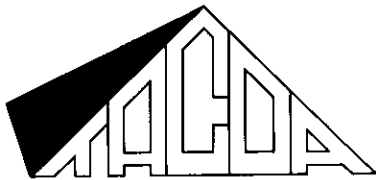


Journal of Civil Defense

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The American Civil Defense Association

Journal of Civil Defense

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

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TACDA STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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"Death to America" is on the lips of our rabid self-proclaimed enemies. It is up to us to react or not react, to survive or not survive.

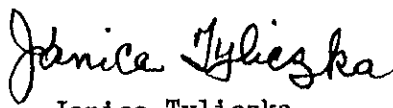
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The support of real, red-blooded patriots is a necessity if our country is to meet the challenge and contend with all disasters.

The Journal of Civil Defense devotes itself to this concept. So does the TACDA Alert, a newsletter published also by The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA).

We hope you will read the enclosed Journal. And we invite you to subscribe to it -- \$18 a year in the U.S. We invite you especially to consider joining The American Civil Defense Association and receive in addition to the Journal, its newsletter, the TACDA Alert. You'll be glad you did. Please see subscription and membership information in the Journal's pages or on the back of this notice.

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Janice Tyliczka
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WASHINGTON PERSPECTIVE

— Kevin Briggs

How Will We Respond?

Is Civil Defense dead? Many would think so with Congress' recent repeal (in August of '94) of the Civil Defense Act of 1950. Its reincarnation in the Stafford Act, which makes no reference to national attack preparedness or to Civil Defense (but rather uses more soothing terms like *hazards* and *emergency preparedness*) would seem to confirm the death of what some view as a *Cold War* relic of thought and terminology. Yet, is Civil Defense really dead?

I maintain that there is still vigorous life in the concept, if not in the term itself. The concept of Civil Defense, which acknowledges the need to prepare for a range of potential hazards, to *include attack preparedness*, is still very much alive in those who understand the threats we face and the benefits of preparedness. And just as hot coals can reignite a fire that has temporarily gone out, those who understand the key issues and concepts of Civil Defense can reignite both local and national interest and positive actions. This is especially true, if the following two conditions are met.

First, we must reaffirm and perhaps deepen our convictions about the need for Civil Defense. This conviction is based upon looking objectively and carefully at the dangers we face whether natural or man-made, understanding that the dangers can *and should be* greatly reduced, and standing firm against the popular beliefs that are founded on misguided hope rather than reality. We have much to hope in, but only if we take a stand based on truth. Our convictions about Civil Defense, if based on truth, will stand the political storms. Indeed, the very truth we stand on will eventually become evident to all — unfortunately, for many, it may be too late to avoid destruction. Those who build on unfounded hope rather than on science and history, will wish they had paid attention to the voice that warned: "don't build upon the sand." Convictions based on truth provide a rock solid foundation on which long-term solutions can be based.

Beliefs . . . founded on misguided hope

Second, we must commit ourselves to being visional leaders. Without vision, people go in whatever direction the wind blows. But with vision backed by accurate convictions, we are compelled to actions that operate independent of the winds of popular opinion and politics. Visional leaders are not so much charismatic or gifted people, but rather people who understand the problem and are willing to do whatever they can in word and actions to live out their convictions. True leaders do not take their cue from what everybody else seems to feel or be doing, but rather act on their convictions, whether or not anyone else readily follows. If we lead by example, others are likely to follow. If they don't, someday they will wish they had and we at least will have maintained a clear conscience and will perhaps be in a better position to help when disaster strikes.

How will we respond to what many feel is a largely ineffective Civil Defense program that has pervaded this country for the past several decades? Will we respond with apathy based upon despair over the historical barriers to Civil Defense? Will we half-heartedly advocate the need for Civil Defense while waiting until a natural or manmade catastrophe occurs, and someday say with sorrow: "If only they had listened to me, perhaps now they will." Will we say: "It's not my responsibility to help out my neighbors and nation," and proverbially pass by on the other side of the road? Or will we instead respond by allowing our convictions to move us to persevering actions undergirded by a concern for our family, neighbors, and nation?

Much to take encouragement from

There is much to take encouragement from of late as well as much to be concerned with. We can be encouraged that the new Congress is aggressively talking of reviving a program to protect the U.S. homeland from ballistic missile attack. In addition, for now it seems that the President is supportive of continuing the testing of theater missile defense systems. Yet, the war in Chechnya has dramatically shown how fragile the Russian political and military system has become — who can predict whether Russia will be a friend or foe within a year or two? What will happen if the dwindling hard currency reserves of the Russian Central Bank prove insufficient to stop the next cataclysmic fall of the ruble? And why, according to Lt. Gen. James Clapper, Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency in testimony to Congress, are the Russians continuing their program of constructing deep underground military bunkers, whose purposes are linked to preparing for nuclear war? And what of the over 6 pounds of highly enriched uranium that was discovered in a car in the Czech republic in December — by far the largest seizure of black market nuclear weapons material discovered to date? And why are so many of these events kept out of the mainstream reporting of the press? Thankfully, the recent Kobe earthquake disaster has received good press coverage and will perhaps add much needed fuel to U.S. efforts to better prepare for quakes, (such as the expected New Madrid quake, which could cause a catastrophe spanning several states).

How will we respond to these and other ongoing Civil Defense related issues? Hopefully, we will find ourselves among those who will allow our convictions to stir us to boldly step out at both the local and national levels to address the critical problems we see. We need people motivated by accurate convictions and a desire to see these convictions passed on to others. And while government may seem to be "the problem" — in this blessed nation, the responsibility for personal and governmental action ultimately falls back upon us. A few with passionate vision can cause quite a blaze.

How will you respond? □

The views expressed in this article are those of the author and do not reflect the official policy or position of the Department of Defense or the U.S. Government.

Much-decorated World War II combat surgeon Max Klinghoffer has a few stories to tell. His favorite is that his country and its flag are sacred and that with obliterating weapons of mass destruction threatening to extinguish them they deserve today the fullest possible measures of patriotism, preparedness and protection. Here he underlines his deep concern.

“THE COLD WAR IS OVER” – SAYS WHO?

– Max Klinghoffer, M.D., President of TACDA

This nation is experiencing the same lethal lethargy of those last days prior to December 7, 1941. The warnings are there. We have chosen to ignore them.

The debacle of Pearl Harbor, which was completely preventable, cost us almost three thousand lives, and the loss of most of our Pacific fleet. We now face the probability of another surprise attack, this time of almost incomprehensible proportions. This will take place either through an act of war by a hostile nation or nations; or it will be an organized attack by terrorist groups.

We hear the bland statement “the cold war is over.” It is NOT over! We are in greater danger today than at any time in our history. The advent of air war in World War II, and, more recently, the factor of intercontinental missiles, has erased the natural protection of the past. Added to this is the clandestine warfare waged by fanatical terrorists (and their ability to breach the borders of our nation) and their access to the most dangerous weapons in history. The small, ineffectual nation of the immediate past has now become a potential danger to the world.

In 1941 we faced the menace of the Axis powers. The most dangerous of this trio, so far as the United States was concerned, was Japan. But we did not believe Japan would

dare attack the United States, despite the warnings of Billy Mitchell and others who recognized the danger years before the attack took place.

Today our enemies are many. Nations which are potential enemies of the United States have surely recognized our growing weakness, and that many of our government leaders are irresolute. The terrorists of today, much like the Kamikazee pilots of World War II, are willing and eager to die in order to carry out an attack on “Satan America.” Those nations which are hostile toward the United States, and the terrorists, comprise our present “cold war.”

In a speech at the Virginia Convention, 1775, Patrick Henry said: “The gentlemen cry: ‘Peace, peace, peace,’ but there is no peace.” Much of our world is at war today. When an attack is launched against the United States, it will most likely be

accomplished by the use of radiological, chemical, and biological weapons, and probably all three used serially. Many of the enemies we now face may be savage and fanatical, but they are not without intelligence. They have learned the lessons of history, even if we have failed to do so. Soon after the attack on Pearl Harbor, a Japanese military leader said: “I fear we have awakened a sleeping giant.” That sleeping giant, roused to anger, recovered from his wounds, eventually defeated his enemy. But the cost was horrendous.

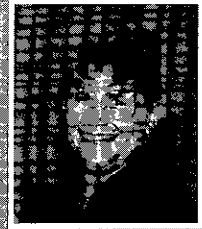
In another attack on the United States, our enemies will profit by the lessons of history. That sleeping giant will not be allowed to awaken. A massive attack with nuclear weapons will result in millions of immediate casualties. A short time later, we will suffer from a compromised immunity as a result of ionizing radiation. At this point there will be a follow-up attack with chemical and biological weapons. The victims will have little resistance to biological agents, and such an attack would be “self-sustaining.” Any biological weapon would probably result in a major epidemic.

A number of nations now have these weapons, including some of the “Third World” countries. The store of weapons arrayed against us today is already much greater than all enemy weapons used against us in



Max Klinghoffer, M.D.

JANICE TYLICZKA RETIRES



At the recent meeting of the Board of Directors of The American Civil Defense Association, the directors received some unhappy news. Janice Tyliczka, a long-time member of the Board, and Secretary-Treasurer for TACDA, announced her resignation from the TACDA Board, effective immediately. Janice further announced that she was resigning from the *Journal of Civil Defense* staff February 24, 1995.

Janice informed the Board that she now planned to be a "full-time grandmother." Her daughter, Debbie and son-in-law, Loren, recently presented Janice with a grandson.

While we are happy for Janice and her family, we are saddened at her departure. Janice has been with TACDA for fourteen years. All of us who know Janice have appreciated her patriotism, her unwavering loyalty, and her cheerful willingness to carry out her work at TACDA office.

All of us in TACDA will surely miss Janice, with her ready smile, and her "Sure, I'll take care of it right away." But we wish her great happiness in her new role as grandmother of her first grandchild.

Max Klinghoffer, M.D., TACDA President

World War II. We will be hit with the modern day version of a "blitzkrieg." We are ignoring the lessons of history. We are ignoring the simple statement of George Washington: "To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace." But we do not have a Patrick Henry or a George Washington today. Genesis says: "There were giants in those days." This nation is desperately in need of some of those giants today.

The concept of retaliation is still important. But it is not an answer in itself. There will be little satisfaction in viewing the smoking ruins which were once the cities of our enemies, when we see the same devastation in our own country. The earlier concept of "MAD" (Mutual Assured Destruction) is both suicidal and masochistic. In modern warfare we must be prepared to *prevent* and to *pre-empt*, as well as to retaliate. To fail to do so means that we are allowing our entire nation to be held hostage.

If the United States is to continue to exist, there are mandatory requirements:

(1) a highly efficient intelligence agency, to warn us of any possibility of an enemy attack. If we are warned of such an imminent attack, and in consideration of the short time required

for enemy missiles to reach our country, such intelligence might enable us to make a pre-emptive strike, and to warn our population. It should be remembered that Army cryptanalyst William F. Friedman and his team had solved the "Purple Code" well before Pearl Harbor was bombed. Upon hearing of the attack, he paced back and forth saying: "But they *knew*, they *knew*, they *knew*!"

(2) Strategic Defense Initiative, as a means of interrupting and destroying incoming missiles. To date, SDI remains our ONLY means of such interception.

(3) A credible, fully-developed civil defense system based firmly on protective shelter.

(4) Vastly improved security of our nation's borders, to prevent infiltration and smuggling of component parts of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, to be assembled within our own borders.

These facets of preparedness are summarized in the preamble to the Constitution of the United States: to "provide for the common defense."

While it is unlikely our defenses could eliminate all hazards, certainly these dangers could be minimized. And an enemy nation, or a group of organized terrorists, knowing our ability to intercept such weapons, to

protect against them, and *TO RETALIATE*, might hesitate to launch an attack.

There is a grave danger in our failure to prepare for the worst. Those now in charge of disaster planning for the United States should take note of the fact that practical preparedness for the possibility of war would automatically result in preparedness for non-military disasters. Conversely, limiting our actions to only preparedness for non-military disasters will NOT prepare us for war or terrorism.

