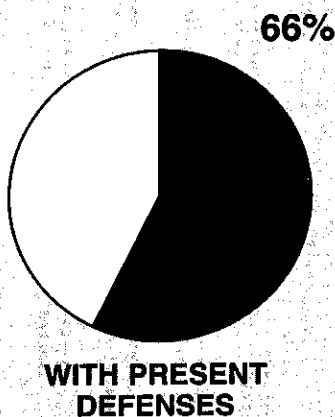


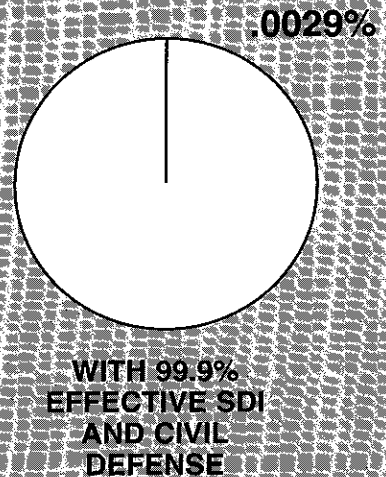
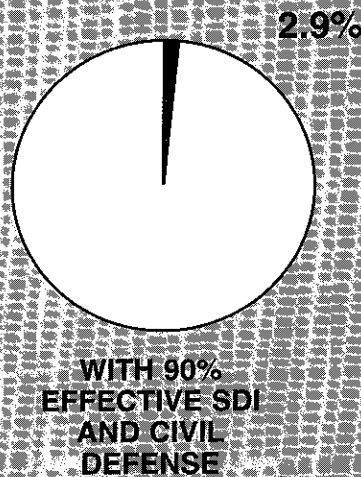
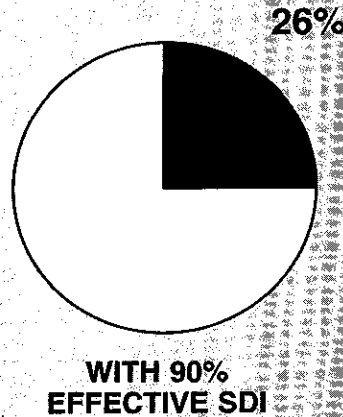
# Journal of Civil Defense

## ESTIMATED U.S. FATALITIES IN A NUCLEAR ATTACK\*

— 2,000 MEGATON ATTACK —



— 8,000 MEGATON ATTACK —



[See: Editorial – Back Cover]

\*Estimated nuclear attack fatalities in countries which now have national civil defense programs (Switzerland, Sweden, Russia, China, etc.): 5%.

**NEW  
THREAT:  
GAS!!!**

**See: Page 8 – “The Bloodless Killing”**  
**Page 16 – “Revived Terrorist Weapon: Gas!”**  
**Page 29 – “U.S. Gas Attacks?”**

**The American Civil Defense Association**



TRADEMARK - THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION

# The American Civil Defense Association

# Journal of Civil Defense

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

VOLUME XXVIII - NUMBER 3

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  
ISBN 0740-5537

SUMMER 1995

Editor .....WALTER MURPHEY  
Managing Editor .....DIANNE LA CROIX  
Reviews Editor .....KATHY EILAND  
Contributing Editors .....MAX KLINGHOFFER,  
.....VAN E. HALLMAN, WILLIAM A. McCAMPBELL,  
.....JAMES M. RIDGWAY, HENRY C. HUNTLEY,  
.....PHILIP C. CLARKE

Layout .....WALTER MURPHEY  
Audit .....BETTY NICE  
Public Relations .....DIANNE LA CROIX  
Circulation .....KATHY EILAND  
Advertising .....DIANNE LA CROIX  
Graphic Production .....CREATIVE GRAPHICS  
Printing .....STORTER CHILDS PRINTING COMPANY

Sponsored by  
The American Civil Defense Association

## POLICY BOARD

Betty Nice, Chairman  
Max Klinghoffer, M.D.  
J. Howard Proctor  
James M. Ridgway, Ph.D.

## ADVISORY BOARD

Karl Lundgren  
Hon. Stuart Pittman  
Mary Ann Proctor  
Edward Teller

## ■ CONTENTS

**5 WASHINGTON PERSPECTIVE**, Kevin Briggs - Will We Answer the Wake-Up Calls?

**6 TESTIMONY BY Dr. Edward Teller** before Congressional Committee on Defense.

**8 THE BLOODLESS KILLING**, by Dr. Max Klinghoffer (chlorine).

**10 CIVIL DEFENSE MONUMENT PLAN GETS NEW "PUSH"** - Revived project by ASDA looks good.

**12 CD SCENE** - Preparedness Payoff, Fruits of Proliferation, Preparedness Show in Paris, etc.

**14 COLD TURKEY**, by former U.S. Congressman Bill Chappell.

**16 BEHIND THE HEADLINES**, by Philip C. Clarke - Gas as Terrorist Weapons.SDI Needed.

**18 NDER TRAINING "TOPS"** - FEMA exercise challenges defense expertise of business executives.

**20 LEADING SHELTER MANUFACTURER ARRESTED ON ALLEGED VIOLATION** - Walton McCarthy faces trial.

**22 REVIEWS** - *Proliferation and the Former Soviet Union; Southern California Firestorms; American Communism, etc.*

**24 RIDGWAY RADIO INTERVIEW ON PREPAREDNESS**, by Kevin Kilpatrick.

**25 FLASHBACK** - Chaos in Hiroshima Hospital August 6, 1945.

**26 TOO GOOD TO FILE** - Civil Defense in Switzerland, Dr. Gerald Looney Speaks out, etc.

**29 LATELINE** - Black Market Nukes; U.S. Gas Attacks?; "Toblérone"; etc.

**30 UPCOMING**

**31 MARKETPLACE**

**32 EDITORIAL: Prescription For Peace: PREPAREDNESS!**

## DISPLAY ADVERTISERS

- 3 Charles C. Thomas - Publisher
- 4 International Civil Defense Organization
- 4 Live Free
- 4 METTAG
- 16 ALARMES, PROTECTION
- 26 SECURITE Conference - Paris October 26-27
- 28 Emergency Information System
- 28 American Survival Guide
- 28 Hospital Emergency Room-Tag
- 31 MARKETPLACE

The Journal of Civil Defense Review Board screens all advertising. However, final responsibility for advertising claims, etc., rests with each advertiser. Reader comments and critiques are invited.

Copies of articles from this publication are now available from the UMI Article Clearinghouse. Mail to: University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Box 91, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

# JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE

BOLD

TIMELY

FACTUAL

ON TARGET

## TOP COVERAGE - TOP WRITERS

Your window to CD Action - Only \$18. yr.

JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE  
P.O. Box 910 PH: 904/964-5397  
Starke, FL 32091 FAX: 904/964-9641

- ☐ 1 Yr. \$18
- ☐ 2 Yrs. \$34
- ☐ 1 Yr. Foreign \$27
- ☐ 2 Yrs. Foreign \$52 (Published Quarterly)
- ☐ Check Encl.
- ☐ Please Bill

PLEASE SEND JOURNAL TO:

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_

STATE \_\_\_\_\_

ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

(USE SEPARATE SHEET FOR ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS)

The Journal of Civil Defense is published quarterly by The American Civil Defense Association. Address: Journal of Civil Defense, P.O. Box 910, Starke, FL 32091. Subscription: One Year - \$18 (Foreign \$27), two years - \$34 (Foreign \$52). Phone (904) 964-5397. email: tactda2000@aol.com.

