bob Baffin.

This is a book off the beaten path of civil defense and disaster response. It is meant for the ambitious cop who wants to find a way to catch criminals without 100-mile-an-hour highway pursuits or street shoot-outs – or other hazardous confrontations.

There is a parallel between the serious civil defense – pardon me, *emergency management* – director and the policeman who elects to open up an office where invited crooks can presumably do business. But the idea is to catch them "with the goods."

That parallel is: catching crooks and selling preparedness are both businesses that require a lot of moxie and courage and facing off with people of varied persuasions.

Dealing with a criminal who wants to profit with your help, but whom you want to catch with the goods and arrest, is something like trying to tell a paddy cake patriot that civil defense is a lot more than comforting the sick and injured after a tornado.

It's a challenge to try to tell a guy like this that those thousands of missiles aimed at America are not Christmas candles.

You have to be careful.

You have to be careful too – really deceptive – in dealing with a crook

who comes in your "sting" front door and thinks you are going to grease his palm when in reality you have capture in mind.

The Sting Book could give us a few invaluable ideas.

TERRORISM IN WAR – THE LAW OF WAR CRIMES, by Howard S. Levie. Publisher: Oceana Publications, Inc., 75 Main St., Dobbs Ferry, NY 10522. 721 pages, hardback. 1993, Price: \$60 (+\$3.50 shipping and handling).

– Reviewed by Kevin Kilpatrick.

The idea of terrorism as most of us look at it today concerns itself with weapons smuggling and explosions like that of The World Trade Center bombing in New York City.

Terrorism is also rampant during war, and that is what *Terrorism in War* is obviously about. This book goes into detail in focussing on examples of this type of terrorism. Author Levie comments in the preface:

. . . many categories of war crimes committed by the Nazis during World War II were intended to establish a reign of terror among various elements of the enemy. The inmates of the concentration camps were terrorized (for example, by gruesome, drawn-out hangings in the presence of individuals who could look forward to that same end); the civilian inhabitants of occupied territories were terrorized (for example, by the execution of innocent hostages chosen at random and by such procedures as that of the "Night and Fog" Decree; and the "Terrorist and Sabotage Decree"); members of resistance movements were terrorized (for example, by the summary executions of persons merely suspected of being parties having knowledge of such organizations or of being relatives of such parties); attempts were made to terrorize . . .

One section of the book is titled "Crimes Against Humanity," and these examples included the extermination of Jews in Nazi concentration camps and other examples of terrorism based on race and nationality.

Numerous precise examples of trials of individuals accused of terrorist acts are featured. The book is of special interest to those concerned with war crimes.

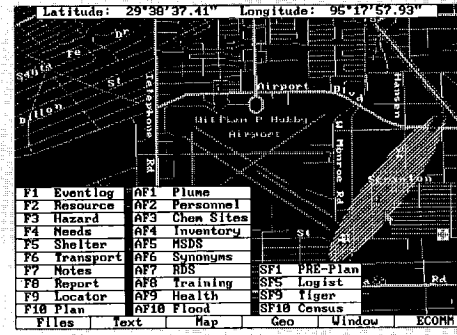
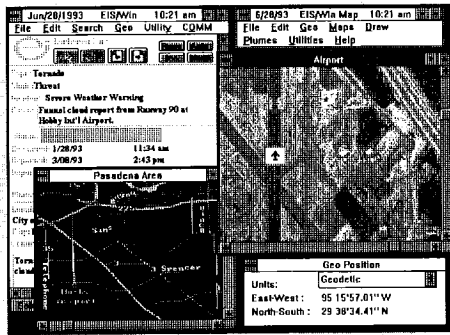
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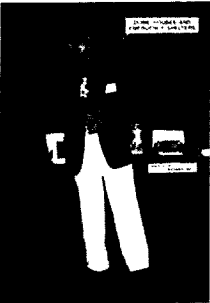
From Soccorso Amico in Salerno, Italy: Tina Picardi, Dr Giuseppe Satriano, Lina Marmo, Giancarlo Fiorelli and Manuela Castrignano.