... our enemies now look upon us as a weak paper tiger.

There is an equally great danger in allowing our enemies to believe that our government is weak, and that we might hesitate to take drastic action in retaliation. It seems likely that our enemies now look upon us as a weak paper tiger. This impression would be increased as they look at Operation Desert Storm, and our failure to bring it to a conclusion. As a result of that failure, it is probable that Saddam Hussein is now one of those who are involved in planning terrorist attacks on the United States. □

Top nuclear scientist, highly respected and admired Dr. Eugene P. Wigner, died of pneumonia on January 1st at the age of 92. Here his close associate and friend of many years, Carsten "Kit" Haaland of Oak Ridge National Laboratory, cites not only Wigner's remarkable genius, but also his amiability and humility and unbounded patriotism.



Carsten M. Haaland

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF EUGENE P. WIGNER

By Carsten Haaland

One pleasant afternoon in June, 1964, Eugene P. Wigner and I had lunch at the Faculty Dining Hall at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, and then we took a leisurely stroll around the small lake on the campus. We discussed the world situation, focussing on the gravest threat of those days, the intentions of the Soviet Union and their rapidly escalating arsenal of nuclear weapons. We discussed active defense measures, including the infrared "death ray" which I had presented to the American Physical Society in Washington, D.C., in April, and finally, in much greater detail, what could be done to protect the people of the United States by passive means. Although our conversation delved into dark global problems and potential world disasters, I observed that on several occasions his eyes, but not his head, would be pulled far to the side by the sight of lovely co-eds sitting on the grass with skirts spread out and books in hand. A very human person, I thought. As a result of this meeting I accepted an invitation to become a charter member of the Civil Defense Research Project, and moved to Oak Ridge that summer. For the first few months, my office-mate was Jack Gibbons, now Science Advisor to President Clinton.

Wigner stayed with the project full time during the first year, and then tapered off his participation to about one week per month for many years. He had many good friends in Oak Ridge from the days of the Manhattan Project and enjoyed visiting with

them. He had become research director of the Clinton Laboratories, predecessor of Oak Ridge National Laboratory, in 1946. His stellar genius produced incredibly rapid development of nuclear technology, as aptly described by Alvin Weinberg in *Advances in Nuclear Science and Technology*, Volume 19, 1986. When Wigner left the Clinton Laboratories in 1947, he put Alvin in charge. Wigner returned to Princeton in 1947 because "Oak Ridge at that time was so terribly bureaucratized that I am sorry to say that I could not stand it," according to "A Conversation with Eugene Wigner" in *Science*, 10 August 1973, pages 527-533. Eugene told me that the final straw was a reprimand from the travel department because Eugene had modified a return flight from Washington, D.C., which actually saved the Laboratories some money.

When introducing himself, Eugene would always very carefully pronounce "Wigner" with a "W" sound instead of the German or Hungarian sound of "V." I asked him why he changed the pronunciation. He said that when his children started school

in America, his son pointed out that "Wigner" was not pronounced "Vigner," so he changed his own pronunciation of his name from then on. Because most older scientists have studied German, Wigner's pronunciation was an "inside" piece of knowledge that enabled those of us who worked with him to detect those who didn't know him personally.

Wigner's politeness has become legendary. Many of his friends may remember the story of how Wigner replied to an obstreperous Brooklyn service-station attendant with "Would you *please* go to hell." Opening a door for Eugene to enter would initiate the Wigner door ballet. The ballet nearly always ended with Eugene holding the door. At scientific meetings, speakers would often tremble if they knew Wigner was in the audience. His questions and observations were often devastating, but he consistently wielded the knife politely. Yet he was always careful not to say anything derogatory about anyone, and he always wanted people to get their fair share of credit for good work. I recall a luncheon conversation in which someone mentioned Szilard in connection with the experiments at Columbia University verifying multiple neutrons from fission. Eugene responded very emphatically, "Walter Zinn did the work!"

Many articles and books have told the story of the significant meeting of Szilard and Wigner with Einstein that resulted in the letter of August 2, 1939, to President Roosevelt about the potential danger of a Nazi super-weapon from a neutron chain reaction. I have found that none of these



Senator Pete Domenici and Dr. Wigner

*Carsten Haaland, 121 Iris Circle, Oak Ridge, TN 37830

stories agree entirely or provide all the details that Eugene gave to me on at least two different occasions. Szilard presented the general picture, Eugene supplied verification. Eugene said "It was amazing how quickly Einstein grasped the picture." I asked him why he thought it was amazing. "Why, he was not a nuclear physicist!" Eugene said that Einstein then proceeded to dictate the letter in German without hesitation, which Wigner wrote out in longhand. This letter was taken back to Princeton where Eugene translated it into English, and the office secretary at Princeton University typed the letter, which was later brought by Szilard and Teller (Szilard couldn't drive) to Einstein for his signature. I asked Eugene whether he still had the original letter which he wrote in German, and he said he thought it was in the house (on Ober Road) somewhere. I said that this copy would have historical significance, and asked him about it several times, but he either forgot to look for it or couldn't find it.

Eugene would often express thought-provoking ideas. I wrote down only a few and regret that I was not more diligent in capturing others. Here are a couple: "Slogans are the way we avoid thinking about things." "We search for a cause but the cause of the cause seems to continue to border on the miraculous." Of course these thoughts have been expressed in various forms by other great thinkers in the past, but these thoughts arose independently in Eugene's mind. He would frequently walk the halls with hands clasped behind his back and eyes on the floor. Afterward, he would say, with a sly smile, "I have been thinking. You know, thinking can be a dangerous thing!" He never used clichés, and never plagiarized, although he would consent to let his name be used on a paper if the author convinced him that such usage would advance a good cause.

In 1986, I felt that it would soon be too late to videotape an interview between the two giants of the first nuclear era, Alvin Weinberg and Eugene Wigner. I felt that the showing of such an interview to the public would be of great interest and educational value for the American Museum of Science and Energy, formerly The Atomic Energy Museum, in Oak Ridge, Tennessee. So I arranged such an interview to take

place in the Museum in February, 1986, and enlisted David Sundberg to be the moderator. To my dismay, the Department of Energy confiscated the videotape, which they had the right to do, because we used their equipment and facilities. None of us saw a rerun of the tape, and, of course, no copies were made. The stimulating recollections of these two powerful minds reminiscing together over the old Manhattan project, leading to the Hiroshima bomb, may have been lost to the public forever, and the loss may have been caused by a simple steamrolling of heavy bureaucratic machinery, or perhaps because of an Orwellian mindset that insidiously lingers and destroys free thought. I know that a great number of people would pay to have a copy of this tape and would regard it as a great treasure. Fortunately, David Sundberg and others made audio tapes of the conversation and David prepared two written reports on the interview, the latest beginning on the front page of the Oak Ridge newspaper, *The Oak Ridger*, Wednesday, March 12, 1986.

Most of those who knew Eugene Wigner remember him for his work in nuclear theory, outstanding engineering contributions to nuclear reactor development, and his dedication to Civil Defense. Eugene shared the 1963 Nobel prize with Maria Goeppert-Mayer and J. Hans D. Jensen. Eugene's prize was awarded for basic contributions to the understanding of nuclear physics. Most people don't realize that Wigner, with his student, Seitz, set up a theoretical method that has fundamental and lasting significance for an entirely different but very important area of science, solid-state physics. The theoretical foundations of solid-state physics have made possible the development of micro-chips for computers and the continuing revolution in communications.

As early as 1978, Eugene began to feel that his visits to Oak Ridge National Laboratory weren't as enthusiastically received as they had been previously. I believe that the major cause of his unpopularity, particularly with upper management, was that he continued to proselytize for a strong passive defense against nuclear weapons, even though the official line for U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union, beginning around 1971-72, was strategic deterrence,

the Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD) policy. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, many important documents released by the KGB indicated that the Soviet leadership from approximately 1964-1984 never espoused the policy of strategic deterrence. In 1973, Brezhnev (who died in 1982) said in his Prague speech that detente with the United States was improving the USSR position, leading to "...a decisive shift in the correlation of forces such that, come 1985, we will be able to extend our will wherever we need to." Wigner was right and the bureaucrats and the whiz-kids were wrong. We should have had a strong civil defense program through those perilous years, including 100-psi blast shelters in urban areas. We passed through this period with the luck of fools, or was there Divine intervention? Today, with the rapidly increasing probability of nuclear weapons coming into the control of fanatical terrorists, the need for blast shelters and the necessary warning systems and public training to use them is still a great need for the country. But, like traffic lights at dangerous intersections, it appears that the probability of installing them will be negligible until many are needlessly killed.

Eugene Wigner was a grand gentleman of the old school, erudite, fluent in at least three languages, with a unique penetrating insight into political, social and technical problems to which he applied his own different way of thinking. Yet he remained a warm compassionate man who would listen to children as well as adults. Here was a man with a mind that was intimately familiar with the strange concepts of quantum mechanics, one who invented a special branch of mathematical group theory to describe processes within the nucleus of the atom, concepts totally incomprehensible to most people. Yet this man felt a need, not through guilt, but from a love of mankind, to give a significant fraction of his life to the grubby business of protecting people by simple underground shelters from the effects of nuclear weapons. The significance of the fact that a man like Wigner should so strongly support shelters has totally escaped the minds of most politicians and many scientists, but all must agree that with the passing of Eugene Wigner on January, 1 1995, we have seen the passing of a giant.

Strong patriotic reaction to the Smithsonian Institute's plan to portray the nuclear bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945 as reflecting discredit on the United States and its military produced an about-face in Smithsonian plans (see "SPOTLIGHT" in Winter 1995 Journal). In the final analysis the Truman decision was a humane one.

1962 INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN "SETS THE RECORD STRAIGHT"

— Philip C. Clarke

(Note: commentator-columnist Philip C. Clarke of America's Future and formerly with the Associated Press, *Newsweek Magazine* and Mutual Broadcasting, interviewed former President Harry Truman on the subject of the nuclear bombing of Japan in World War II. Following is a report of that interview.) *

he recalled, "were that the invasion would have cost at least 250,000 American dead and many more wounded, with the Japanese suffering as many or even greater losses." Had the war gone on, it's obvious the casualties on both sides would have greatly exceeded the estimated 200,000 Japanese who died in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.



In a Mutual Radio Network interview with Truman in June, 1962, the former President, then 78, answered a charge by Radio Moscow that he had "started the nuclear arms race" and that the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were inhuman, unnecessary and a devious attempt to intimidate the Soviet Union. When I replayed the tape of the English-language Moscow broadcast, Truman bristled. "The whole thing is nothing but a big lie," he shot back. "The bombs were dropped

In my 1962 interview with Truman, the former President held the Soviets responsible for having refused all U.S. attempts at arms control after the war. "They refused every request that was made of them," he said, "and I made as many as three or four, to have control of all these arms and use atomic energy for peaceful purposes." It was in reference to the so-called Baruch plan, proposed by Bernard Baruch, U.S. envoy to the U.N. Atomic Energy Commission, to have the U.N. assume control and

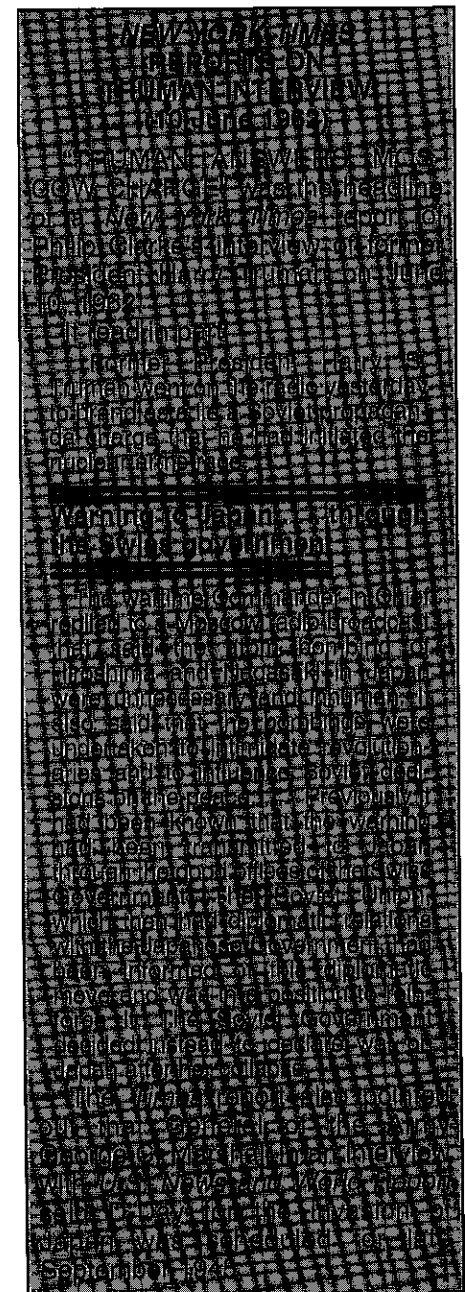


after Japan had been warned that we had discovered the greatest explosive in the history of the world and then we asked them to surrender. They did not do it."