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

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

# CHARLES C THOMAS • PUBLISHER

- ☐ Santos, Miguel A.—**LIMITS AND SCOPE OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAW.** '95, 412 pp. (7 x 10), 51 il., 13 tables.
- ☐ Chuda, Thomas J.—**A GUIDE FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRAINING: How to Make Training Easier for Security and Law Enforcement.** '95, 162 pp. (7 x 10), 44 il.
- ☐ Yereance, Robert A.—**ELECTRICAL FIRE ANALYSIS. (2nd Ed.)** '95, 344 pp. (7 x 10), 22 il., 3 tables, \$68.95, cloth, \$37.95, paper.
- ☐ Detienne, C.—**PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL AND CRIMINAL FIRES.** '94, 176 pp. (12 x 9), 185 il., 4 tables. \$54.95.
- ☐ Palermo, George B.—**THE FACES OF VIOLENCE.** '94, 300 pp. (7 x 10), 4 tables, \$68.95, cloth, \$37.95, paper.
- ☐ Franklin, Carl J.—**THE POLICE OFFICER'S GUIDE TO CIVIL LIABILITY.** '93, 298 pp. (7 x 10), 18 il., \$57.95. \$34.95, paper.
- ☐ Turner, Donald M. & Tony Lesce—**WATERCRAFT PATROL AND SURVIVAL TACTICS.** '90, 292 pp. (6¾ x 9¾), 139 il., \$52.95. \$31.95, paper.
- ☐ Harries, Keith D.—**SERIOUS VIOLENCE: Patterns of Homicide and Assault in America.** '90, 238 pp. (7 x 10), 23 il., 32 tables, \$45.95. \$29.95, paper.
- ☐ Rosenthal, Uriel, Michael T. Charles, & Paul T. Hart—**COPING WITH CRISES: The Management of Disasters, Riots and Terrorism.** '89, 498 pp. (7 x 10), 22 il., \$86.95. \$45.95, paper.
- ☐ Fay, John J.—**THE ALCOHOL/DRUG ABUSE DICTIONARY AND ENCYCLOPEDIA.** '88, 176 pp. (7 x 10), \$23.95.
- ☐ Charles, Michael T. & John Choon K. Kim—**CRISIS MANAGEMENT: A Casebook.** '88, 310 pp. (7 x 10), 8 il., 1 table, \$55.95. \$33.95, paper.
- ☐ Womack, Morris M. & Hayden H. Finley—**COMMUNICATION—A UNIQUE SIGNIFICANCE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT.** '86, 232 pp. (7 x 10), \$42.95. \$26.95, paper.
- ☐ Thompson, George J.—**VERBAL JUDO: Words As A Force Option.** '83, 158 pp., 1 il., \$31.95. \$16.95, paper.
- ☐ Kolman, John A.—**A GUIDE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIAL WEAPONS AND TACTICS TEAMS.** '82, 212 pp., 74 il., \$35.95. \$19.95, paper.
- ☐ Stoffel, Joseph—**EXPLOSIVES AND HOMEMADE BOMBS. (2nd Ed., 2nd Ptg.)** '77, 324 pp., 156 il., \$51.95. \$30.95, paper.
- ☐ Lenz, Robert R.—**EXPLOSIVES AND BOMB DISPOSAL GUIDE. (5th Ptg.)** '76, 320 pp., 249 il., 3 tables, \$54.95. \$32.95, paper.
- ☐ Brodie, Thomas G.—**BOMBS AND BOMBINGS: A Handbook to Detection, Disposal and Investigation for Police and Fire Departments. (2nd Ed.)** '95, 282 pp. (7 x 10), 209 il.
- ☐ Travers, Joseph Anthony—**INTRODUCTION TO PRIVATE INVESTIGATION: Essential Knowledge and Procedures for the Private Investigator.** '95, 256 pp. (7 x 10).
- ☐ Davis, Robert C., Arthur J. Lurigio and Dennis P. Rosenbaum—**DRUGS AND THE COMMUNITY: Involving Community Residents in Combatting the Sale of Illegal Drugs.** '93, 328 pp. (7 x 10), 8 il., 20 tables, \$66.95. \$36.95, paper.
- ☐ Brill, Norman Q.—**AMERICA'S PSYCHIC MALIGNANCY: The Problem of Crime, Substance Abuse, Poverty and Welfare—Identifying Causes with Possible Remedies.** '93, 150 pp. (7 x 10), \$31.95. \$16.95, paper.
- ☐ Furnish, Brendan F. J. and Dwight H. Small—**THE MOUNTING THREAT OF HOME INTRUDERS: Weighing the Moral Option of Armed Self-Defense.** '93, 274 pp. (7 x 10), \$56.95. \$34.95, paper.
- ☐ Covey, Herbert C., Scott Menard and Robert J. Franzese—**JUVENILE GANGS.** '92, 306 pp. (7 x 10), 4 il., \$56.95. \$34.95, paper.
- ☐ Hobson, Charles B.—**FIRE INVESTIGATION: A New Concept.** '92, 390 pp. (7 x 10), 63 il., \$67.95. \$37.95, paper.
- ☐ Chapman, Samuel G.—**POLICE DOGS IN NORTH AMERICA.** '90, 254 pp., 13 tables, \$48.95. \$29.95, paper.
- ☐ Sylves, Richard T. and William L. Waugh, Jr.—**CITIES AND DISASTER: North American Studies in Emergency Management.** '90, 278 pp. (7 x 10), 1 il., \$55.95. \$33.95, paper.
- ☐ Forst, Martin L.—**MISSING CHILDREN: The Law Enforcement Response.** '90, 250 pp. (7 x 10), 4 il., 2 tables, \$51.95. \$30.95, paper.
- ☐ Mullins, Wayman C.—**TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES: An Analysis of Issues, Organizations, Tactics and Responses.** '88, 246 pp. (6¾ x 9¾), 33 il., 19 tables, \$55.95. \$33.95, paper.
- ☐ Fay, John J.—**THE POLICE DICTIONARY AND ENCYCLOPEDIA.** '88, 378 pp. (7 x 10), \$38.95.
- ☐ Carroll, John R.—**PHYSICAL AND TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF FIRE AND ARSON INVESTIGATION. (2nd Ptg.)** '83, 470 pp., 92 il., 32 tables, \$67.95. \$37.95, paper.
- ☐ Pike, Earl A.—**PROTECTION AGAINST BOMBS AND INCENDIARIES: For Business, Industrial and Educational Institutions.** '73, 92 pp., 30 il., \$19.95.

Write, call (for Visa or MasterCard) 1-800-258-8980 or 1-217-789-8980 or FAX (217) 789-9130  
Books sent on approval • Complete catalog sent on request • Prices subject to change without notice

**2600 South First Street Springfield • Illinois • 62794-9265**

# OPEN THE DOORS TO SURVIVAL with LIVE FREE



WE ARE LIVE FREE, a not-for-profit international organization dedicated to the preservation of life and freedom through survival education and individual self-sufficiency. We are committed to promoting cooperation between serious survivalists and today's Civil Defense.

## Membership Includes:

12 MONTHLY ISSUES OF OUR SURVIVAL NEWS-  
LETTER PACKED WITH SURVIVAL INFO  
NETWORK AND ORGANIZING SUPPORT  
DISCOUNTS ON BOOKS, MAGAZINES AND SUR-  
VIVAL EQUIPMENT

Information Packet \$2.00

One Year Membership Only \$20.00

LIVE FREE, BOX 1743, HARVEY, IL. 60426



## INTERNATIONAL CIVIL DEFENCE ORGANIZATION

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

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

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

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

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



CIVIL  
DEFENCE...  
Everyone's  
Right

# METTAG

(Medical Emergency Triage Tag)



AMERICA'S  
INTERNATIONAL  
FIELD  
TRIAGE TAG

SIMPLE!  
RUGGED!  
EFFECTIVE!

Selected by: 1980 Winter Olympics  
and 1984 Summer Olympics

(actual size 4-1/16" x 8-3/16")

## METTAG SAMPLE AND FREE INFORMATION

METTAG  
P.O. Box 910  
Starke, FL 32091

Phone: 1-800-425-5397  
or FAX: 904-964-9641

☐ Please rush METTAG sample and  
free information to:

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ORGANIZATION \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

Endorsed by leading Emergency Physicians

METTAG IS USED THROUGHOUT THE United States  
and Canada and in many countries around  
the world by:

HOSPITALS  
RESCUE ORGANIZATIONS  
FIRE DEPARTMENTS  
INDUSTRIAL SAFETY GROUPS  
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT UNITS  
LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES  
AIRPORT RESCUE TEAMS  
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS  
MILITARY MEDICS

and many others needing a clear-cut, all-  
weather, symbols-engineered field triage tag  
that can be instantaneously understood by  
rescuers of all language backgrounds and  
educational levels.