Orlando student guests and Dr. Edward Teller. Left to right: Joseph Fuqua, Rita Atkins, Dr. Teller, Robert Atkins, Elizabeth Cook.



Old TACDA friends from "up east": Dr. Annamaria Nucci and Dr. Marcel Barbier.



Clive Baldwin singing at the final seminar coffee call.



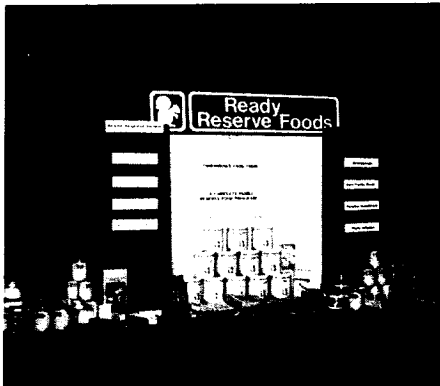
Younger seminar participants gather for a lunch program.



Left: Colonel Warren S. Everett at his High Frontier exhibit. To his left is the model of the "Brilliant Pebble."

1994 TACDA SEMINAR

Photos by Janice Tyliczka



One of the seminar exhibits, "Ready Reserve Foods" stands ready for inspection by seminar participants.



October 25th luncheon speaker Lt. General Daniel O. Graham, director of High Frontier.



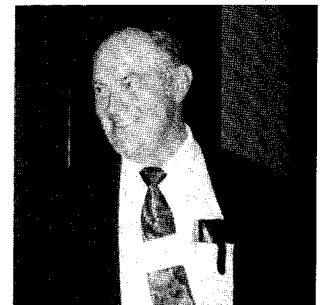
TACDA President Dr. Max Klinghoffer holds his 1994 TACDA Preparedness Award.



Kevin and Laura Briggs. Defense executive Briggs and his wife built a neighborhood blast shelter in a suburb of Washington DC.



Banquet table shot: Dr. Edward Teller, Teller secretary Patricia French, and Charles and Alice Wiley (Wiley hails from Accuracy-In-Media).



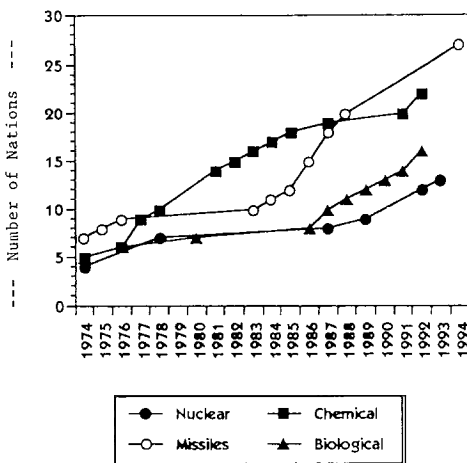
TACDA supporter Ed York (retired from Boeing) provided audio-visual tapes of all seminar speakers.

TOO GOOD TO FILE

PROLIFERATION POSES INCREASED THREATS

... Contrary to many expectations, the end of the Cold War has actually served to spur proliferation efforts rather than dampen them. More and more nations are acquiring mass destruction and ballistic missile technology, sparked by regional rivalries and heightened senses of nationalism. Other nations desire the prestige accorded ballistic missiles and nuclear capable nations, or feel that such weapons may be a way to buy security on the cheap. For example, Indian Air Commander Jasjit Singh argues that India needs nuclear weapons to deter the United States. Notes Singh, "Those who subscribe to the belief system of nuclear deterrence can only be deterred by nuclear weapons."

Rates of Proliferation



The collapse of the Soviet Union has led to a dangerous "brain drain" of highly skilled scientists and technicians from the former Soviet states to nations such as Iran, North Korea and Libya, which have been using the promise of high wages in attempts to lure ex-Soviet scientists away from the FSU to work on their own weapons programs. . . .

The "brain drain" is not the only proliferation factor added into the equation from the collapse of the USSR. The Russian Mafia has been increasingly active in trying to steal and sell nuclear technology on the black market. . . .