Before Hiroshima, said Truman, the U.S. and its allies had begun deploying a force of more than 1 million men to invade the Japanese homeland. "Our military estimates,"

inspection of all nuclear arms production.

As for his decision to use the bomb, Truman deeply regretted the loss of life. But he had no doubt it shortened the war and saved many more lives. He also didn't lose any sleep over his decision. "I knew I'd done the right thing," said Truman. Indeed he had. □



Rejection of preparedness for war throughout history has been an actual prelude to war. Dwight Eisenhower said: "Until war is eliminated from international relations, unpreparedness for it is well nigh as criminal as war itself. Similarly strong statements on the need for preparedness have been made by Julius Caesar, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Ronald Reagan, John F. Kennedy and Pope John Paul II.

"DREAM WORLD" VS REAL WORLD

— Bob Baffin

The decline of interest in defending the United States and its allies from mounting threats of attack is similar to the decline of interest in defense that leads to the outbreak of war and the threat of defeat in other instances.

Carthage is a classic example in the 5th Century when its refusal to defend itself led to its annihilation. Many other lessons in the beauty and futility of peace posturing have been given to us down through the years.

Among the more modern examples of "accommodation" vs preparedness is the gentlemanly treatment of Adolph Hitler by Neville Chamberlain. Chamberlain, the hero, boasted of "Peace in our Time" after his meeting with Hitler. All-out war was the result in less than a year.

With "civil defense" in the United States now expunged from consideration as an emergency management tool, and the Strategic Defense Initiative given the "deep six" by the United States Congress, we are now paving the way for a modern attack that will put all others to shame.

"National survival would be in jeopardy . . ."

The FEMA civil defense "black-out" was not always the case. National civil defense director Stuart L. Pittman initiated a wholly-credible program under the presidency of John F. Kennedy. In spite of support by his successors the civil defense

program has weakened in the following years until its recent discard under the current "leadership."

"... be ready to deal with the worst that man can deliver"

One supporter was FEMA Director Julius W. Becton, who addressed the TACDA Seminar on October 10, 1986. He said:

National survival would be in jeopardy after a major nuclear exchange. State and local governments, lacking the capabilities to survive, would be unable to provide citizens even the most basic life-sustaining support. . . .

That conclusion certainly comes as no surprise to members of The American Civil Defense Association, who have been calling attention to the civil defense deficit in the United States for more than two decades. . . .

Other FEMA directors have echoed Mr. Becton's sentiments but have been unable to produce a credible homeland defense program.

The immediate-past FEMA director, Wallace E. Stickney, was interviewed by the *Journal* in its February 1991 issue. His concern for civil defense was clearly evident. He said:

. . . I hope our plans extend through 1996 anyway [they probably would have had the Republican Administration remained in office]. I want very much to pull together all of FEMA's resources and the resources of those who support us at the state and local levels in as integrated a fashion as possible to make sure that we achieve our mission of the protection of the civilian population. . . .

One of the things I like to do now in talking with groups is to ask members of a group — and the group as a whole — if they feel more secure now in terms of the world situation than they did before the Warsaw pact and the USSR began to crumble. And most people *don't* feel any more secure now. They feel *less* secure than they did then. . . . We need to be prepared to deal with irresponsible acts. And we need also to be prepared if these Eastern European experiments in democracy fail. Those governments could snap right back to where they were. They can do that, and they may do that very quickly. So we certainly need to — I think, and I'm sure a good share of the American public also thinks — be ready to deal with the worst that man can deliver.

"... in this business . . . to safeguard people"

Twenty years before that, in 1971, John E. Davis, the national Director of Civil Defense had this to say to the Armed Services Committee Special Subcommittee on Civil Defense:

. . . We are in this business for one primary purpose. To safeguard people. Programs are secondary.

And responsible public officials must face up to facts and fulfill their responsibilities to protect the people.

In this regard, let me present another pertinent quotation — this one by the President [Richard M. Nixon]:

"I believe that defense decisions must be made on the hard realities of the offensive capabilities of our adversaries, and not on our fervent hopes about their intentions. We cannot survive in the real world if we plan our defense in a dream world." □

CD SCENE

60 MINUTES LOOKS DOWN BARREL OF "AT-READY" RUSSIAN MISSILRY

On January 22nd CBS commentator Ed Bradley of "60 Minutes" reported on his visit to Russia's top missile command. As much as things have changed, Bradley reported, in vitally important ways the threat has remained the same.

Although Russian missiles – there are now 25,000 of them – are no longer targeted upon the United States they can be retargeted in a matter of minutes.

"60 Minutes" showed Bradley visiting a busy Russian missile command center and talking at length with a Russian general and with missile technicians. One spot also shows Bradley surveying mobile missiles.

A prime concern the Russians have – according to a Russian spokesman appearing on the program – is the number of nuclear-armed American submarines in the waters off the Russian coasts.

And one thing the Bradley report definitely did *not* support was the American fantasy that the "end of the Cold War" takes the punch out of the Russian missile threat. It is still there tooth and nail, and will be indefinitely into the future.

The American determination *not* to defend itself with well-known active and passive defenses makes it a sitting duck ready to sacrifice tens of millions of lives because of refusal to consider preparedness.

Re: "An Untold Story: Humanitarian Relief by the LDS Church" which appeared in the Winter 1995 issue of the *Journal*:

Helicopter pilot (foreground) flies Elder M. Russel Ballard of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (a member of the church's Council of Twelve Apostles) to the 1994 Georgia flood. The helicopter is shown here as it arrives on the disaster scene.



BRITISH CD BAILOUT

Bruce Sibley, lifelong British civil defense advocate and writer (author of *Surviving Doomsday*) reports on the dumping of civil defense by the British government.

The British press reports that the British Home Office over the past three years has been selling and otherwise disposing of almost 1,000 "redundant" bunkers meant as operational sites in the event of World War III and its nuclear missiles.

One such site is now called "The Bunker." It is a teen-age dance retreat known as the "coolest rave club in Scotland."

Another site is located in Fife. It is now a cold war museum which was predicted to attract 15,000 visitors a year through its 100-yard tunnel. Actually it counted 65,000.

17th Annual National Hurricane Conference

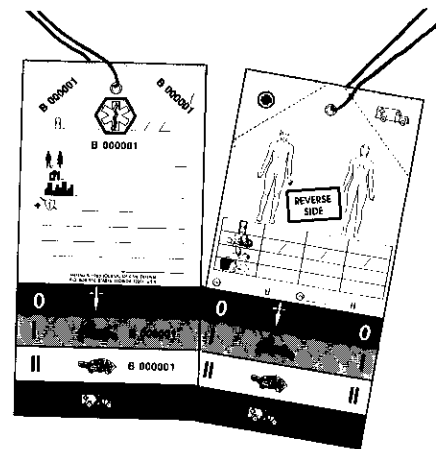
April 11-14, 1995
Trump Taj Mahal
Atlantic City, NJ
Phone 904-561-1163
Fax 904-561-1172

METTAG – NO 1995 PRICE INCREASE

METTAG, the *Journal's* popular field triage tag, passed into its 20th year (1995) with another "no price increase to adjust to inflation."

Why?

"Because of further increases in sales," explains METTAG coordinator Helen Baker. "Our overhead is less per packet the more we sell. In this way we pass the savings on to our METTAG customers. We like that."



METTAG is now used widely in disasters and other emergencies all across the United States and Canada – and Australia. And to a growing extent elsewhere in the world. Its use of symbols instead of language gives it a universal application.

TV reports sometimes show METTAG being used on casualties in disaster situations. This was the case with Desert Storm, with the World Trade Center bombing and with the subway bombing in New York City. And so on.

"worth its weight in diamonds"

Its rugged 4-color design supported by tear-offs (all with an individual serial number for each tag) make it, as one user put it, "worth its weight in diamonds." It lives up to its slogan that it "saves work, saves time, and SAVES LIVES."

For further information and free sample and catalog contact METTAG, P.O. Box 910, Starke, FL 32091. Tel: 904-964-5397. FAX: 904-964-9641.

IN MEMORIAM

Colonel George L. Robinson

Former Florida Director of Civil Defense, retired U.S. Air Force Colonel George L. Robinson, died November 18th, 1994 at his home in Jacksonville, Florida. Colonel Robinson, a highly decorated combat B-17 bomber pilot in World War II (27 missions over Germany) joined the Florida Office of Civil Defense in 1962 and rose to be its director. Colonel Robinson was buried with full military honors. A memorial service was held on November 29th at Swaim Memorial United Methodist Church in Jacksonville.

MISSILE SHOOT-DOWN: PHONY REPORT

Russia's Interfax news agency on January 24th reported Russia had destroyed a missile launched from northern Europe.

Later Interfax admitted the report was wrong. A NASA rocket had been fired from Norway to collect data on the Northern Lights. Russia had been notified of the launch.

The rocket had not been shot down.

NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY EXPIRES IN APRIL

The 1968 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, about to expire, will normally result in a new non-proliferation treaty being signed. This is the plan.

Egypt, however, is demanding that Israel also sign the treaty this time around (it did not sign the 1968 treaty).

Egyptian government spokesman Osama al-Baz puts it this way according to a *Wall Street Journal* dispatch from Jerusalem:

Many Arab countries believe the situation would be both unjust and unstable if the Arabs commit themselves, while Israel remains uncommitted in the area of the most potent weapon of all.

Egypt points with alarm to Israel's alleged full-scale nuclear program which counts at least 50 Jericho nuclear missiles.

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak states that Egypt will refuse to sign the new non-proliferation agreement unless Israel also signs it.

CALIFORNIA'S "RADIO LIBERTY" INTERVIEWS *JOURNAL'S* EDITOR

Radio station KKMC in Gonzales, California interviewed Walter Murphey, editor of the *Journal of Civil Defense*, on its "Radio Liberty" hour on December 1st.

The popular program, known as "Radio Liberty" because of its emphasis on current political and medical issues and on dangers to America and Western civilization, is an interview/call-in feature five days a week conducted by radio host "Dr. Stan" Monteith.

The December 1st interview, conducted by phone patch, focussed on the need for all-around preparedness in the face of mounting threats to world peace. Dr. Monteith (an M.D.) has been airing his popular program for the past year. Interest is stimulated by frequent call-ins from listeners.

Radio Liberty's address: P.O. Box 13, Santa Cruz, CA 95063.

SHELTER NO JOKE IN GROZNY

Three months ago in Grozny, the capital of Chechnya, no one gave "shelter" a thought. Today, with the Russian bombardments, *everyone* does. Expedient shelter is where you find it — in basements, boiler rooms, sewers, etc.

The makeshift shelter air is foul. And cold, unless you pollute the air with a wood fire. Food and water are scarce, so are bathrooms and diapers. Sorties are dangerous, and getting food and water and other supplies is almost impossible. Some scavengers don't make it back.