**METTAG PRODUCTS**  
P.O.Box 910, Starke, FL 32091  
Tel: 1-800-425-5397 - FAX: 904-964-9641

# WASHINGTON PERSPECTIVE

— Kevin Briggs



## Will We Answer the Wake-Up Calls?

**Can anything good come out of tragedies?** We have witnessed some incredibly tragic events both in our nation and abroad over the last several months. The "nerve gas" attacks in Japan and the murderous bombing of the Federal Building in Oklahoma are stark reminders of how depraved minds can be bonded together with the cement of hatred and a desire for indiscriminate destruction. As family, friends, and entire nations grieve over the loss of life, one may legitimately question whether anything good could ever come of these tragedies.

Perhaps one way that some good can come from these events is that we allow these "wake-up" calls to move us to action. I use the term "wake-up" in that in many respects we are asleep as a nation when it comes to preparedness. We will have missed the "wake-up" call if all we do is comfort those who mourn and hope for the best in the future. We will have slept through the call if we think we personally do not have any responsibilities resulting from these events. We will probably be murdered in our sleep if we think that these localized tragedies could never expand to attempts at widespread destruction by international terrorists with similar wicked intent. These tragedies can prove of some good if we wake up to the fact that they are only the "tip" of a larger, and in many respects, unpredictable iceberg — and that we can do much to prevent future local and widespread destruction.

These tragedies shed light on a dark subject. They reveal, once again, that the heart of man is capable of unconscionable evil. And while we may not be able to change the heart of man, we can acknowledge the need to guard against the evil actions of the wicked. The fact that we spend billions each year on Defense is just one testimony to the heart of man. Yet while we spend billions on what is commonly called "Defense," we are actually spending billions on what is primarily an "Offense" that is aimed at "detering aggression." The Defense Department could perhaps be better called the "Deterrence Department." Which brings me back to the theme of "Can anything good come of these tragedies?" While people readily understand that it is nearly impossible to deter all terrorism on a scale of tens or hundreds of deaths, we seem to be asleep to the fact that terrorism or war at the regional or national scale is perhaps as equally difficult to deter. We have come to the brink of regional or national level destruction on more than one occasion, yet so far have been spared. Yet we as a nation seem to be asleep in the light of the knowledge that we are virtually defenseless and unprepared for these forms of disaster. We are lulled to sleep with thoughts of "assured deterrence" and "the end of the cold war," yet the light shining on the dangers beside our beds is still on. We can choose to ignore the light and fall asleep, or hopefully, wake up to these calls and respond to them responsibly.

What would have happened if the Oklahoma bomb had been a nuclear device? What would happen if a covertly delivered nuclear bomb were detonated in a governmental or financial center like Washington D.C. or New York? The range of impact of a conventional bomb or chemical weapon is generally centered in a relatively small area. Is our nation prepared to defend against large scale disasters such as biological or nuclear attacks? Most defense leaders in our country

know that we are vulnerable to these forms of attack, with little or no means of preventing them unless our intelligence provides advance warning. Most people in our country believe that the billions we have spend on "defense" are actually going to help defend against such attacks, rather than just deterring aggression through the threat of retaliation. But whom do you retaliate against? Do we continue to focus the vast majority of our national "defense" resources on being able to destroy thousands or millions of relatively innocent individuals for the wicked acts of the powerful few (who, by the way, may have protection against such retaliation in the form of bunkers, politics, confusion, and additional destructive capability — a form of deterrence against retaliation)?

So how do we respond to these "wake-up calls"? What responsibilities do we have? I would suggest a few. First, we all have a responsibility to support our government by encouraging our leaders to support truly defensive measures such as national defense against ballistic missile and cruise missile attacks and biological terrorism. We have the technologies to interdict ballistic and cruise missiles, yet we have not deployed them for political reasons — mainly "mutual assured destruction." It only takes a few minutes to write or call your leaders to say that you think our national policy should be one of working to assure our survival rather than assuring our destruction. Second, we need to encourage our leaders to reinstate, develop, or expand programs that mitigate the effects of chemical, biological, or nuclear terrorism attacks as well as to prepare for large-scale natural disasters, such as might occur with a New Madrid earthquake. Programs that fall into these categories include: (1) increasing regional food stockpiles and developing better post-disaster distribution capabilities, (2) developing large mobile hospital capabilities that are capable of wartime and natural disaster health care, (3) providing tax break incentives and information assistance for personal and corporate preparedness actions such as fall-out or blast shelter construction, (4) training the public about the actual dangers associated with war and terrorism in their areas and to help develop plans to mitigate these dangers, (5) developing a cadre of professionals in each major population center who are not only trained in natural disaster operations, but also have the training, equipment and resources made available to them to mitigate man-made disasters such as terrorism or war, (6) building and equipping public protection shelters like countries such as Switzerland, Norway, China, Israel, and Russia have done, and (7) developing a mobile national infrastructure capability (to include financial and political) that cannot be easily targeted with weapons of mass destruction. Third, and finally, there is a great need to support with finances, skills, and encouragement those individuals and organizations (like TACDA and High Frontier) that champion local and national defense efforts. TACDA is run on a shoe-string (perhaps this is just a reflection of the national level problem).

How will you respond to these wake-up calls? □

*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.*



*Edward Teller needs no introduction. Leader of the research responsible for America's hydrogen bomb, Dr. Teller's major contributions to science have received world-wide acclaim. Less known is his determined support of credible defense measures against thousands of nuclear missiles today "at the ready" on launch pads of potential aggressors. Dr. Teller has appeared frequently at TACDA seminars in support of an American preparedness posture that would guarantee national survival – and much better: PEACE.*

**EXCERPTS FROM:**

**PREPARED INVITED TESTIMONY  
ON  
THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY  
BEFORE THE  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY & WATER DEVELOPMENT  
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS  
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
BY  
DR. EDWARD TELLER  
JANUARY 31, 1995**

**PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

Due to the history of atomic energy and inherited classification regulations, much of the past work of the Department of Energy has been practically inaccessible to public scrutiny. This has resulted in many misunderstandings, a situation not in harmony with the democratic process, and has given rise to numerous deficiencies.

With the ending of the Cold War, secrecy can be greatly reduced. Indeed, this fact has been recognized by our Government. On the other hand, the way to reduce secrecy effectively and rapidly and replace it by proper public understanding remains an unsolved problem. It is urgent to consider some of the details of declassification procedures.

One is that, as a general rule, technical information on a level where it can be understood by the public should not be kept secret for more than five years. Beyond that time, our form of government has rarely succeeded in keeping secrets. I believe that declassification should automatically proceed, including practically all technical facts more than five years old and general enough to be understood by the public....

**ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP**

More than a third of the

Department of Energy expenditure is now devoted to the environmental cleanup process. Even so, the postulated cleanup will take more than 30 years. This is an enormous effort. There are increasing demands for research activities to ensure that this part of the DoE program should be effective and economically efficient.

In the minds of many, such research should be connected with the way in which cleanup should actually be performed. I claim that the primary purpose of the research at this time should be directed to investigate whether and to what extent this cleanup is actually necessary for public safety. This is an extensive effort and should be divided among the Laboratories according to their capabilities.

Much of the cleanup work is focused on the danger of radioactivity. There are a limited number of cases where people have been obviously hurt or killed by a few hundred roentgen units (rem-units) of radiation exposure. Such accidents must be avoided and this does not require the expenditure of large amounts of money. The big sums are proposed to be committed because of the widespread belief that the harm caused by radiation is proportional to the dose received, even at low dosages. Actually, in the National Academy of Sciences' BIER reports, originally this

proportionality was asserted as a fact. In the course of decades, the statement was progressively weakened to a probability, to a possibility, and eventually to a circumstance that cannot be conclusively disproved. Prof. Sohei Kondo, a Japanese researcher who spent his life investigating the subject, wrote a recent book, "Health Effects of Low-level Radiation."<sup>1</sup> He concludes that the asserted proportionality is a myth....