Thirteen nations are members of the nuclear club:

- United States
 - Great Britain
 - France
 - China
 - Russia
 - Belarus
 - South Africa (though South Africa claims to have dismantled its seven nuclear weapons it was, and remains, a nuclear capable state). . . .
 - Ukraine
 - Kazakhstan
 - India
 - Israel
 - North Korea
 - Pakistan
- *The Shield*, High Frontier, 2800 Shirlington Road (Suite 405A), Arlington, VA 22206 (703/671-4111).

BLACK MARKET PLUTONIUM

... Now [August 19], last week's seizure in Munich of more than 12 ounces of stolen plutonium, with a case in May when German police found 2.5 ounces of incredibly pure plutonium, means the danger of nuclear crime has reached a troubling new level.

Fissile material found by police is "beginning to bump up against the threshold of what it takes to make nuclear weapons," says Thomas Cochran, a nuclear arms expert at the Natural Resources Defenses Council. "It is less than an order of magnitude away" . . .

Considering the state of Russia's society and the problems that even the United States has had keeping track of its own fissile material inventory, it is "preposterous" for Russia to say that its hundreds of tons of plutonium and highly enriched uranium are all accounted for, says Dr. William Potter, director of the Program for Non-proliferation Studies at the Monterey Institute of International Studies in California. A more useful dialogue would involve the West and the East ending mutual recrimination and working together to control a problem that poses a clear and common danger. "There is a statistically high probability that there is material out there that has not been intercepted that may have been delivered to buyers," says Dr. Potter.

– *The Christian Science Monitor*.

CLINTON AND DEFENSE (INDUSTRIAL)

By the authority vested in me as President of the Constitution and the laws of the United States . . . and as Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of the United State, it is hereby ordered as follows:

PART 1 – PURPOSE, POLICY AND IMPLEMENTATION

... Sec. 102. *Policy.* The United States must have an industrial and technology base capable of meeting national defense requirements, and capable of contributing to the technological superiority of its defense equipment in peacetime and in times of national emergency. The domestic industrial and technological base is the foundation for national defense preparedness. The authorities provided in the Act shall be used to strengthen this base and to ensure it is capable of responding to all threats to the national security of the United States.

Sec. 103. *General Functions.* Federal departments and agencies responsible for defense acquisition (or for industrial resources needed to support defense acquisition) shall:

... (c) Be prepared, in the event of a potential threat to the security of the United States, to take actions necessary to ensure the availability of adequate industrial resources and production capability, including services and critical technology for national defense requirements. . . .

Sec. 104. *Implementation.* . . . (b) The Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency . . . shall:

(1) Serve as an advisor to the National Security Council on issues of national security . . .

PART VI – EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONNEL

Sec. 601. *National Defense Executive Reserve . . .*

(f) The Director, FEMA, shall coordinate the NDER program activities of departments and agencies in establishing units of the Reserve . . .

– from Executive Order 12919 of June 3, 1994 – NATIONAL DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES PREPAREDNESS.

Signed by William J. Clinton
THE WHITE HOUSE

DO WE LIKE WAR?

Since we began recording history five thousand years ago, war, with all its horrifying accouterments, has continued without let-up. At present, 24 civil conflicts are raging. . . .

The real reason that we fight wars is that we like it. George Orwell wrote:

"Hitler . . . knows that human beings don't only want comfort, safety, short working hours, hygiene, birth control, and, in general, common sense; they also, at least intermittently, want a struggle and self-sacrifice, not to mention drums, flags, and loyalty parades."

In "Mein Kampf," Hitler wrote:

"Slumbering somewhere (in all people) is the readiness to risk some final sacrifice, some adventure, in order to

give new shape to their lives . . . the humbler people are, the greater the craving to identify themselves with a cause bigger than themselves, and if I can persuade them that the fate of the German nation is at stake, then they will become part of an irresistible movement. . . ."

One man who despised war, nationalism and the beating of drums, was Albert Einstein. ". . . how passionately I hate them," he wrote. Einstein believed the reason we fight wars is because we've been fed propaganda. War would have disappeared long ago, he argued, if people had "not been systematically corrupted by commercial and political interests acting through the schools and the press."