Says *USA TODAY*:

Many of the frightened refugees have written their names on paper. They stuff it in their coat pockets so they can be identified if they're killed.

What would a Chechen give for a well-stocked, well-ventilated, well-protected, warm shelter with a bed or two? A lot!

FEDERAL SIGNAL'S NEW "CONTROLLER"

The Federal Signal Corporation has introduced the "Federal Controller" model FC, a versatile radio receiver/decoder/timer that can be used in a wide variety of applications. All functions of the FC are programmable from any IBM compatible computer with an RS232 port. It can operate from 120 or 240 VAC, 50/60 Hz and is packaged in a weather resistant enclosure. It is an ideal choice for virtually all siren control applications.

(For more information contact Elizabeth Ashline at 800-548-7229 — or outside the U.S., at 708-534-3400.)

CORRECTION:

In the Winter Issue of the *Journal* the address of the John Birch Society was given as Orlando, Florida. This is a *chapter* office only. The correct address for the John Birch Society is:

John Birch Society
P.O. Box 8040
Appleton, WI 54913

(Phone: 414-749-3780)

Reports of the January 17th earthquake at Kobe, Japan reflected the growing seriousness of the massive disaster as the hours and days passed. Apparent was the fact that serious attention to preparedness pays off. Also apparent was the fact that preparedness in Kobe, as serious an effort as it was, was not serious enough.

More lessons to learn.

Hunting for a human interest story on the quake proved to be not all that difficult. Dr. Tim Murphey is a professor at the University of Illinois at Chicago. He flew into Kobe's off-shore airport from Bangkok, Thailand, shortly after the quake. We FAXed him for an account, and the following is what we received.

KOBE QUAKE!

— Tim Murphey

Bangkok, Thailand, Jan 17 19:00

... I try to check in early for my mid-night flight back to Japan. "Sorry, your flight may be delayed and we can't check you in yet, because of the earthquake in Japan."

I quickly find an airport CNN station and discover that early that morning Kobe suffered a "direct hit" quake and they estimate over a thousand people are dead. Japanese tourists huddle around the set, straining desperately to understand the English. Then they strain to understand my rough Japanese with pleading eyes as I translate during commercials.

Finally the flight is confirmed. They were worried about the International Kansai Airport just recently built on an artificial island in the bay off from Osaka and Kobe. They had already had trouble with it sinking more than anticipated when building it. Apparently they have had time to check out the runways and see if everything was OK.

On the flight, one returning Japanese tells me he had called all day to locate his family and finally found out they were in a school shelter. A friend is coming to the airport to pick him up with a motorcycle. There is no public land transportation yet. Other Kobe residents on the flight are hoping to take a ferry if ferries are working.

In Japan: We see nothing as we approach over water from the south and land. The airport seems amazingly empty, yet the intensity of the arrivals is apparent. Two journalists search for portable phones before they leave for the quake site. Reports now are that there are 1,300 dead. Fires are still raging.

Too little, too late

The Japanese "bullet trains" aren't working yet, but other private rail companies are. I get a seat going north to my hometown, Nagoya. Changing trains in Osaka, there is more running in the normally calmly rushing crowds, more intensity. In the crowded train, a guy sits next to me who was in a hotel above Kobe and said he awoke to the tune of all the windows being broken in his hotel. He seems intensely "alive" and focused, a tragic mix of thankfulness and disbelief. Newspapers are pushing up the numbers of dead, missing and homeless with each edition.

Now, one week later, it's an immense aftershock to see that the number of dead has surpassed 5,000. Three and four days after the quake, teams from Europe and the U.S. were arriving to help search for the missing. Too little, too late. The

government is being criticized for responding to their offers too slowly and being asked what kind of special rescue teams they have of their own. Shock, concern and disbelief are giving way to anger.

Bureaucracy is apparently not an appropriate structure for reacting to emergency. Vague political talk and searching for the right signature may have costs many lives. In a country known for its natural disasters, it's volcanoes, typhoons, tidal waves, and earthquakes, it seems they would have a policy of preparing for the worst with rehearsed and automatic actions. Perhaps being forced to be without a military for 50 years has made some people "hope" that bad things just won't happen, instead of preparing for them realistically.

Bureaucratic scapegoat hunting is not what is needed now, but rather action to train a "special forces team" for natural disaster relief that would need no signatures to save lives. □



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BEHIND THE

Philip C. Clarke, political and foreign affairs analyst, formerly foreign correspondent with the Associated Press, is the author of a syndicated column for America's Future ("Behind the Headlines") appearing in over 200 newspapers, plus its distributedness as an effective war deterrent. Following is a recent column.

TERROR

The narrowly aborted scheme by Islamic extremists to blowup a jetliner over Paris was a chilling reminder that international terrorism remains a deadly threat. Fortunately, security forces are fighting back with ever more sophisticated high-tech defenses.

Philip Clarke reporting BEHIND THE HEADLINES. (January 30, 1995)

The Algerian terrorists who hijacked the Airbus jetliner in Algiers on Christmas Eve had planned to dynamite the huge plane in flight, sending flaming wreckage into the streets of the French capital. Only a daring raid by French commandos who stormed the jetliner during a refueling stop in Marseilles, killing the four gunmen, saved the 171 hostages on board and averted a far greater catastrophe. In doing so, the commandos used percussion grenades to "stun" the hijackers before they could fire back.

Such action by highly-trained security forces using the latest high-tech weaponry is of vital importance in the ongoing war against terrorism. So are the efforts of skilled intelligence services. The decision to storm the hijacked French jetliner was made after authorities learned of the terrorists' intentions from an anonymous tip relayed through the French Consulate in the Algerian city of Oran.

Similarly, U.S. authorities moved swiftly to track down and arrest members of a Middle East-sponsored terrorist group held responsible for the World Trade Center bombing in New York City in 1993. Their capture headed off possibly deadlier attacks to come. But there are ominous signs that, at least in the former Soviet Union, terrorists have their eye on nuclear targets.

Last November, according to a report in the New York Times, the Ignalina nuclear power plant in Lithuania was temporarily shut down after mobsters threatened a terrorist attack against it. The report, by leading nuclear non-proliferation experts William Potter and Leonard Spector, also noted that Russian officials recently tightened domestic security following threats by rebellious Chechens to carry their war for independence to Moscow. Police have been ordered to sweep train and subway stations, and authorities are said to be worried about the vulnerability of Russian nuclear power plants and stocks of nuclear weapons material.

"Washington worries, too," said Potter and Spector. "In November, 1,800 pounds of highly enriched uranium were secretly airlifted from the former Soviet republic of Kazakhstan to the United States. One reason was the fear that the weapons-grade material — enough for more than two dozen atomic bombs — was vulnerable to theft. The uranium had been stored under inadequate safeguards at a metallurgy plant."

U.S. authorities are understandably concerned that some of the nuclear material might be stolen and turn up in the hands of such terrorist-sponsoring regimes as Iran, Iraq or North Korea. The dangers of such diversions, the experts added, are just beginning to be addressed. "A nuclear bomb can be built with as little as 33 pounds of weapons-grade uranium or 11 pounds of plutonium. The Soviet Union produced hundreds of tons of these materials, which are now stored or used at dozens of different sites both in Russia and in other successor states." Some of this potentially lethal material, the experts warned, is being maintained "under worrisome security arrangements."

Unless remedial steps are taken, nuclear terrorism may become a reality.

EXPOPROTECTION '94 — MIPS '95

Such life-or-death concerns were in evidence at a vast international exhibition — Expoprotection '94 — held last November in the Paris industrial suburb of Le Bourget. A record crowd of nearly 37,000 visitors attended the four-day event, which featured the latest safety and security devices, equipment and services as developed by 773 major companies in 33 countries. Placing first in the "innovation competition," sponsored by the European Association of Security Equipment Manufacturers, was a system called "Smokecloak." Developed by a British company, "Smokecloak" is designed to protect property and premises against all kinds of unauthorized entry or intrusion. It deploys an instant cloud of "opaque, non-toxic vapor," reducing visibility to zero in the affected area "during the critical period between an alarm and arrival of police or security personnel."

HEADLINES

ess, news editor with *Newsweek* and commentator for the Mutual Network – who now writes a syndicated column for broadcast over American radio stations across the country – is a staunch advocate of national pre-

Other award winners included "Multiscope," a new generation video recording device which stores digital images of intruders on hard disk, and an automatic alarm system called "Speech Dialer" that places telephone calls to three security services simultaneously. There were even smaller prizes for, among other things, safety helmets with integrated night-vision spectacles, and for leather boots with a "continuous flow of fresh air around the foot."

In all, Expoprotection '94, organized by Batimat Blenheim, Levallois-Perret, France was developed to safeguard individuals and property from a wide variety of hazards, natural and man-made. Some examples:

- Portable safety beacons and pocket-size gas detectors from a company named ADS (Analyse – Détection – Sécurité).
- The "Channel Tunnel" fire safety system, featuring optical beam smoke detectors, among other security innovations.
- The "Molecode Detector," using a microprocessor to detect and identify dangerous toxic molecules.
- "Logbrain," a system of spoke-like buried cables providing pressure-sensitive detection of unauthorized entry over an extensive perimeter.
- "Multiguard" beacons capable of detecting four gases simultaneously and sounding an instant alarm.
- A "Speed Dome" capable of moving to 99 pre-set positions manually or automatically to provide video or photographic images of intruders over a wide area.
- Infra-red towers and barriers providing night surveillance over a broad range of terrain.

All this and more, as the saying goes.

In marked contrast to the elaborate paraphernalia of most other exhibits was an American-made Emergency Survival Kit weighing only six pounds but containing more than 40 life-support items. Included is a three-day supply of drinking water, packaged in metallized sachets to last at least five years, plus military-style "ready-to-eat" food ration bars, and an array of first-aid equipment. The easy-to-carry kit, one of several types and sizes manufactured by Survivor Industries, Inc. of Newbury Park, California (P.O. Box 967, Newbury Park, CA 91319-0967) also contains a space-age thermal blanket weighing little more than a handkerchief. As one interested visitor remarked, "This small box may not look like much, but if a real disaster ever strikes it would be more important than all the other high-tech devices put together!"

If survival is indeed the name of the game, it will get further attention in another international security exhibition scheduled for March 22-25 in Moscow! Named the "First Moscow International Protection, Fire, Safety and Security Show," or "MIPS '95," the show's display space at Moscow's International Exhibition Center is already sold out. More than 50,000 visitors are expected from around the world.

According to sponsors of the event, the protection and fire-safety industry is the largest and fastest growing business in Russia. "Over \$2 billion has been allocated by Russia alone to combat crime," said a MIPS '95 announcement. "It is a market that is in great need of an even wider range of security products, services and expertise."

Jointly planning the Moscow event are ITE Exhibitions & Conferences Ltd. of London, England, and the Blenheim Group of France, Europe's largest exhibition organizer.

More than 150 companies from 23 countries are scheduled to display their high-tech wares at MIPS '95, including Cochrane Steel Products of South Africa, which specializes in such security barriers as razor wire fences and "anti-intrusion wall spikes." All of which demonstrates that when it comes to combating crime and terrorism, "necessity is the mother of invention."

(For more information about Expoprotection or the upcoming Moscow show, contact: Batimat Blenheim, 70 Rue Rivay, 92532 Levallois-Perret, Cedex, France.)

"Behind the Headlines" is produced for press and radio by America's Future Inc., as a service of this non-profit educational organization. For a sample release and more information contact John Wetzel, Business Manager, America's Future, Inc., P.O. Box 1625, Milford, PA 18337.