Most of us are exposed every year to approximately one-third of a rem-unit, less than one-thousandth of a lethal dose. One may argue that this dose or even less is already harmful, but in practice this supposed harm is not observed. If this dose should, for example, be doubled, one would have to investigate millions of lightly irradiated cases before the harmful effect might be statistically observed. The situation becomes even more difficult because the main suspected problem is the cancer-producing property of radiation. We know that this property does not become detectable in people except after many years. Therefore, to prove proportionality of damage to dose at very low doses would require observations of long duration on an enormous scale.

The radiation effects such as studied by Prof. Kondo give the peculiar evidence that the little radiation that

is not much more than the natural background is actually good for you, in the sense of statistically lower cancer risk. Similar evidence has been found by the British in recently published studies of their entire population of atomic energy workers over the past few decades. Such evidence is interesting but far short of being conclusive.

Consider an accident like Chernobyl. More than 100 million people have been exposed to low level radiation from it. Assuming proportionality, this may have caused as many as 100,000 eventual cancers. Therefore, depending on what you believe (in absence of actual scientific evidence), you may expect 100,000 cancer deaths, 100,000,000 slight benefits, or possibly, no effects whatsoever.

The \$7 billion spent annually by the Department of Energy on radioactivity-related environmental cleanup is supposed to prevent a potential, but unknown and almost unknowable, danger. If one does not want to criticize this expenditure as a terrible waste of public funds on a gigantic scale, one should at least demand that the level of expenditure be reduced and that part of the remainder be spent to find out what actual level of danger exists in the first place....

#### MILITARY APPLICATIONS

The topics discussed under this heading are primarily the responsibility of the Department of Defense but the Department of Energy participates, usually in a key manner. I shall discuss topics in which both Departments have been collaborating and should continue to work together.

What is called the "Cold War" was actually a rather peaceful period. At the same time, the danger of a nuclear war was a truly terrifying prospect. At this time, the apparent danger is even now diminishing in scale from the possibility of a conflict that could wipe out our country in an hour to a possibility that would merely be by far the worst catastrophe we have ever encountered. At the same time, the probability of great trouble has not decreased as yet. So military preparations, particularly of a technical nature, deserve all the attention we can give them....

It may also be appropriate to mention five particular axes of technology-intensive military development

that should be of special interest to the Congress.

Let us first consider research on nuclear explosives itself. The use of highly accurate weapons was demonstrated in practice in the incredible success of the war against Iraq. This development makes it natural to de-emphasize weapons of high yield and to limit yields to a militarily required value, avoiding unnecessary side effects. Present nuclear arsenals contain many high-power explosives and also others with yields well below a hundred kilotons. The first class is apt to lose importance and even the usefulness of the second class is less certain. With the advent of precision-delivery of munitions and the persistence of crucial military targets which cannot be held at risk with conventional explosives, the question arises as to what extent nuclear weapons of fractional kiloton yields could become pivotal. If these could be used with great overall safety and at low cost, one might consider weaponry having yields of a few tons to several tens of tons of TNT-equivalent but having a weight of perhaps only one-tenth of a ton. In defense against missile attacks, even lower yields but of relatively high neutron output might become important....

The second of the five axes is the continued development of the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) to eliminate or at least drastically reduce the danger of aggression carried out by missiles. In attempting to create a defense against tens of thousands of Soviet warheads with powerful and sophisticated counter-measures, the difficulties of a perfect defense seemed very great and, indeed, none was sought. Now, a perfect defense against threats such as could be presented by North Korea or Iran or Iraq looks practical even in the relatively short run. To stop a genuine SDI or to shackle it with absurd restrictions makes absolutely no sense. I look to the Congress to inject common sense and the clear will of the American people into a situation which has become seriously detached from geopolitical and military realities during the past two years....

The fifth axis, already coming into sharp focus, is to reduce the danger to personnel who still must be on the scene of combat. For example, there



*Dr. Teller accepts a Vatican medallion from Pope John Paul II.*

are counter-sniper developments underway which trace the bullet of a sniper by its infrared image as processed in a computer — as the bullet is in flight. The result is that the sniper is precisely located while his finger is still on the trigger. If one so chooses, an automatic response arrangement can be arranged, so that any act of sniping will be followed in a fraction of a second by a shower of responding bullets. This development is the first really effective active defense against projectile-type weaponry in the several centuries over which they have come to dominate warfare. Its potential significance is difficult to overemphasize. If it had been employed in Mogadishu, the tragedy of the marketplace battle might have been completely avoided.

A parallel development already in its early stages aims to track and destroy bigger incoming projectiles, such as mortar and artillery shells, so that areas of several square miles could be defended rather absolutely against any attack with such fearsome weaponry by a single truck-mounted unit. For example, of the order of a dozen of these units could potentially enforce the "safe havens" which the United Nations has declared, but failed to implement, in the major population centers of Bosnia.

The Department of Energy should continue to sponsor, perhaps at modest levels, innovative research on these breakthrough-quality subjects.... □

Space limitations prevent the use of Dr. Teller's entire testimony. The *Journal of Civil Defense* will be glad to forward copies of the full report to those desiring same. A shipping and handling charge of \$10 applies. Requests should be sent to the *Journal of Civil Defense*, P.O. Box 910, Starke, FL 32091.

Dr. Max Klinghoffer has had intimate first-hand experience with war. A combat surgeon in the Pacific Theater in World War II, he administered emergency battlefield treatment to combat casualties until he himself, in June 1945, was badly wounded by shrapnel and spent many months in military hospitals.

# THE BLOODLESS KILLING

— Max Klinghoffer, M.D., TACDA President

They lay dead, in grotesque, contorted positions. They were in shell holes, in trenches, at the parapets of trenches, or flat on the ground as if they were stopped suddenly in mid-flight. Their skin was greyish-black; their eyes bulged. Many had coughed up huge amounts of thick, yellowish material. Often they were found with one hand clutching at the throat, the other hand grasping for air they could not reach.

The air had been replaced by a gas called chlorine.

A survivor of the chlorine attack at Ypres gave this first hand account: "A panic-stricken rabble with grey faces and protruding eye balls, clutching their throats and choking as they ran, many of them dropping in their tracks and lying in the sodden earth with lungs convulsed, and features distorted in death."...

Chlorine attacks the human body by its corrosive action on the airway. The lining of the lungs is destroyed, and there is a massive release of thick, yellow fluid which fills the lungs and obstructs the trachea and the bronchi. The victim cannot get air and he drowns in the fluid he secretes.

Those who recognized or suspected the peril of the Ypres cloud of gas tried to run from it; but the effort of running led to more rapid breathing, and more lung damage. Those who instinctively sought a trench or a shell hole did not realize that chlorine is heavier than air, and the gas quickly concentrates in the lowermost areas, much like water seeking its own level.

*"You smug-faced crowds with kindling eye  
Who cheer when soldier lads march by,  
Sneak home and pray you'll never know  
The hell where youth and laughter go."*

— CAPTAIN SIEGFRIED SASSOON

Chlorine is a highly toxic, corrosive gas which can be liquefied under pressure. When released from pressure it becomes a yellowish-green gas, two and one half times heavier than air. As the gas diffuses through the air, it has a white, cloudy color.

\*

Although it is generally thought that the gas attack at Ypres was the first such use of chemicals in warfare, this is not accurate. History records that the Spartans used wood, saturated with oil and sulfur, buried under the walls of enemy fortifications, and ignited. In 1935 and 1936, the Italian army used mustard gas against the Abyssinians. During the winter of 1915, the German army had tried chlorine against the Russians. However, the temperature was so cold that the gas did not vaporize satisfactorily, and the gas attack was generally a failure.

The Ypres attack against the allies, largely French Algerian troops, on April 22, 1915, cost the Allies at least 5000 dead, and at least 10,000 wounded. In this attack, the Germans released 160 tons of the gas, from a row of steel tanks along a four mile front. The two sides had reached a stalemate, and it was the decision of the German High Command to attempt to break this stalemate with the new weapon. Of the men who survived the initial attack, many died later, and many were permanently unfit for duty. In later years, many of these men had serious lung problems, many were unable to work, and many died at an early age.