. . . Take a failed, weak or hostile individual, give him a gun, put him in league with hundreds of thousands of others, support him with military might, remove the facades of civilization, and he becomes an avenging god. It is, in the words of psychologist Eric Fromm, the movement from impotence to omnipotence, from complete weakness to ultimate power.

. . . War is hell, and it will never go away [General Sherman].

– Fred Singer in an "Opinion" article for the *Pacific Stars and Stripes* (April 5, 1992).



1994 TACDA Fund Drive

It's tough to be a non-profit organization, but TACDA keeps fighting the battle. Last year TACDA members responded magnificently to our appeal and helped in a very real way to keep us afloat. And we humbly expressed our appreciation. This year our budget again needs *substantial* help.

Unlike many non-profit organizations, TACDA conducts its fund-raising efforts without benefit of experts specializing in that field. In one way this is a handicap (loss of expertise in the art of raising money). In another way it is a big moral advantage because no percentage (substantial in most cases) of the contributions goes to a fund-raising firm. *100% of every donation goes directly to TACDA.*

Members of the TACDA staff contribute too. And they focus on making economies to keep expenses to a minimum – like a good bit of contributed travel, plenty of contributed overtime, major contributions of work by volunteers, in-house custodial service, etc. etc.

Some supporters have already made 1994 contributions – and we are grateful. We hope that others will now consider doing the same. In any case, we bow to all TACDA members for their faith and loyalty. We strive to pursue our common mission of preparedness in every way we can. □

The TACDA Staff

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METTAG (Medical Emergency Triage Tag) is the simple, rugged field triage tag used throughout the United States, Canada and Australia – and elsewhere around the world – that is engineered in symbols for quick and accurate use to process casualties in accidents, disasters and other emergencies by first responders regardless of language background. It uses easily – and quickly – understood symbols (compare it to airport signs, lavatory signs for men and women, pedestrian crosswalk lights – you name it). METTAG avoids language, so all medics and helpers understand immediately be they American, French, Spanish, Chinese, German, Italian or whatever.

METTAG = Medical Emergency Triage Tag

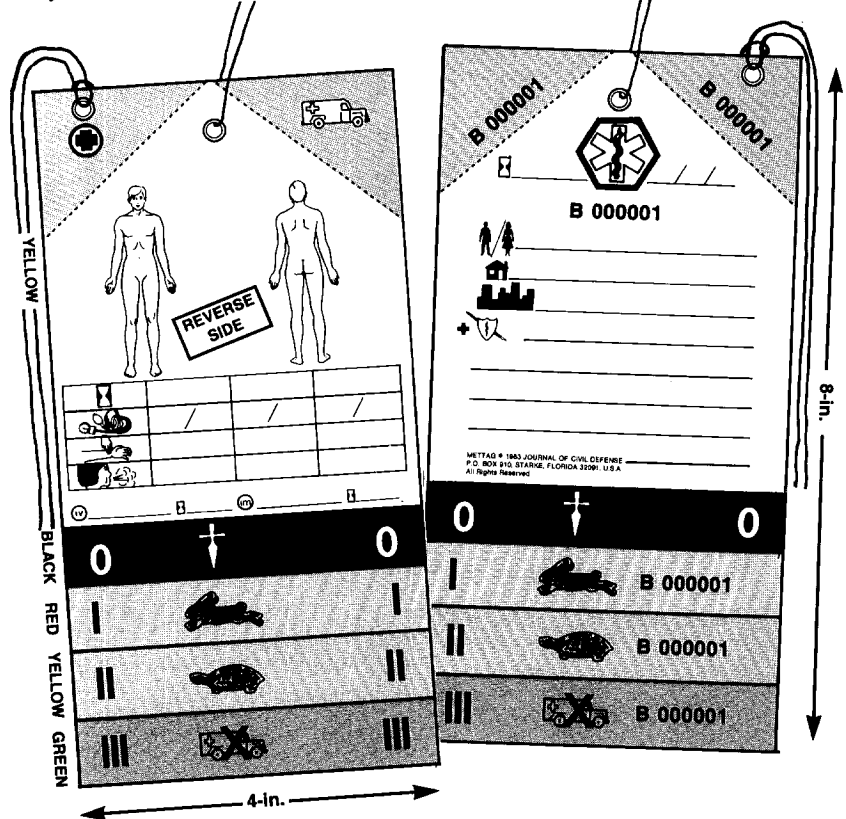
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(Prices hold firm in 1995)