James M. Ridgway, Ph.D., received his doctorate from the University of Chicago in 1953. His thesis was on wartime protection. Ridgway was chairman of the Department of Education at Carroll College (Waukesha, Wisconsin) from 1949-1955. In 1955 he joined the National Civil Defense Staff College at Battle Creek, Michigan and was director of the college from 1959-1963. In 1963 he was transferred to The Pentagon to head up the National Civil Defense Training and Education Program. In this position he supervised staff and preparedness programs for 35 million people in both general and technical aspects of civil defense. Ridgway retired as a career executive from FEMA in 1980. A prolific writer and educator, Dr. Ridgway has continued his dedicated patriotic efforts unabated into the years of his retirement. TACDA depends heavily on Dr. Ridgway's expertise in the national preparedness field and his availability through the years as a writer, consultant and guest seminar speaker. Here Dr. Ridgway voices his deep concern for the ongoing retreat of the federal government from its civil defense responsibilities.

WHAT NOW FOR CIVIL DEFENSE?

James M. Ridgway, Ph.D.

The 103rd Congress betrayed the American public. An optimistic Congress added to the peace dividend by repealing the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950. The effect of this is to put actions to protect people against the consequences of enemy attack under the

States is dead. So what? How come? What now for civil defense? What if. . . ?

So What?

So what if civil defense is dead? Why should this concern anyone?

One answer is that money given after an attack protects no one and saves few lives. Other answers rest in the complexity of activities needed to protect the public. The framers of the U.S. Constitution started with the assumptions that war was possible and protection of the public was a prime responsibility of the federal government. These assumptions are still valid.

Acting from these assumptions, what should the federal government do and keep doing? There are over 160 nations in the world. Who are friends? Who are foes? In either case, what are their intents: why are they friends or foes? If foes, what weapons do they have and how can they deliver them? On analysis of the threats, what are the best means to protect the public? With these questions answered, action can start to protect some 260 million people in the United States. Are federal agencies, congressional committees, and White House staff members working on these questions?

Editor's Note: Readers should read again Jerry Strobe's "Capital Commentary" on page 5 of the Winter 1995 *Journal* and Dr. Ridgway's article "Civil Defense . . . Keep It!" in the January-March 1992 issue, pages 6-

"all hazards" provisions of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. The assumption is that an enemy attack will be no worse than a hurricane, earthquake, or flood. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will pass out a few million dollars to attack survivors and all will be well. Civil defense as an organized government activity in the United



James M. Ridgway, Ph.D.

What if the questions are not answered and no action is taken to protect the public from enemy threats? The inevitable results will be uncertainty, confusion, and a chaotic, mob response to threats or post-attack events. Under such circumstances needless injuries and deaths will occur.

How Come?

National defense and security in general have lower priorities since the USSR folded. Further, not only is the United States running out of officials who saw duty in World War II, Korea, and Vietnam, but also many incumbents are of the protest generation: anti-war, anti-nuke, anti-draft, anti-military, and anti-defense. Civil defense was a sitting duck in this "anti" climate.

Since protection of the population relates to war and the common defense, initial action rests in the federal government. State and local units of government will not act in this area unless the federal government tells them there is a threat, what they should do about it, and furnishes some support. On occasion a State can sometimes motivate the federal government. For example, Governor Nelson Rockefeller's civil defense fund in New York stimulated President Kennedy's interest in the matter — along with the Berlin Wall and missiles in Cuba.

Also, as compared to experiences in the United Kingdom, Germany, and the USSR, civil defense has no significant track record in the United States. While emergency management in natural and technological disasters is a spinoff from civil defense, it is easy to question CD's past usefulness: no enemy attack, no need. The troubling questions remain: how long will our luck hold? How unprepared should a nation be?

What Next?

Back to basics is a good policy when dealing with a vital matter like the common defense. The box on this page shows what the U.S. Constitution says on the subject. In an era of nuclear weapons and potential space warfare some of the provisions are quaint. The words do lead to interesting speculations. In its balancing act the constitution gives the President the armed forces, but Congress the money to sustain them,

and the right to provide rules of discipline for State militia.

National politicians go to war often — so long as there is no enemy with bullets or missiles. Thus we have wars on crime, poverty, drugs, terrorists, cancer, and AIDS. More to the theme of this article, what constitutes an invasion? What constitutes an insurrection? Is it possible and feasible to assign responsibility to protect citizens from the consequences of

attack to the National Guard (State militia)? If so, what should guard units be doing that they are not now doing? Assignment of the function might be done by presidential reorganization plan and executive order. Meeting such a responsibility would require guard units to rethink planning, staffing, recruiting, equipping, training and funding.

(Continued on page 20)

The Constitution on Defense

Preamble: Third basic purpose of the federal government is, "provide for the common defense."

Article I, Sec. 8, Powers of Congress

1. Lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense.
2. Borrow money on the public credit of the United States.
3. Regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.
4. Establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization.
5. Establish a uniform Bankruptcy Law.
6. Coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures.
7. Define and punish Piracies and High Seas Offenses, and define and punish Offenses against the Law of Nations.
8. Declare war, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Capture on Land and Water.
9. Raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money for that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years.
10. Provide and maintain a Navy.
11. Make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces.
12. Provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrection, and repel Invasions.
13. Provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the Militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States; reserving to the States respectively the Appointment of Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the Discipline prescribed by Congress.
14. Provide for a Federal District and empower Congress to erect therein forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful Buildings.

Sec. 10, Par. 3

No State shall keep Troops or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement with another State or with a foreign Power or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit Delay.

Article II, Sec. 1, 3, The President

The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States.

Sec. 3: The President shall commission all the Officers of the United States.

Sec. 4: The United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a Republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion, and on Application of the Legislature, or of the

In addition to basic intelligence, planning, and operations control, guard units would have to be prepared to furnish stricken areas and their peoples with basic living essentials and community infrastructures. The box at right lists the major specialized functions or services needed in emergency response. No matter who has the responsibility, these items must be readily available for response to be effective.

Placing action with guard units has two apparent advantages. First, action could start from an organized base with significant state-wide capabilities. Second, units would function on their own territory to protect their own families and children. This course of action has more possibilities to protect the public than an effort to re-enact the Civil Defense Act or what FEMA may or may not do under the all hazards umbrella.

What If . . . ?

Since the country is stuck with the *status quo*, i.e., civilian protection as part of FEMA's all hazards approach, at an appropriate hearing some patriotic House member or Senator should ask the Director of FEMA some significant "what if . . ." questions. Some sample questions follow.

1. The Kobe, Japan earthquake is interesting. If we should have 5,000 fatalities and 15,000 injured in Los Angeles or Memphis, how would FEMA meet the situation? How long would it take FEMA to respond?
2. Does FEMA or anyone in the federal government have a mass casualty care plan? What is it and how is it supposed to work?
3. What is FEMA's present capability to assess biological, chemical, and radiological hazard?
4. For spite or just to pull Uncle Sam's whiskers, suppose some nation lobs a 2 or 3 megaton nuclear weapon into one of our coastal cities. Is there any chance of warning against such an event? How does FEMA propose to meet such a situation?
5. When was the last time you talked with the Departments of State and Defense on possible threats to our national security?
6. If CIS generals should stage a coup and become aggressive, how would such an event change your

Essential Emergency Functions

Warning
Emergency Communications
Emergency Public Information
Damage Estimation
Traffic Control:
Area Entrances and Exits
Chemical, Biological,
Radiological Monitoring
Debris Removal
Fire
Police
Rescue
Casualty Care
Emergency Water
Emergency Shelter
Emergency Food
Emergency Transportation
Media Liaison
Engineering and Public Works
Identification and Relocation
Public Health
Utilities Restoration
Emergency Manpower:
Use of Volunteers
Logistics and Supplies

thinking on civilian protection?

7. If two countries, say Israel and an Islamic nation, or India and Pakistan, should get into a nuclear war, what is FEMA's system for measuring effects of long distance radioactive fallout?
8. What plans does FEMA currently have to meet the consequences of an enemy attack?
9. How will FEMA assess the readiness of States to meet attack threats and consequences?

Congress should hope nature and foreign powers are kind to the United States. The 103rd Congress acted in haste. Should "what ifs . . ." come about, the public will have to take the consequences and do the repenting. The American public, for its protection, needs a champion in the House

IN MEMORIAM: Charles L. Badley

Charles L. Badley, president of The American Civil Defense Association from 1984 to 1988, passed away on February 7th in Seattle, Washington after an extended illness.

After his retirement from the construction business in 1981, Badley continued to be active with the Donn Corporation as a Regional Vice President.

In 1986 Badley led a team of TACDA officials to Washington to support the new FEMA Director (Julius Becton) in his effort to revitalize the American civil defense program.



Badley's all-out support for a credible strategic defense has become legend. In a 1986 interview published in the *Journal of Civil Defense* Badley said:

The real civil defense 'pro' is just scared stiff about the predicament we have let ourselves get into with the American people being hostage to an aggressor. We're like a prize fighter who has let his guard down. We have a sort of "star-spangled glass jaw" situation. We're in a daze and propaganda has set us up for a knock-out blow.

Badley pursued a battle to defend America through civil defense and SDI that continues to inspire homeland defense campaigners today. His memory will serve to keep this effort in high gear.

Badley is survived by his wife, Leona Badley. □

ITE – Security Division

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1995/1996 SHOW CALENDAR

RUSSIA

MIPS '95 – The Moscow International
Protection, Security & Fire-Safety
Exhibition.

22-25 March 1995.

VVC International Exhibition Centre,
Moscow.

*****SOLD OUT*** (Exhibits)**

(see also page 17)

KAZAKHSTAN

KIPS '95 – 2nd International
Kazakhstan Protection, Security &
Fire-Safety Exhibition.

19-22 September 1995.

Atakent International Exhibition
Centre, Almaty, Republic of
Kazakhstan.

RUSSIA

MOSSEC '95 – The Moscow
International Security Exhibition.
30 November - 03 December 1995.

Krasnaya Presnya International
Exhibition Centre, Moscow.

RUSSIA

MIPS '96 – The Moscow International
Protection, Security & Fire-Safety
Exhibition.

13-16 March 1996.

Krasnaya Presnya International
Exhibition Centre, Moscow.

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REVIEWS

TOP PRIORITY: REBUILDING NATIONAL DEFENSE, by Philip C. Clarke. Published by America's Future, Inc., P.O. Box 1625, Milford, PA 18337. 19 pages. 1995. Price: \$1 (to cover postage and handling).

— Reviewed by Kevin Kilpatrick.

Veteran journalist Phil Clarke in a compelling treatise on the need for strategic defense punches home his preparedness message with expertise and emphasis based firmly on a life-long career as a worldwide news correspondent, a magazine editor and a coast-to-coast radio news commentator. (See Clarke's "Behind the Headlines," pages 16-17 and his Harry Truman interview on page 10.)

Clarke calls the United States "America the Vulnerable" and underlines the fact that it "has no defense whatsoever against even one ballistic missile . . ."

He underlines the need for SDI and deplores the government's inattention to a preparedness posture that could guarantee peace.

He quotes the *New York Times* as announcing the death of the "Cold War" and no further need or market for fallout shelters. And he quotes Elaine Kolish of the Federal Trade Commission as calling them "really obsolete."

Clarke says further:

It was symbolic of developments on a wider front. . . . Amid the clear and growing dangers posed by would-be aggressors armed with high-tech weapons such ambivalence by Washington on national defense policy reflected, at best, wishful thinking. At worst it denoted a refusal to face reality. As an example, in its annual 1994 report to Congress, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) no longer refers to "attack preparedness" or to civil defense.

Clarke calls the Washington back-down of preparedness incredible and cites the fact that even efforts to protect U.S. military bases have been "undermined."

Top Priority: Rebuilding National Defense would do well in the hands of any thinking American. At only \$1 a copy it could be given a wide distribution. Why not?

NATURE ON THE RAMPAGE by H.J. de Blij, Smithsonian Institution Press, P.O. Box 777, Williston, VT. 05495-9777, 1994. 224 pages including index; price including shipping \$34.21.

— Reviewed by James M. Ridgway, Ph.D.

This book has 5 chapters by 5 authors as follows: "Nature on the Rampage," by H.J. de Blij; "Weather's Fury," Richard Lipkin; "From Ice to Fire," Elizabeth Culotta; "The Unstable Earth," Richard Monaster-sky; and "The Nature of Risk," Dennis Flanagan. All the authors are experienced writers on scientific subjects.