\*

How did this Ypres attack take place? There had been a prolonged stalemate in the war. The German High Command decided that chemical warfare was the solution. (Germany at that time had far more chemical production plants than any other country in the world.) It secretly moved 6,000 cylinders of liquefied chlorine into its own front lines. The attack was delayed by the direction of the wind. (This first massive gas attack depended upon the wind to carry the gas toward the allied lines.) At about 5 PM the wind became stronger, and was in the direction away from the German lines toward the allied forces. Three red rockets signaled the beginning of the chlorine attack. At the same time as the chlorine attack there was a heavy artillery attack.

The yellowish green cloud appearing from the vicinity of the German lines was an unknown quantity to the allied soldiers. Some were frightened and tried to flee. But they were doomed by this strange cloud, which stilled their breathing.

In addition to the many other destructive effects of the gas, many of the soldiers were blinded, and in the ensuing confusion simply ran, regardless of direction.

*"Does it matter?...losing your sight?...  
There's such splendid work for the blind;  
And people will always be kind.  
As you sit on the terrace remembering  
And turning your face to the light."*

— CAPTAIN SIEGFRIED SASSOON



Ironically, there had been early warnings of the impending attack. Over a week before the attack, a captured German soldier had revealed the plan to use gas, and had even revealed the location of the chlorine tanks. The allied leaders ignored the warning.

Is this episode somehow reminiscent of the many warnings preceding the attack on Pearl Harbor? And is it today reminiscent of the many warnings we now have of the war intentions of several hostile nations, and the threats of impending attacks by terrorist groups?

Why did the Germans decide to do this? The Hague Declaration of 1899, had stated that the signatories to that document would not use projectiles containing gas. But the German high command stated that they had not in fact used projectiles containing gas. They had simply opened gas cylinders. One German newspaper commented that the use of gas under the power of wind was "an extraordinarily mild method of war."

Fritz Haber, a renowned German chemist, who, after the war, was awarded a Nobel Prize in chemistry, commented: "In no future war will the military be able to ignore poison gas. It is a higher form of killing."

*"He jests at scars, that never felt a wound."*  
 — Mercutio, in Shakespeare's  
 ROMEO AND JULIET

The initial gas attack was followed by several additional attacks, and these were increasingly severe. British and Canadian troops were attacked, and the gas was fatal over a mile and a half away from its center.

Troops were soon supplied with "gas masks" which were crude, and which revealed little forethought regarding gas warfare. These first gas masks were essentially layers of cotton or gauze, saturated with soda (or, in the absence of soda, urine was used). But these were inefficient, and the men had not been instructed in their use. When the gauze or cotton was overly saturated, the men could not breathe through the liquid. When the soldier tore away the mask to avoid suffocation, he inhaled deadly gas. Later, more efficient gas masks were developed covering the entire head and face, and with filters to protect against the chemical.

Chlorine is a member of the HALOGEN family, all members of

which are highly reactive. The HALOGEN family includes fluorine, chlorine, bromine, and iodine. These HALOGENS fall into Group Seven in the periodic table of Mendeleev. During World War I, at least 1.3 million men were "gassed." 91,000 died, not including those who suffered injuries which would claim their lives in later years.

*"In Flanders fields the poppies blow  
 And soon o'er them new blood shall flow,  
 For we have men and guns and gas;  
 To Hell with cost. They shall not pass."  
 So let your rest be sweet and deep  
 In Flanders fields."*  
 (A parody of the poem "In Flanders Fields")  
 — ANONYMOUS

It is unlikely that chlorine will be used as a weapon in future wars, for the following reasons:

1. Whether delivered by air currents, or by projectiles, chlorine is no longer the weapon of choice from



Dr. Max Klinghoffer receives the 1994 TACDA Preparedness Award at the 1994 TACDA Seminar.

the standpoint of disabling or killing large numbers of the opposing side.

2. Newer chemical weapons would be preferred by the military. The organic phosphorus compounds (nerve gases) are far deadlier and in lower concentrations. These deadly chemicals will require not only gas masks, but also garments of impervious material, covering the entire body.
3. There is increasing interest in biological warfare. Micro-organisms will not only kill those who are exposed; but this type of weapon is "self-sustaining," in that it can eventually affect even those who were not initially exposed.

But chlorine was almost the ideal chemical weapon for the times of World War One. Such warfare, on a large scale, was not expected. The allies were, perhaps, overly confident in the meaning of the Hague Conference, and the gas attack came as a surprise to most of the victims.

### ... "schrecklichkeit" ...

Chlorine was also an ideal weapon from the standpoint of "schrecklichkeit" (translation: "frightfulness"). Survivors described the horror of seeing the advancing cloud of gas, and then seeing their comrades clutch their throats, stagger, and fall. Certainly this was an attack on morale; but it was also noted that this type of "dirty warfare" aroused the allies to great anger, and an urge for vengeance. In fact, the allies quickly retaliated with chemical attacks against the Germans. "Schrecklichkeit" has been a factor in many wars.

To our great shame, attacks against the American Indians were carried out using "gifts" of blankets which were contaminated with smallpox virus. In the days of castles and fortresses, catapults were used to project into the walls bodies dead of communicable diseases. The scream of the diving Stuka was said to be as frightening as the bombs they carried. The total destruction of towns such as Lidice and Coventry — and Hiroshima and Nagasaki — emphasized the meaning of "total war." The use of napalm was simply a way of burning people alive. Goebbels did

(Continued on page 10)

not warn of executions for the resistance, he said "heads shall roll." A major part of war is psychological warfare, and most military used it.

However, even though chlorine may not be used in warfare of the future, it is one of the ideal weapons for terrorists. The very purpose of terrorism is "schrecklichkeit," for the purpose of surrender; or, at least, favorable compromise. Had the terrorists who attacked the Trade Center in New York used chlorine, the result would have been a greater advantage to the terrorists.

Another case in point is the recent use of gas in the Tokyo subway terrorist attack.

Terrorists have no compunctions against weapons of destruction and terror. Metal tanks are used for oxygen, acetylene, helium and chlorine. Such a tank of chlorine represents

panic and death when used as a terrorist weapon. But because of the common use of similar tanks, it would be quite simple to move such a tank into a public building, and release a toxic gas into the ventilation system.

(I do not hesitate to mention this, since terrorists have surely considered it.)

---

---

**"...some die of burns.  
Therefore, we must  
eliminate fire."**

---

---

Despite the dangers of the element chlorine, it must be remembered that chlorine and its compounds are of great value to mankind, and actually essential to us. Chlorine compounds are part of the manufacture of most of our medications. It is also used in a

great many of our manufacturing processes, and as a bleaching agent. The most common condiment we use – sodium chloride – is table salt. For many years, and even today in some areas, salt is used as a food preservative.

There are organizations and individuals who are crying out for a ban against chlorine. They are, for the most part, members of the "make work" groups, whose lives are largely governed by seeking something against which to demonstrate. The idea of trying to eliminate chlorine is absurd. It is akin to saying "people are injured by burns, and some die of burns. Therefore, we must eliminate fire."

Like heat, like ionizing radiation, like many chemicals, chlorine can be a useful servant. Out of control, it can become dangerous. □



## 1995 TACDA Fund Drive

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

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

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

Some supporters have already made 1995 contributions – and we are most grateful. We hope that others will now consider doing the same. In any case, we bow to all *Journal of Civil Defense* subscribers and TACDA members for their faith and loyalty. We strive to pursue our common mission of preparedness in every way we can.

The *Journal of Civil Defense*/TACDA Staff

TO: TACDA/JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE  
P.O. BOX 1057  
STARKE, FL 32091

**A MILLION THANKS!!!!**

YES! I'LL HELP OUR CAUSE. HERE'S MY TAX-EXEMPT DONATION OF \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
KEEP FIGHTING FOR HOMELAND DEFENSE! FOR "PEACE THROUGH PREPAREDNESS!"

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

☐ You may publish my name (name only) as a contributor in the *Journal*.

# CIVIL DEFENSE MONUMENT PLAN GETS NEW "PUSH"

— Kevin Kilpatrick

The idea of a civil defense monument to honor Americans who have supported passive preparedness measures for the United States during the past fifty years has in 1995 come back for serious con-



Dr. Jerry Strobe



John Bex



William McCampbell



James Ridgway

sideration with new emphasis supplied by veteran civil defense advocate Dr. Jerry Strobe, president of the American Strategic Defense Association (ASDA).