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This is the reason for METTAG's popularity with rescue teams, hospitals, fire departments, and other emergency response facilities. Here's a run-down of METTAG's qualities:

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| | 400 | .46 | 184.00 |
| | 500 | .44 | 220.00 |
| | 1,000 | .41 | 410.00 |
| | 5,000 | .39 | 1,950.00 |
| | 10,000 | .38 | 3,800.00 |
| | AIRPORT OPTION | 50 | .63 |
| 100 | | .61 | 61.00 |
| 200 | | .57 | 114.00 |
| 300 | | .53 | 159.00 |
| 400 | | .51 | 204.00 |
| 500 | | .49 | 245.00 |
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UPCOMING

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- Feb 6-10 **DISASTER PLANNING CONFERENCE**, San Luis Obispo, CA. Development & maintaining comprehensive plans & procedures for responding to disasters. Reg. fee: \$400 (CA govt. & CA Non-profit \$200). Contact: see June 5-9 below.
- Feb 13-17 **DISASTER MEDICAL OPERATIONS**, California Specialized Training Institute, San Luis Obispo, CA. Understanding disaster medical problems, modern triage and austere medical protocols, emergency mgmt. and medical command systems, more. Reg. fee \$400 (CA state/local govt. & non-profit \$200). Contact CSTI, P.O. Box 8104, San Luis Obispo, CA 93403-8104 (805/549-3536) (FAX: 805/549-3348).
- Mar 12-16 **NATIONAL DISASTER MEDICAL SYSTEM CONFERENCE** - Delivering Health & Medical Services in Catastrophic Disasters, Nashville, TN. Early reg. \$100 (after 2/1/95 \$125). Contact: NDMS Conference, Reg. Med. Ed. Ctr., Suite 500, Medical Forum, 950 N. 22nd St., Birmingham, AL 35203 (205/731-1812 X 302).
- Mar 22-23 **BUS EXTRICATION WORKSHOP** (see immediately below).
- Mar 24-26 **12TH ANNUAL GEORGIA EXTRICATION SCHOOL**, University of Georgia, Athens, GA. Contact: Sam Cunningham, EMT-P, NE GA EMS, 468 N. Milledge Ave., Athens, GA 30601-3808 (706/542-9500) (FAX: 706/548-5181).
- Mar 27-31 **OCCUPATIONAL & ENVIRONMENTAL RADIATION PROTECTION**, Boston, MA. Addresses basic practices for working with radiation. Fee: \$1145. Contact: Office of Cont. Education, Paul Massari, Harvard School of Public Health, 677 Huntington Ave., Boston, MA 02115 (617/432-1171) (FAX: 617/432-1969).
- Mar 27-31 **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).
- Apr 3-7 **EOC DESIGN & FUNCTION COURSE**, San Luis Obispo, CA. Reg. fee \$400 (CA govt. and CA non-profit \$200). Contact: see Jun 5-9 below.
- Apr 8-9 **EMS REGION III CONFERENCE**, Clovis Community College, Clovis, NM. Contact: Joe Lucero, EMS Region III, P.O. Box 1895, Clovis, NM 88101-1895 (800/726-9096).
- Apr 10-14 **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).
- Apr 19-23 **THIRD WORLD CONGRESS ON STRESS, TRAUMA & COPING**, Sheraton Inner Harbor Hotel, Baltimore, MD. Contact: Intl. Critical Incident Stress Foundation, 5018 Dorsey Hall Dr., Suite 104, Ellicott City, MD 21042 (410/730-4311).
- Apr 20-23 **SC ASSN. OF RESCUE SQUADS (SCARS) ANNUAL CONVENTION**, National Guard Armory, Hartsville, SC. Contact: James L. Perkinson, Hartsville Rescue Squad, 2134 S. 5th St., Hartsville, SC 29550 (803/332-7939).
- May 22-26 **ASSOCIATION OF STATE FLOODPLAIN MANAGERS ANNUAL CONFERENCE**, Portland, ME. Early reg. fee: \$230 ASFPM members, \$270 nonmembers, \$150 New England Officials, \$110 students. Contact: ASFPM, Alan Wald, Shorelands Program, P.O. Box 2051, Madison, WI 53701-2051 (608/249-0649).
- May 28-31 **NATIONAL ASSN. FOR SEARCH AND RESCUE (NASAR) CONFERENCE**, Nashville, TN. Contact: NASAR, P.O. Box 3709, Fairfax, VA 22038 (703/352-1349) (FAX: 703/352-0309).
- Jun 5-9 **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).