Emergency managers will find great material in this book for their school and civic club talks. The scientific facts and figures are interspersed with vivid descriptions of specific disasters and human interest stories. The illustrations and captions are worth the price of the book. The following types of disasters are discussed: hurricanes, cyclones, tornadoes, lightning, floods, blizzards, tides, droughts, urban and forest fires, earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanoes, and greenhouse effect.

The writers "waffle" on the greenhouse effect. After stating the inequities humanity has performed on the Earth and its atmosphere, Flanagan writes, ". . . Global warming has not been strongly confirmed so far." He adds, with geological perspective, "the present climate may even be a brief warm period before the next major advance of the glaciers."

Volcanoes get fair space and treatment. The United States has 165 potentially active volcanoes. "Over half of them are located in Alaska and the Aleutian Islands. . . . The contiguous 48 states have 70 mountains capable of blowing." Lots of people live near some of them, as in the case of Mt. Rainier and the Tacoma-Seattle area.

The chapter on risk is significant for the "all hazards" approach to public policy. It starts with the premise, "When risk is perceived, correctly or otherwise, confidence is eroded. That

being the case, the proper assessment of risk becomes an important human endeavor. Overestimating risk generates foolish fears; underestimating it, foolish unpreparedness." The example given of overestimating risk is the "flap" over electromagnetic pulse generated by high voltage lines.

Risk management is based upon 3 questions: "What is the risk? What can be done to diminish it? If a risk is realized, what can be done to reduce its effects?" These questions are applied to most of the disasters listed in the second paragraph of this review. The writer holds that prediction and warning are getting better in some cases, but the public needs more science education to interpret and respond to risks and warnings. To put risks into perspective the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is cited. ". . . The risk of dying in a flood is one in 30,000 and the risk of dying in a tornado is one in 60,000. . . . The risk of dying in an automobile accident is one in 100, of dying in a homicide one in 300, of dying in a fire one in 800. . . ."

A warning is issued on risk sharing. "Hugo," "Andrew," and the California Northside Quake had estimated losses of \$35.2 billion. "The problem is whether the cost-sharing system, private and public, can withstand more of them (large losses) without collapsing."

For a grand finale the risk of cosmic collision is discussed. Asteroids are more predictable than comets. "Nearly 200 bodies that cross Earth's orbit have already been detected and tracked." It is possible for astronomers to find others. If threatened, Earth might respond by using a nuclear blast to alter the threatening object's course. The problem, of course, is getting the blast close to the object.

Nature does rampage. Earth's growing population, estimated to be 5 to 6 billion people, puts more people at risk and adds strain on the environment. The Earth is estimated to be 4.6 billion years old. Mankind is about 10,000 years old. In geological time, dramatic and awesome events did occur and may recur.

MITIGATING CATASTROPHIC PROPERTY INSURANCE LOSSES, published by the National Association of Independent Insurers (NAII), 2600 River Road, Des Plaines, IL 60018-3286. 9x11 in. format. 1994. 75 pages. Free to JCD subscribers.

– Reviewed by Loren Kolby.

It is reassuring to see a serious study accenting *preparedness* as a major concern in disaster mitigation. And this book does that.

Understandably, insurers are interested in promoting measures that will reduce or eliminate damages. But the offshoot of such a policy is that it will reduce casualties also.

Accenting preparedness

Nothing simple. It takes years. One interesting quote from the book:

A major lesson learned from the devastation of Hurricane Andrew is that steps must be taken today to prepare for the catastrophic events of tomorrow. Perhaps most critical to the disaster preparedness function is simple awareness of the capabilities of the forces of nature. Once these awesome destructive forces are recognized, actions to meet them come naturally as an instinctive self-preservation response. But disaster preparedness without this awareness is superficial and likely to fail. As George Santayana once explained, "those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it."

Mitigating Catastrophic Property Insurance Losses devotes about half of its pages to appendices. These provide invaluable information for emergency management (civil defense). Under Appendix G, for instance, eight offices specializing in building codes are listed. One of these is the National Conference of States of Building Codes & Standards, 505 Huntmar Park Drive (#210), Herndon, VA 22070 (Tel: 703-437-0100).

Appendix H gives precise information on building codes in the 50 states plus Washington D.C., Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. 28 have residential building codes and 23 have none. 35 have commercial building codes, and 18 have none.

Rating: tops.

EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION – A Local Government Guide (Second Edition), published by the International City/County Management Association for the ICMA Training Institute, P.O. Box 2011, Annapolis Junction, MD 20701-2011 (Phone 1-800-745-8780). Edited by Kenneth M. Wheeler. 1994. Large format. 258 pages. Price: \$36 plus \$3.50 handling charge.

– Reviewed by Bob Baffin.

Communications can be an asset that serves local government and, in disaster situations give the people meaningful information and help. Breakdowns in communication, however, make for difficulties, even tragedies.

Attention to communications, according to *Effective Communication*, can be a matter of life and death. "Speaking, writing, reading, listening, gesturing, transmitting data, and other forms of communication so pervade government that they are often taken for granted. And yet communication often makes the difference between government success and failure, sometimes between life and death."

This involves above all attention to before-disaster preparedness. The book states: "Organizations that are well prepared and have involved top management and elected officials in disaster planning are the ones that cope well in a disaster. . . ."

"Planning also pays off in coordinating public information. The public information function needs to be centralized – ideally, in a place removed from the Emergency Operations Center, but with complete access to it. This round-the-clock operation needs to provide accurate and consistent information for the public. Since the media will focus on the worst situations, the public information officer will be challenged to provide perspective on the magnitude of a disaster. . . ."

"Because people and resources frequently change, planning for disasters needs to be an ongoing activity. New technological developments may improve a community's emergency response or save precious time....Many local governments periodically 'walk through' a simulated disaster to check the effectiveness of their

disaster plan and to update information in it."

The secret to success: Preparedness.

CREATURE FROM JEKYLL ISLAND, A Second Look at the Federal Reserve by G. Edward Griffin. American Opinion Publishing, Inc., P.O. Box 8040, Appleton, WI 54913-8040. (Phone orders: 800-237-7568.) Paperback. 608 pages. 1994. Price: \$19.50 plus \$3 S&H.

– Reviewed by Tom Strider.

The *Creature* is the Federal Reserve System which was designed by seven people who secretly met in 1910, who represented 25% of the finances of the world, and who got together as a cartel. A little over 24 years later, one broke the code, writing in the 9 February 1935 *Saturday Evening Post*: "If it were to be exposed publicly that our particular group had got together and written a banking bill, that bill would have no chance whatever of passage by Congress." The bill was passed, with a Machiavellian intrigue well described by the author in 1913, and we have been living with it ever since.

The group's theoretician was Paul Warburg who, among other things, represented the Rothschilds and Warburgs of Europe and is depicted by *Little Orphan Annie's* Daddy Warbucks. Unfortunately, the book is not fiction; and it describes how this cartel has made billions of dollars with its ability to *shift the inevitable losses of the banks to the taxpayers*.

You, the reader, as a result of *Creature*, have consistently paid their designed hidden tax: inflation.

As indicated on the back cover, the book describes the most blatant scam in history: the cause of wars, boom-bust cycles, inflation, depression, prosperity. Although it's a very fast-moving history of the United States, with emphasis on the manipulation of finances and U.S. presidents, it may well be the most illuminating book on world affairs that you will ever read. I do not merely recommend your reading it. I urge you to do so. This cartel has sinister designs on your lives and the lives of your descendants. It is important that you understand the who, what, and why.

REVIEWS (Cont.)

ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE-OF-THE-ART EARTHQUAKE LOSS ESTIMATION METHODOLOGIES, "Issued by FEMA in furtherance of the Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction." 1994. 300 pages. Obtain from Federal Emergency Management Agency, P.O. Box 1012, Jessup, MD 20794-2012. Large format.

— Reviewed by Len Snyder.

The preface of this thorough study of earthquake damages begins in this way:

The Loma Prieta and Northridge earthquakes serve as graphic illustrations of the devastating effects of an urban seismic disaster. The collapsed freeways and apartment buildings, scores of injured persons, and lingering commuter disruptions and homelessness underscore the need for long-term mitigation and effective response planning by emergency personnel.

True. And there was a lot more to the painful aftermath: the dead, the disruption of industry and business, the interruption of business pursuits and education.

The purpose of the book is to arm emergency planners (especially in earthquakes) with a knowledge background and planning expertise that will contribute to control of the situation and recovery patterns. The book's Foreword has this to say:

This report was prepared primarily to serve as background and a starting point for the development of a standardized earthquake loss estimation methodology by the National Institute of Building Sciences (NIBS). The objectives were to identify and evaluate applicable literature (including concepts, data, theory, and computational schemes as well as previous loss estimates) for consideration and possible utilization in the development effort.

From the local and regional user's perspective, this publication will serve as an important resource document and reference manual in the later application of loss estimation studies to assess the earthquake hazard prior to the event. It is good reading material for all emergency preparedness planners with interest in earthquake loss reduction efforts and activities at all levels. It also will be valuable to researchers who aspire to achieve future improvements in loss estimation technology. . . .

The "earthquake" manual lists 131 specialists in the earthquake analysis and response field who have contributed to the study.

The study is critical of past efforts. It pulls no punches in describing methodologies that have been a good bit less than perfect.

It says:

While the lack of communication between users and developers has hindered the progress of earthquake loss estimation over the past 20 years, encouraging signs exist. Users have been actively involved in many of the recent studies, particularly in the area of lifelines. Continued collaboration of this type should lead to more useful products in the future.

A generous use of charts and tables gives readers a graphic idea of what the book covers in print. It evaluates other studies in the earthquake field. It provides numerous charts and tables to drive home its points. Even more important it gives listings of other earthquake studies and indicates where to obtain them. And it categorizes them neatly by subject matter.

Obviously, this volume is a serious earthquake damage study for serious students of the problems involved. Another obvious point is that it should be studied by all those who need to be informed on what can be done to minimize earthquake damages. Again, **PREPAREDNESS** is the key factor in dealing successfully with earthquakes. But preparedness is at odds with economic construction, and more often than not the cheap way out is the choice of a builder. Here is where the competence of the reader comes in. It isn't all that difficult to be convinced of the value of the preparedness picture. But when the chips are down the hard part is convincing the property owner and the contractor that the extra investment it takes for real safety is worth the trouble. Hunting for bargains in anti-seismic construction can be fatal.

The book needs to be studied thoroughly by all emergency management personnel.

Then studied again.

INFORMATION PACKET ON PROPERTY LOSS REDUCTION, published and distributed by the INSURANCE INSTITUTE FOR PROPERTY LOSS REDUCTION (Information Services), 73 Tremont St., Suite 510, Boston, MA 02108-3910 (Tel: 617-722-0200).

— Reviewed by Len Snyder.

Insurance companies want very much to make their rates attractive to businesses and home owners. They must also, however, strive to make insurance rates high enough to cover disaster damages and overhead expenses.

This is an ongoing effort. Hurricane Andrew, with its record destruction, was rough on insurance companies. Some of them even failed and folded. It was rough on property owners too. Poor building codes, building codes that were not enforced, and simply the effort to minimize construction costs through using inferior materials and cutting corners contributed to abnormal damages and destruction.

And to casualties — and deaths.

For a number of reasons the ability to reduce disaster damages should be of keen interest to the home owner. His own life, the lives of his family members, and the protection of his home investment are factors.

The packet contains papers that outline measures to take. And it offers booklets on insurance subjects at reasonable prices. (Its newsletter is free.)

One of the ten inserts to the packet is its "Mission Statement." It begins:

The mission of the Insurance Institute for Property Loss Reduction is to reduce deaths, injuries and loss of property resulting from natural hazards of all types in the United States. (Hurricanes, earthquakes, tornadoes, floods, windstorm, hail and freezing.)

While it is clear our focus will be on natural disaster losses, we will not preclude the possibility of expanding our efforts to reducing losses resulting from catastrophes originating from non-natural causes.