At a meeting of ASDA in Washington DC on March 21st Strobe announced the formation of a new "National Defense Memorial Commission" selected from ASDA life members. Members include the following (geographical abbreviation appears after the name of each member):

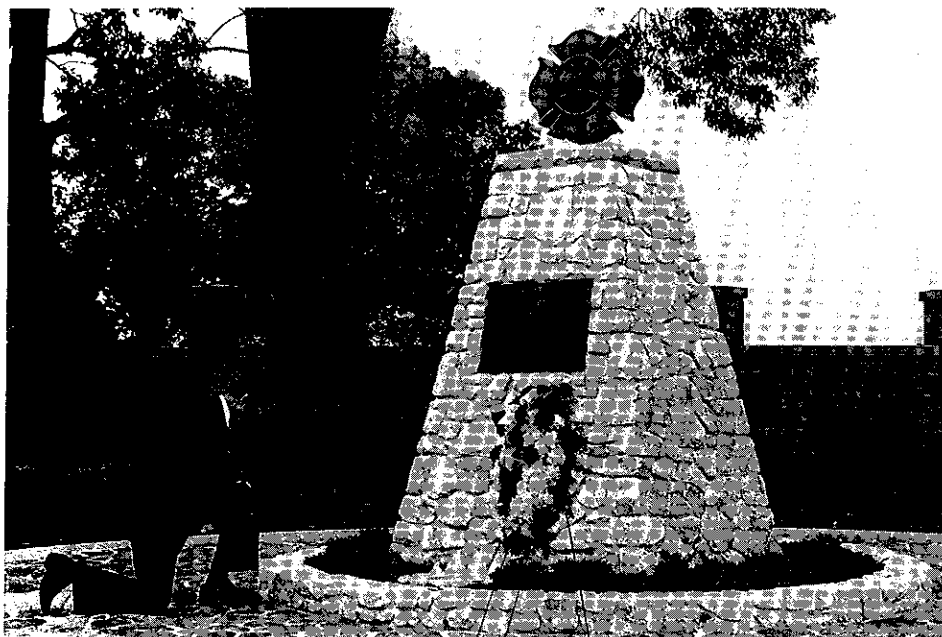
William McCampbell, AZ  
Mike Fitzgerald, MD  
Walter Murphey, FL  
Dr. James Ridgway, GA  
Richard Kimble, MD

John Devaney, DC  
John Bex, PA  
Dr. Jerry Strobe, VA  
Alex Atzert, MD  
Robert Straw, PA  
James Holland, AZ  
Marshall Sipe, IN  
Tim Campbell, PA  
Carl Carlos, MI  
William K. Conter, Jr., MN  
Gary Hemmerich, OH  
Mike Pawlowski, MD  
Joseph LaFleur, PA  
George Buck, FL  
Albert Hobbs, MD  
Bill Murray, MT  
Richard Hunger, PA  
Dr. Arthur Robinson, OR  
Robert S. Hayward, Jr., MA  
Bob Morris, NM

Dave Fowler, CA  
Dr. Jane Orient, AZ  
Karl Kaiser, OH

Location of the Civil Defense Monument is one primary consideration, and the National Emergency Training Center campus in Emmitsburg, Maryland has long been a serious consideration because of easy access by students. However, with the expunging of civil defense from the institute curriculum, other locations are under consideration.

The new National Defense Memorial Commission will be composed of 36 members, with this final figure scheduled to be reached within one month. □



In 1981 Pennsylvania Fire Commissioner Chet Henry kneels before the Fallen Firefighters Memorial on the National Emergency Training Center campus. The monument was conceived and designed by John Bex, a member of the training center faculty. The site of the Fallen Firefighters Monument has become a part of the National Park System.

## TACDA PLANS SEMINAR SABBATICAL

After seventeen years of annual seminars, The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) announces that it will set its sites on the summer of 1996 as the next in its long series of meetings.

"We see the next two years as a period of real reawakening to the need for overall national preparedness to meet the threats to peace that are now building up," observes TACDA President Dr. Max Klinghoffer. The site of the 1996 seminar will probably be in the West, and Salt Lake City is a likely candidate.

"Salt Lake City is Mormon country," says Klinghoffer, "and Mormons are known for their dedication to practical preparedness. It would be a logical and stimulating selection."

The 1996 TACDA seminar will again feature the nation's leading pro-preparedness speakers. These have included in recent seminars advocates of a national defense buildup like Dr. Edward Teller of the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace (who led America's H-Bomb research), syndicated columnist Philip C. Clarke of America's Future, the ever-itinerant Charles Wiley whose Russian adventures provide a colorful seminar backdrop, General Dan Graham of High Frontier and other world leaders in the preparedness spotlight.

Final selection of the seminar site, dates and other pertinent information will be announced in the Fall issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense*.

□

## AIR BAGS A SAFETY FEATURE

In a recent study the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety reported a 23 percent lower driver death toll in front (or front-angle) collisions where cars involved were furnished with air bags.

The air bag preparedness feature pays off better in big cars than in small cars.

Where all types of motor vehicle accidents were considered the death toll decreased by 30 percent in large cars, 11 percent in midsize cars and 14 percent in small cars.

## PREPAREDNESS PAY-OFF

Nothing new, but the city-state of Singapore has received some poor publicity because it dares to be tough on crime – it is unsympathetic to its perpetrators. A 1991 FBI study gives some revealing statistics on Singapore's disenchantment with criminals. It compares Singapore with three American cities by giving the rates of cases of crime there (crimes per 100,000 population):

	Houston	Los Angeles	Wash- ington	Singapore
Homicide	27.5	33.0	80.6	2.6
Rape	35.1	193.0	36.5	1.9
Burglary	1,787.3	1,898.0	1,819.8	101.8
Robbery	858.5	1,092.0	1,265.8	35.1

Special note: Singapore's preparedness also extends to a hard-core civil defense. And to drug control. Singapore is a safe place to live.

□

## CELLULAR PHONES – MIXED BLESSINGS IN EMERGENCIES

Chances of a cellular phone being handy in an emergency are better than that of a home or business phone. Now that there are over 25 million cellualars – with more coming – it behooves cellular calls to 911 to take special care to provide the location of the emergency in a meaningful manner. Unlike standard phones the cellular phone's location can't be pinpointed by dispatchers unless the caller gives specific information. And unlike stationary phones the cellular phones can't be called back if the report is interrupted.

Providing meaningful locations of emergencies is not all that easy. Those reporting incidents must realize that it is just as important to give a clear report of the exact location so that rescue vehicles can reach it quickly. Not always easy in the confusion of an accident.

Work is now underway to provide "bounce-back" technology whereby the location of the cellular caller-in could be determined within about 400 feet.

## DEMONSTRATION BETTER THAN DEVASTATION???

*USA Today* reports that Dr. Edward Teller's opinion on the Hiroshima-Nagasaki nuclear bombings is that it would have been better, and just as effective, to drop one of the nuclear weapons of the time over Tokyo Bay. Said Dr. Teller:

The chances are good that had we demonstrated (the bomb) in a way that millions would have seen and not one would have been hurt, that would have made peace.

□

## FRUITS OF PROLIFERATION

The year is 1997. Iran has launched a campaign of intimidation to cut Persian Gulf oil production. Shortly after an emergency meeting of OPEC oil ministers breaks up in disarray, U.S. intelligence detects four Iranian divisions moving into position to threaten Kuwait and Saudi Arabia and three additional divisions in Iran assembling on heavy transports.

U.S. and allied forces rush to the region. Oil prices go through the roof as an intense battle breaks out in the gulf. A U.S. Navy frigate is sunk – live on CNN.

As the White House considers options, Iran launches a missile. Twelve minutes later, a 100-kiloton nuclear detonation occurs high over the Iranian desert. After this demonstration of its new nuclear capability, Iran demands a freeze on all military operations and a summit to end the gulf crisis.

– From "The Day After..." a war game conducted by the Rand Corp. for the U.S. Air Force.