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KEEPING THE FAITH - AND A RESOLUTION

In his October 24th luncheon address to the 1994 TACDA Seminar Florida's challenging radio-TV commentator Mike Thompson underlined the fact that America owed much of its success to the fact that it is (and has been) composed of optimists throughout. A sterling quality to be sure. But one that also has serious disadvantages.

The specter of a "Hiroshima" visited upon New York, Chicago, Oshkosh and hundreds of other American targets (and those of other countries) is to most minds incredible - obscene - offensive - absurd - and impossible. So we ignore implementing a preparedness posture - a well-known preparedness posture - that would permit us to survive an attack by nuclear weapons today on their launch pads. Or better still, that would discourage any such attack from taking place. This is expressed in the TACDA slogan: "Peace Through Preparedness."

Vladimir Zhirinovsky, who recently visited the United States (see Spotlight comment on page 23), should awaken Americans to the danger of possible nuclear war. Zhirinovsky, as the media have reported, recklessly threatens the use of nuclear arms, demands the annexation of parts of other nations to Russia - including Alaska. He is quoted by *USA Today* as saying "I am the Almighty! I am a tyrant! I will follow in Hitler's footsteps!"

Many other extravagant and threatening statements and actions indicate that the future will be threatened by wars. The migration of Russian nuclear scientists and technicians to Third World countries gives more credence to the threat of nuclear proliferation. So does the rumor of actual missiles transported beyond Russian borders. Add to this the reports of interceptions of plutonium in the hands of travelers at border crossings. (And how many *undetected* plutonium transfers have taken place?)

It requires a further upsurge in blind optimism (or should we say "gullibility"?) to accept such reports as being innocent gossip.

"Keeping the faith" means analyzing the threat in the light of history and in the light of the totally unprecedented death and destruction to be faced with nuclear warfare.

The *fact* that known effective defenses against nuclear attack capabilities are ready to be mounted adds to the requirement to keep the faith.

"Keeping the faith" also means taking steps to alert responsible leadership to these defensive measures against the threat. It means trying to get an understanding of the problem as embraced by TACDA members, High Frontier, America's Future, Accuracy-In-Media, the American Strategic Defense Association, the American Security Council and a few others across to leadership - specifically to government in Washington, to the new Congress and federal officials.

Nothing easy in that.

But it must be done. This is the reason for the TACDA Resolution which appears on page 10 of this issue of the *Journal*. This TACDA Resolution 94-1 was conceived with national survival in mind. It was signed by participants at the October 23-25 TACDA Seminar. *It needs a lot more support.* It needs *Journal* readers to send copies back to TACDA (P.O. Box 1057, Starke, Florida 32091) with as many signatures as possible.

Armed with these signatures, TACDA plans to contact the widest possible segment of 1995 leadership with the resolution and its signatures - and a strong cover letter.

We ask your help. Won't you please use TACDA Resolution 94-1 to the best possible advantage? In that way, you will help in "keeping the faith." Faith in the United States of America.

Thank you. □

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