The packet also makes it clear that the Insurance Institute for Property Loss Reduction plans to continue its efforts to analyze disaster losses and to publish materials designed to help hold down damages and casualties.

TOO GOOD TO FILE

TELLER 1979 CIVIL DEFENSE CRITIQUE IN *PLAYBOY* VALID TODAY

[The U.S. Government's current cop-out on civil defense is nothing new. In August 1979 *Playboy Magazine's* Gila Berkowitz interviewed Dr. Edward Teller, and the following are excerpts. *Playboy* devoted 18 pages – 6 of them shared space with advertisers – to the interview.]

Teller: . . . Let me say – on this I must absolutely insist – that the one purpose that I have is to avoid the horrible events of a nuclear exchange with Russia. But if there should be one, the Russians have taken precautions, so that, in all probability, the damage to human life in Russia would be considerably less than it was in the Second World War. They probably would lose less than five percent of their population. Since we have done virtually nothing about our civil defense, we would lose more than 50 percent of our population. . . .

Playboy: Do you see any point in the SALT talks?

Teller: It may make sense to negotiate with the Russians from a position of strength. But today we are negotiating from a position of weakness – and that makes less sense. . . .

Playboy: What do you think we should do to ensure our defense?

. . . we would lose more than 50 percent of our population . . .

Teller: We cannot ensure. The world never has been safe, and it is not safe now. The United States used to be much more secure than it is now because of our ocean barriers. With the world having become much smaller, with interactions with other nations so much greater, the United States today is no safer than Poland was in 1939. Poland lasted only a few weeks when Hitler's attack came. For Americans, this is a new situation to which they have not yet really adjusted.

The first step is to notice that there is trouble. Once we stop fooling ourselves, once we stop asking the wrong questions, once we stop giving the wrong answers because these answers are expected of us, then

there may be some hope. . . .

The first thing we must do, first of all, is establish civil defense, to make sure that in case of any disaster, earthquake, hurricane or war, we can save people. This is neglected in this country. . . .

[The above interview was conducted before SDI came on the scene. Dr. Teller's research contributed to SDI, and he is one of its strongest backers.]

MISSILE DEFENSE AD CAMPAIGN UPCOMING WITHIN FEW MONTHS

Missile defense supporters are starting a campaign to convince voters and Congress that the country needs protection from long-range missiles.

The Coalition to Defend America plans print, radio and television ads that say that more countries are developing ballistic missiles and the United States has no defense against them.

. . . we cannot defend ourselves . . .

The ads won't start running until this summer or fall, but the coalition unveiled its program . . . before the Senate Armed Services Committee when it held its first hearing on the Ballistic Missile Defense Program. . . .

"Most Americans would be shocked to learn that we cannot defend ourselves against even a single ballistic missile fired in our direction," said Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., who chairs the Armed Services Committee. . . .

Other committee members said that they are worried about spending more on missile defense from tight budgets.

Sen John McCain, R-Ariz., said the Pentagon has spent \$35 billion on missile defense programs in the last decade "with not much to show. We seem to be just spending money on all kinds of programs, none of which seem to come to any fruition." . . .

– *Huntsville Times* (Huntsville, AL) –
From Washington Correspondent
Brett Davis.

SHANGHAI CIVIL DEFENSE

DEVELOPMENT: DRAMATIC!

Shanghai Civil Defense (SCD), formerly Shanghai People's Air Defense, was instituted in the 1950s. Through over forty years effort . . . its features have changed dramatically, with its sphere of integration of peace-time and war-time performances constantly expanding. Currently, SCD has undertaken such tasks as conducting air defense in case of war, organizing

. . . air defense in case of war . . .

earthquake relief in peacetime and effecting emergency rescue in the event of nuclear-chemical accidents. Thanks to the enhancement of its combat readiness, social benefits and favorable economic results, it has made notable contributions to national defense construction, urban construction and economic construction. . . .

– Booklet distributed by:
Shanghai Civil Defense Office
593 Fu Xing Zhong Road
200020 Shanghai
P. R. China

EARTHQUAKE PREPAREDNESS MEASURES FOR THE HOME

Minimizing death and injury and damage in an earthquake is a matter of high interest to insurance companies who must reimburse for losses.

It is also a matter of interest to those homeowners in areas subject to earthquakes.

The Insurance Institute for Property Loss Reduction now has a brochure available to interested parties. It covers "many minor and uncomplicated steps a homeowner can take to sharply reduce injuries, property loss and even death in the event of an earthquake," says the institute's president Eugene Lecomte.

Copies of the brochure and other information are available from:

Insurance Institute for Property
Loss Reduction
73 Tremont Street (Suite 510)
Boston, MA 02108-3910
(Tel: 617-722-0200).

"The idea of perpetual peace is attractive but there is nothing to indicate that we have made one step toward it."

—from the *Swiss Civil Defense Handbook* [1969]

THE SENSIBLE SWISS

by Kevin Kilpatrick

"The best thing about a good shelter is that nobody may ever need it."

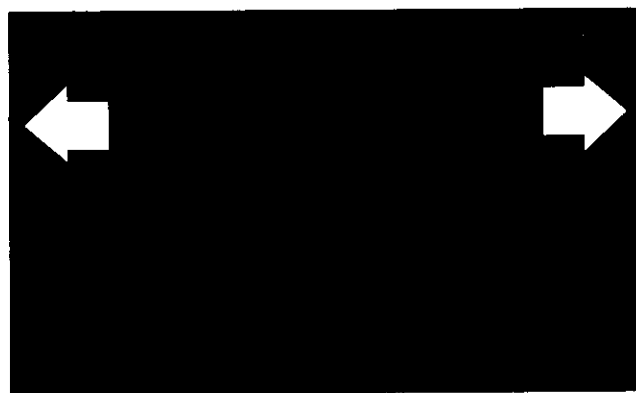
So says the banner of an electrical contractor's ad in *Zivilschutz*, the Swiss Civil Defense magazine. And this expresses the philosophy of Swiss Civil Defense: be so tough, so well protected, that no aggressor is willing to pay the price of attacking.

For this Alpine mini-country, half the size of South Carolina and with three times that state's population, the philosophy has worked. For over 150 years — in the very midst of the turmoil of warring nations on all sides — it has worked. Even Hitler, for once heeding the German General Staff warnings, scrapped his plans to invade Switzerland during World War II. He could not afford the cost or the risk.

The same determination guided Switzerland into the nuclear age. With a mandate from its citizens 13 years ago home defense geared itself to the nuclear threat. Swiss cities are not large. A 1967 Swiss civil defense handbook shows what can happen to a Swiss town if a 20-kiloton nuclear weapon were detonated over it:

ATTACK SITUATION	DEATHS	INJURED	UNINJURED
Where complete surprise has been achieved -	35%	30%	35%
Where the population has been alerted -	23%	17%	60%
Where the population is in shelter -	8%	2%	90%

Statistics like these are convincing to the sensible Swiss, today 6,520,000 strong. Their ongoing shelter construction program has so far produced 2,500,000 shelter spaces which protect against blast, heat, radiation and building collapse — also against biological and chemical warfare. In "make-do" shelter (still excellent shelter) 1,800,000 people can be protected. In this way over $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Swiss population now has access to shelter. Over 600 emergency operating centers and 250 stand-by facilities are ready to house civil defense staffs. Protected emergency medical facilities — 700 of them — can handle 50,000 patients.



Every male citizen between 20 and 60 who does not discharge his normal military service must serve in civil defense and undergo annual training. Those who obtain their usual military reserve discharges at age 50 must continue service in civil defense until they reach 60.

The Swiss Office of Civil Defense in Berne, however, is not really satisfied with preparedness as it now stands. D. Wedlake, Chief of the Information Section, cites "gaps" in the Swiss program that must be worked on. He states, for instance, that training can be much improved, and that warning and shelter occupancy need to be better synchronized. Cantons, communities and individuals are prone to evaluate differently their civil defense obligations — the usual drawback of a democratic government.

But there is also a good deal of pride.

"On the whole," says Wedlake, "and taking into consideration the minuses and pluses of the actual and planned Swiss CD inventory it can be stated that the country's civil defense is sound and solid, open to improvement and ready for accomplishment by the late eighties. A gratifying balance, but — plenty of work ahead." □

"Unless we take vigorous action now, I foresee staggering problems in protecting our people from the effects of nuclear proliferation and from the increasing impact of natural disasters on our crowded environment.

"Since the dawn of the atomic age in 1945, the nuclear genie has been slowly emerging from the bottle. Proliferation signals that he has almost completely emerged. . .

"The real problem is in the laps of our elected officials. They bear the ultimate responsibility for the protection of the electorate and get the ultimate blame when things go wrong.

—John E. Davis, US Director of Civil Defense

Swedish

Civil Defense:

"TOUGH"

— A Survive Analysis

Sweden, except for its southern tip, has been called "one big block of granite." Much of Sweden's civil preparedness consists in tunneling into its granite hills and mountains. It has been this way for many years, even before World War II, and Swedish shelters stand as examples of positive thinking in the nuclear age.

Sweden, like Switzerland, measures protection for its people from all effects of nuclear weapons as well as from biological and chemical agents and from collapsing structures over and around shelters.

Stig Sandberg, legal counsel for a Swedish maritime firm, once explained the Swedish viewpoint to a visiting Survive writer in this way:

"Armed neutrality has paid off for us in the past. It has brought us peace. Our first reason for a strong civil defense program is to discourage attack and to give us continued peace. With this strength no likely enemy can force its will upon us. With this armed neutrality my children will be able to live out their lives normally as I have mine, knowing that their country has made the prospect of war against it as unattractive as possible for an aggressor."

Sweden's last involvement in war was in 1814 when Norway was annexed (the union was peacefully dissolved in 1905).

For an outsider, to see apartment houses with underground dual-use shelter is remarkable. To find schools, garages, hangars, factories, power facilities, emergency operating centers and the like under granite shields of 50 feet and more is breath-taking. To see a naval ship steaming out of the side of a plunging mountainside is like a far-out adventure in science fiction.

To the Swedes it's all quite normal. It's a way of life.

For Sweden's 8,000,000 inhabitants there are today 5,000,000 shelter spaces. With the Swedish policy of shelter both at home and at work the goal stands at between 11,000,000 and 12,000,000 shelter spaces — to be realized by the turn of the century.



Sweden puts out English-language translations of many of its civil defense documents. For instance, a 1974 translation of "Technical Regulations for Standard Air Raid Shelters" has recently been published. In this way it shares its expertise with other nations willing to accept it.

Planning and training are continuously upgraded efforts. A paper drawn up by the Swedish Civil Defense Administration for Survive in November 1974 states:

In its defense resolution in 1972 the Swedish Parliament gave new directives for the development of Civil Defense. The Parliament stated that it was necessary to revise the existing wartime relief organization and the existing training program for personnel in the organization because of a new strategic philosophy and new knowledge collected during the last decade. In 1974 the Parliament also gave new directives for the peacetime organization of training and stockkeeping.

The new wartime relief organization shall be introduced successively during the period 1977 to 1981.