\*

Analysts in the U.S. intelligence community and weapons labs sometimes play a macabre private game. They try to guess the year in which the next nuclear weapon will be exploded in anger. "It is a matter of when, not if. It will happen," says a Department of Energy official who follows nuclear trends closely. "It might be Pakistan against India. Or an Islamic state against Israel. Or Ukraine against Russia...."

– U.S. News & World Report.



Dianne La Croix

## Dianne La Croix and Kathy Eiland Join TACDA Staff

New Staff Coordinator for The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) at its Starke, Florida headquarters is Dianne La Croix. "National Preparedness is a major and exciting challenge," says Dianne. She has served TACDA seminars in years past as speaker/moderator. A graduate of Florida State University, she also has to her credit completed studies at other American education centers.

Kathy Eiland is the new METTAG Operations Director. Her educational background is in business administration, with specialized training in word processing. Kathy has worked previously with TACDA when it needed extra professional help. "METTAG is a rewarding field to be in," says Kathy. "It deals first-hand with saving lives in emergencies, and that makes it a number one concept."



Kathy Eiland

### PARIS HOSTS INTERNATIONAL PREPAREDNESS SHOW IN OCTOBER

What has come to be recognized as a world leader in safety and security conference takes place in Paris, France October 25-27th. Exhibitors and professional emergency planners from around the world will attend. This is the 7th "Exhibition for Electronic & Physical Security, Industrial Security, Protection against Theft, Intrusion and Fire."

The *Journal of Civil Defense* and METTAG will be on display in the exhibit area. Representing TACDA and its products - especially METTAG - will be Marcel Baugniet of A.C.E. Medical of Antwerp, Belgium. (Baugniet also represented TACDA at the Prague, Czechoslovakia Expo May 23-26.)

For further information contact: Salon Alarmes Protection Sécurité, 70 rue Rivay, 92532 Levallois Perret - CEDEX, France. See ad on page 15.

### POLL SHOWS THAT U.S. CITIZENS WANT DEFENSE AGAINST MISSILES

A poll of 1,011 adults by the ICR Survey Research Group shows that 64% favor the building of a national defense system against ballistic missiles. 54% favored increasing the U.S. defense budget to achieve it.

The research group estimated that Russia has 30,000 nuclear warheads and the United States 15,000.

NOVEMBER 4-7, 1995

## Join us at the NCCEM Annual Conference & Exhibit

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

Mark your calendars now, Emergency Managers. The National Coordinating Council on Emergency Mgt. (NCCEM) invites you to join 400 of your colleagues at its

**43rd Annual Conference & Exhibit**  
November 4-7, 1995  
Rhode Island Convention Center  
Providence, RI



Program topics include:

- The Kobe Earthquake
- Victim Communications and Media Relations
- Natural Hazards in the New England Area
- AmeriCorps Overview and Opportunities
- Papers, Presentations, and more

Conference fees are \$185-210

#### Features:

- Nov. 2&3 - Optional Training
- Nov. 3&4 - Newport, RI Day trip
- Nov. 4 - FEMA Training
- Nov. 5-7 - Vendor Resource Exhibit
- Nov. 6 - The Certified Emergency Manager (CEM) Awards Ceremony

There are still exhibit, literature distribution and sponsorship opportunities.

Call NCCEM headquarters, (703) 533-7672, for complete conference information.





*A number of members of Congress appreciate the fact that preparedness against modern weapons of war hinges on a properly developed SDI (Strategic Defense Initiative) and a civil defense that stresses the importance of protective measures. Vitally important, widely ignored, but nothing new. In 1976 Bill Chappell, member of Congress, wrote an article for the Journal of Civil Defense. Following are major excerpts which point to the problem of preparedness – even more vital today than in 1976.*

# COLD TURKEY

– Former U.S. Congressman Bill Chappell

...Unfortunately, as people of a peace-loving nation, Americans have a pronounced tendency to shy away from the aggressive, forward-looking approach to war planning that would project a realistic assessment of the future. Instead, our distaste for conflict creates a reluctance to think seriously about the potential horrors of nuclear war – or the equally disturbing thought of our being forced to accept slavery under the threat of such war....

**"If we...are prepared for war, then we will not have war. No aggressor will dare tangle with a properly defended America."**

Recognizing that the entire United States would occupy a central part of any nuclear battlefield, what have we done? We have repeatedly committed ourselves to a policy outlawing our "first use" of nuclear weapons. Such a policy, of course, demands that we establish strong, in-depth defenses to protect our ability to strike back.

Then, as though oblivious of this fact, we took the ABM (antiballistic missile), our most promising system for intercepting and destroying incoming nuclear weapons – a system with absolutely no offensive potentials – and proceeded to paint it as a villainous, immoral and peace-threatening scheme to promote aggression. Having self-propagandized ourselves into this delusion, we buried the system – lock, stock and barrel.

Aggression indeed! The ABM could not penetrate enemy territory. It could not kill or maim one enemy soldier or civilian. It could only defend Americans in America....

Our approach to national survival was neither balanced nor coherent. It wasn't even acceptably intelligent. It was a program for national suicide....

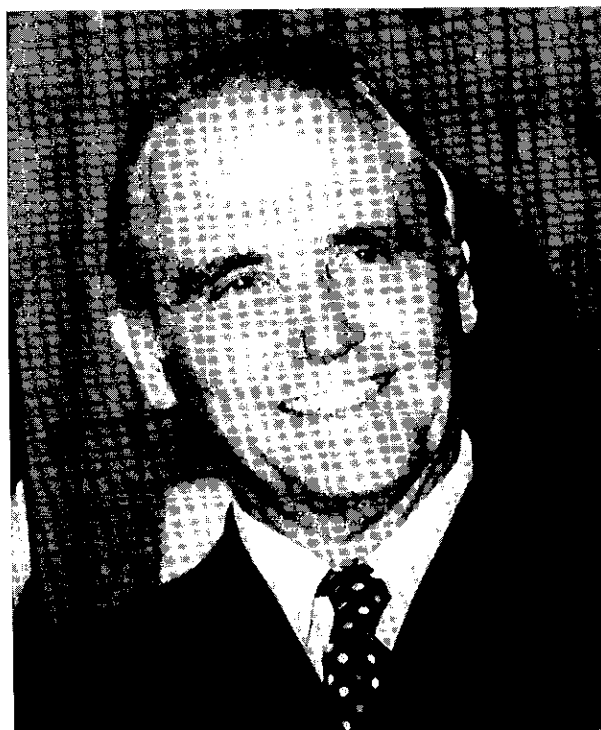
As legislative issues go – civil defense is difficult. It will not create a surge in the job market; it is not an important economic spur to recovery. There are no multi-billion dollar contracts; nor can we claim that a vigorous civil defense program will correct any of our social ills. Civil defense isn't glamorous – it is just life-and-death essential.

It is time we came to our senses. It is also time our elected representatives, who are charged with the welfare and safety of our nation, forget about political expediency and think in terms of what we must do to guarantee a free America and the preservation of our society.

If we detest war and turn our backs on it, as we are doing, then we will invite war and have war.

If we detest war – if we *really* detest war – and are *prepared* for war, then we will not have war. No aggressor will dare tangle with a properly defended America....

There's one particularly sensitive item if we want to be "practical" about this – if we really are to succeed, we need to pull together. Those who embrace a tough home defense program in our states and counties and cities and rural districts must support us in Congress who are fighting to attain it, must let their elected representatives know precisely how they feel, must contact these representatives at every opportune moment, must convince them that the people back home *want* home defense, *want* a practical, far-sighted, vigorous, ongoing civil defense program, *want* a civil defense budget that will support such a program, *want* this great assurance of peace through preparedness. Only in this way will we succeed. □



# ALARMES PROTECTION SECURITE

October 25-27, **1995**

CNIT - La Défense  
Paris - France

7<sup>th</sup> International Exhibition  
for Electronic & Physical Security,  
Industrial Security, Protection against  
Theft, Intrusion and Fire

## PRODUCT SEGMENTS

- Access Control • Alarms • Anti-theft devices
- Armored Equipment • Detection
- Fire Protection • Guard Services
- High Security Transport • Locks
- Perimeter Protection
- Power supplies • Remote Monitoring
- Safety Glass • Video Surveillance
- Other Electrical & Mechanical Security Systems

*"LET YOUR  
GUARD DOWN  
IN A SECURE  
PLACE"*

**ALARMES  
PROTECTION  
SECURITE**

I would like to receive (without any commitment on my part)  
full information regarding ALARMES PROTECTION SECURITE:

☐ I would like to exhibit    ☐ I would like to visit

Please return this coupon to: SALON ALARMES PROTECTION SECURITE  
70 RUE RIVAY - 92532 LEVALLOIS PERRET CEDEX - FRANCE

Mr/Mrs/Ms: .....