Such a program can — and does — inspire confidence. Colonel Sven-Eggert Bergelin of the Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare says:

"Our civil defense is aimed at making Sweden so tough to attack that no rational enemy will ever try. . . For the survival of our population a good civil defense is needed. And I can say that our Swedish civil defense is good." □

CIVIL DEFENSE EMERGENCY SERVICES LISTINGS

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

SHELTERS

Marcel M. Barbier, Inc.
Concrete Shelters & Shell Houses
P.O. Box 2905
Reston, Va 22090
Phone or FAX: 703-860-1275

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

FORM WORKS
P.O. Box 1509
Durango, CO 81302
303-247-2100 1-800-247-0090

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

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

Nuclear Defense Shelters & Equip.
13126 Texas Hwy.
Many, LA 71449-9716
318-256-2021 FAX: 318-256-0879

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

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

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

World Shelter Corporation
Portable Dome Shelters
1545 Wilshire Blvd. Suite 408
Los Angeles, CA 90017
1-800-678-4344 FAX: 213-483-7628

EMERGENCY FOODS

Alpine Aire-Gourmet Reserves
P.O. Box 926
Nevada City, CA 95959
1-800-FAB-MEAL (322-6325)
FAX: 1-916-272-2624

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

Food Storage Sales
Perma Pak Products
3999 S. Main #S-2
Salt Lake City, UT 84107
1-800-594-8974 FAX: 801-268-4376

Marten's Health & Survival
Products, Inc.
P.O. Box 188140
Carlsbad, CA 92009
1-800-824-7381

NITRO-PAK Preparedness Center
151 N. Main St.
Heber City, UT 84032
801-654-0099 FAX: 801-654-3860

Oregon Freeze Dry
P.O. Box 1048
Albany, OR 97321
503-926-6001
1-800-547-4060 (x-411)

Out N Back
Outdoor Food & Equipment
P.O. Box 1279
Provo, UT 84603
1-800-533-7415 FAX: 801-224-0982

Ready Reserve Foods
1442 S. Gage St.
San Bernardino, CA 92408
1-800-453-2202 FAX: 909-796-2196

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

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

Simpler Life Emergency Provisions
P.O. Box 5214
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745
1-800-266-PREP FAX: 818-961-5648

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

Survivor Industries, Inc.
(See SHELTERS)

The Survival Center
(See SHELTERS)

CONSULTANTS

Marcel M. Barbier, Inc.
(See SHELTERS)

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

David Lobdell
P.O. Box 3132
West Palm Beach, FL 33402
407-832-6909

Nuclear Defense Shelters & Equip.
(See SHELTERS)

Subtech
(See SHELTERS)

Survivor Industries, Inc.
(See SHELTERS)

The Survival Center
(See SHELTERS)

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

RADIATION DETECTORS

NITRO-PAK Preparedness Center
(See EMERGENCY FOODS)

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

Nuclear Defense Shelters & Equip.
(See SHELTERS)

The Survival Center
(See SHELTERS)

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

WATER PURIFICATION & STORAGE

Emergency Essentials, Inc.
(See EMERGENCY FOODS)

Food Storage Sales
(See EMERGENCY FOODS)

NITRO-PAK Preparedness Center
(See EMERGENCY FOODS)

Raichle-Molitor, USA, Inc.
Geneva Road
Brewster, NY 10509
914-279-5121 1-800-431-2204
FAX: 914-279-4877

Sierra Corporation
P.O. Box 806
Ft. Smith, AR 72902
(918) 436-2435

Simpler Life Emergency Provisions
(See EMERGENCY FOODS)

Survival Supply Co.
(See EMERGENCY FOODS)

Survivor Industries, Inc.
(See SHELTERS)

The Survival Center
(See SHELTERS)

BLOWERS/FILTERS/ETC.

Marcel M. Barbier, Inc.
(See SHELTERS)

Breathing Air Systems
(Also Compressors)

8855 E. Broad St.
Reynoldsburg, OH 43068
614-864-1235 1-800-937-2479

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

LUWA Ltd.
(See SHELTERS)

Nuclear Defense Shelters & Equip.
(See SHELTERS)

Out N Back Food & Equipment
(See EMERGENCY FOODS)

The Survival Center
(See SHELTERS)

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

BLAST DOORS & VALVES

Marcel M. Barbier, Inc.
(See SHELTERS)

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

LUWA Ltd.
(See SHELTERS)

Nuclear Defense Shelter & Equip.
(See SHELTERS)

EMERGENCY WARNING SYSTEMS

American Signal Corporation
10245 North Enterprise Drive
Mequon, WI 53092-4636
414-238-8000 FAX: 414-238-8008

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

Federal Signal Corp.
2645 Federal Signal Dr.
University Park, IL 60466
1-800-548-7229 FAX: 708-534-4855

TFT Inc.
3090 Oakmead Village Dr.
Santa Clara, CA 95051-0862
408-727-7272 FAX: 408-727-5942

Whelen Engineering Co.
Route 145, Winthrop Rd.
Chester, CT 06412
203-526-9504 FAX: 203-526-4784

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

Nuclear Defense Shelters & Equip.
(See SHELTERS)

SANITATION

NITRO-PAK Preparedness Center
(See EMERGENCY FOODS)

Out N Back Food & Equipment
(See EMERGENCY FOODS)

Simpler Life Emergency Provisions
(See EMERGENCY FOODS)

The Survival Center
(See SHELTERS)



The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA)
P.O. Box 1057 • Starke, Florida 32091
Phone: 904/964-5397 FAX: 904/964-9641

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OBJECTIVES:

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



THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION

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

This letter has been sent to each United States Senator and Congressman in Assembly of TACDA Resolution 94-1 (which appeared in the Winter 1995 issue of the JOURNAL of CIVIL DEFENSE) was endorsed without objection.

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Dear (Member of Congress):

The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) with its national security mission of peace through preparedness over the last 30-odd years is inspired by the determination of members of the 104th Congress to face realistically the vital requirement of the United States to focus on ways to endure and prosper in peace and security into the 21st Century.

One promising indication of change for the better is the "Contract with America" signed by over 300 Republican congressional candidates. This called for across-the-board emphasis on ten goals aimed at providing America with a meaningful, vigorous and integrated national program focussed on revived prosperity and security.

Of special interest to TACDA is the goal number 6 which calls for "a strong national defense." The attached TACDA Resolution 94-1 gives some specifics of what we feel is vital in producing a meaningful preparedness program. We hope you will examine it. Another promising indicator of change for the better is the expressed intention of Democratic congressmen to be active in improving America's lot.

There are other signs that an American "new day" is dawning. TACDA will work diligently toward preparedness and peace and prosperity.

Your support of this new initiative will help make it work in the best interests of the United States.

Expressions of your viewpoint would be most welcome.

Yours for Peace Through Preparedness,

*Since 1962, an incorporated not-for-profit organization
advocating "Peace Through Preparedness"*

UPCOMING

- Mar 22-25 **First Moscow International Protection, Fire and Security Show ("MIP '95")**
— See page 17 for details.
- Mar 24-26 **Preparedness Expo '95**, Dallas Convention Center, Dallas, TX. Sponsored by *Preparedness Journal*. Contact: Leo Atencio, Marketing Dir., P.O. Box 12818, Ogden, UT 84412 (801/393-8404 or 801/265-8828).
- Mar 27-29 **6th Annual Corporate Contingency Planning Seminar & Exhibition**, Sheraton Harbor Island, San Diego, CA. Features 20 sessions and 70 booths. Contact: *Disaster Recovery Journal*, P.O. Box 510110, St. Louis, MO 63151 (314/894-0276) (FAX: 314/894-7474).
- 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 11-14 **17th Annual National Hurricane Conference**, Trump Taj Mahal Hotel, Atlantic City, NJ. Topics: 1994 hurricane season, inland flooding, forecasting, evacuation, insurance rates, more. Contact: National Hurricane Conference, 846 E. Park Ave., Tallahassee, FL 32301 (904/561-1163) (FAX: 904/561-1172).
- Apr 18-20 **'95 International Conference on Disaster & Emergency Medicine**, Shanghai, China. 1st Conference on disaster & emergency medicine in the People's Republic of China. American contact: San Francisco Ambulance Service, Inc., 2829 California St., San Francisco, CA 94115 (415/922-9400) (FAX: 415/931-0196).
- 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).
- Apr 29-30 **Operation Challenger**, Tippecanoe River State Park, Indiana. Life and Freedom Through Knowledge & Technology. Topics: Analyzing risk, armed self protection, herbal & holistic medicine and much more. Fee: \$10 members, \$20 with family. Contact: Live Free, Intl., P.O. Box 1743, Harvey, IL 60426.
- May 9-12 **The International Emergency Management & Engineering Society (TIEMEC)**, Nice, FRANCE. The conference will bring together many different disciplines to discuss the use of information mgmt tools to mitigate & recover from disasters. Contact: TIEMEC, 9241 LBJ Freeway, Suite 100, Dallas, TX 75243 (214/994-9522) (FAX: 214/270-3014).
- May 22-24 **National Fire Protection Association 99th Annual Meeting & Fire Safety Exhibit**, Colorado Convention Center, Denver, CO. NFPA to vote on 56 codes and standards at the '95 meeting. Contact: NFPA, 6900 Grove Rd., Thorofare, NJ 08086 (609/848-1000) (FAX: 609/848-3522).
- May 22-26 **Association of State Floodplain Managers Annual Conference**, Portland, ME. Early reg. fee: \$230 ASFP members, \$270 nonmembers, \$150 New England Officials, \$110 students. Contact: ASFP, Alan Wald, Shorelands Program, P.O. Box 2051, Madison, WI 53701-2051 (608/249-0649).
- May 23-26 **Prago Alarm '95** — Exhibit of security devices, systems and services. In Prague, Czechoslovakia. See advertisement page 15 for details.
- 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).
- May 30-Jun 2 **5th Annual World Conference on Disaster Mgmt.**, Hamilton, Ontario, CANADA. Presented by The Canadian Centre for Emergency Preparedness & The Disaster Recovery Info Exchange. Contact: (905/546-3911).
- 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).
- Jun 9-11

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TRIAGE EMERGENCY CARE HANDBOOK, by Max Klinghoffer, M.D. 197pp, 121 illustrations, quick reference guide to lifesaving techniques. Only \$7.99 while supplies last. Discount for bulk. Order from JCD, P.O. Box 910, Starke, FL 32091. Payment with order.

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Bonners Ferry, Idaho 83805 (208) 267-7349

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

Marcel M. Barbier, Inc.

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STRATEGIC DEFENSE - FRONT OR BACK BURNER?

Peace is such a passion with populations in the West — especially in the United States — and the idea of promoting known effective means of defense against modern weapons of war becomes a matter of studied indifference — even rejection.

Much is being said of the nuclear bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki as the 50th anniversary of those events approaches.

That these bombings were new developments in the horrors of war and in seconds took the lives of many thousands of women and children is not to be denied. There was nothing new in the attack on civilian targets, however. The practice had been well-established from the very outset of World War II in 1939. What was new was the tremendous destructive yield of the two nuclear weapons. That they actually saved lives by forcing an early surrender and ending the carnage is also a valid point. That they did.

Nuclear weapons, of course, have been vastly "improved" over the years since the Nagasaki and Hiroshima bombings. Other countries raced to get into the act. The numbers of weapons also increased from the original three (one was used to test the new explosive) to many thousands.

And delivery — it improved dramatically with the missile technique. Instead of the prospect of tens of thousands of victims there was now the prospect of many millions — over 150 million in the United States alone according to an Oak Ridge National Laboratory study.

Along with these developments was one more — a credible means of defense. It took the name of "civil defense" — a life saving technique not available in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Alert countries quickly developed it, guaranteeing the survival of the great majority of the population subject to attack — 90%, even more. Defense became credible. There it was put on the "front burner."

Other countries, including the United States, neglected it and thereby programmed massive death and destruction. Civil defense was put on the "back burner." Now the heirs of a neglected civil defense program in Washington have scrapped the very term.

In the United States the fantastic opportunity of developing the new Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), which boasts the capability of intercepting and destroying missiles in space, is also being rejected.*

Call the refusal to defend ourselves a "death wish."

This issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense* zeroes in on the defeatist situation and what must be done about it — without delay — if the strident cries of "Death to America" in the streets of our self-appointed enemies are to be challenged realistically.

It's that serious. Civil Defense and SDI — "strategic defense" — must be promptly moved from the back burner to the front burner where a credible defense solution can be engineered.

See the lead article by Max Klinghoffer. And the article by James Ridgway on page 18. And "Washington Perspective" by Kevin Briggs. And what Edward Teller has to say on page 25. And Philip Clarke in the centerfold and in his Harry Truman article. Even more. This issue of the *Journal* is an alert to an ominous threat to the survival of America and its people.

And what can be done about it.

*With SDI the expected survival rate climbs to over 99.99%.

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