Company: .....

Address: .....

Postcode: ..... Town: ..... Country: .....

Tel.: ..... Fax: .....

  
BLENHEIM

# BEHIND THE

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

## Revived Terrorist Weapon: GAS!

Prime suspect in the Tokyo attack — which killed at least ten persons and wounded some 5,000 others — was a group of Buddhist fanatics called the Supreme Truth Sect. They had been identified in a number of earlier gassing incidents in Japan but never prosecuted. Whatever the outcome, experts on international terrorism viewed the Tokyo attack as a possible rehearsal for bigger things to come, aimed at the West.

The precision and relative ease with which the subway terrorists carried out their operation — placing containers of the nerve gas Sarin almost simultaneously in five different trains — demonstrated the vulnerability of civilian populations to weapons of mass destruction. And Sarin, which was developed by Nazi Germany and used by Saddam Hussein against Iraq's Kurdish minority in the 1980s, is only one of an array of poisonous toxins and chemicals being developed in a growing number of Third World countries. The ingredients of Sarin are easily available in the U.S. or in most other agro-industrial societies. A single drop on the skin can kill instantly. Bacteriological or germ weapons also are among the witch's brew of Third World arsenals. And the knowhow for building and assembling nuclear weapons themselves is spreading relentlessly, along with ever longer-range missiles with which to deliver them.

Thus far, international treaties designed to halt the spread of nuclear weapons and halt the production of chemical and bacteriological warfare agents have been largely unavailing. Even this month's attempt to extend the U.N.'s 1968 Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty is in doubt. Meantime, Communist North Korea has threatened to renege on its agreement with Washington to halt its nuclear weapons program, despite offers — brokered by Jimmy Carter — of two new light water nuclear reactors from South Korea, 500,000 metric tons of fuel oil and U.S. trade relations. The light water reactors would be designed for peaceful energy output rather than weapons. Nor is this all. North Korea recently tested a new missile with a range of 900 miles.

Not to forget Saddam Hussein. According to U.N. sources, Iraq is now attempting to do an end run around international inspectors by producing a terror weapon much harder to find than nuclear poison-gas weapons. The weapon: Biological agents using deadly micro-organisms. The sources report that Iraq has hidden equipment for the growth and production of anthrax, botulinum toxin and causative agents of the plague, and has assembled hundreds of biologists awaiting orders to proceed with production once U.N. inspectors depart.

An even more urgent threat is posed by Iran, whose terrorist-supporting, anti-Western Islamic regime appears hell-bent on going nuclear. Israeli intelligence sources warn that with the help of Russian experts and equipment worth an estimated \$1 billion, Tehran may be able to build its first nuclear bombs in less than five years. Senior Israeli officials have hinted that unless the Iranian nuclear program is halted, they will be forced to consider air strikes to destroy the facilities, a tactic Israel used against an Iraqi reactor nearing completion in 1981. And there are unconfirmed reports Iran already has obtained at least one nuclear warhead from Russian black marketers.

While the Clinton White House has complained to Moscow about its nuclear aid to Iran, U.S. defense officials have expressed greater alarm about a new buildup of Iranian forces in and around the mouth of the Persian Gulf through which tankers transport oil to the West. Defense Secretary William Perry, touring the region, warned that Iran has now installed chemical weapons along with anti-ship missiles and 6,000 troops near the Gulf's vital shipping lanes.

Communist China, which already has supplied Iran with large numbers of upgraded medium-range missiles, is now setting up a missile assembly plant in Iran itself. And the Iranian Navy expects a third Russian-built diesel submarine soon. Not surprisingly, the Tehran government claims its arms buildup is for defensive purposes, naming Israel as the main threat. But if Iran succeeds in going nuclear, it will be a crisis of worldwide dimensions. As General John Shalikashvili, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, has warned, if Iran acquires weapons of mass destruction, "we would face a very, very serious challenge." □



# 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-

## America the Vulnerable: Why We Need SDI

*Experts warn that the greatest danger in the world today is the proliferation of ballistic missiles and their weapons of mass destruction. In reality, the Number One threat to peace is the absence of any meaningful defense against strategic missiles.*

Prudence and common sense dictate that America look to its defenses – specifically to Ronald Reagan's bold Strategic Defense Initiative, or SDI, launched by the then president in 1983 to provide the United States and its allies with a space-based "shield" against missile attack. But instead of completing SDI's development (on which some \$30 billion already has been spent for a variety of high-technology systems of great promise) the Clinton White House and its anti-SDI allies in Congress have all but scuttled America's defense program. From \$6.2 billion in planned funding, SDI's budget was slashed to \$2.6 billion in 1994. Even the program's name has been downgraded, from "strategic defense" to "ballistic missile defense." And by all indications, Mr. Clinton has no plan to deploy a strategic defense of the U.S..

Incredibly, the President has also undermined efforts to deploy so-called "theater" defenses, designed to provide ground-based protection for U.S. military bases and other vital sites here and overseas. In so doing, the Administration is seeking not only to resurrect but to enlarge on the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty, or ABM, by which the U.S. and the former Soviet Union agreed not to defend their homelands. This was seen as a means of "mutual insurance" against a surprise first strike by either side. Ironically, the Soviets never went along with this grotesque non-defense treaty – commonly called MAD for Mutual Assured Destruction – and for the past years the American people alone have deliberately been left undefended. Reagan's attempt to replace MAD with SDI, providing a real defense against missile attack, has been under fire ever since from the anti-defense lobby.

In the face of today's rising dangers, the question must be asked: Could the SDI program be revived? According to retired Lt. Gen. Daniel Graham, director of High Frontier and former head of the Pentagon's Defense Intelligence Agency, "If we started today, we could deploy an initial national defense capability within three years, and a global defense system using 'Brilliant Pebbles' (space-based, anti-missile projectiles) within 5 years." Adds Graham: "It probably would cost between \$5 billion and \$6 billion a year for five years to get an effective national and limited global defense into place. But that's provided the anachronistic ABM Treaty of 1972 is rendered null and void, as it should be."

As for skeptics who still insist that "Star Wars," (as they sarcastically mislabel SDI) would not work, there's a ready answer. The year 1969 marked the 25th anniversary of the first Apollo mission – a mission that in the following three years sent 12 American astronauts safely to the moon and back. Our incomparable scientists and engineers did the "impossible" then, and they can do it again now, this time in the defense of the nation. All they need is a green light from our leadership in Washington.

Washington's anti-SDI cabal is now attempting to block the upgrading of America's limited-range *Patriot* defense system of Gulf War fame. Designed originally for anti-aircraft defense, the *Patriot* was hurriedly pressed into service to protect Israel and U.S.-led coalition forces against swarms of Iraqi medium-range SCUD missiles. Based on its limitations in the Gulf conflict, the *Patriot's* range has since been extended to provide greater "theater" protection against SCUD-type missiles. But disarmament zealots are now complaining that the upgraded *patriot* violates the restrictive limits of the ubiquitous 1972 ABM treaty!

The sticking point involves the re-entry speed of an incoming missile. Thus, by the ABM treaty's definition, it's O.K. to intercept a SCUD traveling at relatively slow speed, but we cannot deploy anything capable of shooting down an incoming missile moving faster than 3 kilometers per second! As one incredulous observer notes, the pro-ABM negotiators appear "intent on driving a stake through the heart of SDI." And just when today's world screams out for replacing Cold War deterrence with active defense.

"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.

The National Defense Executive Reserve (NDER) specializes in training American business executives in emergency response to disasters. They can be called up to supplement Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) staff and the staffs of state and local emergency management teams when the situation requires. The NDER Program Manager at FEMA is Linda Matticks, and through her organizational skills NDER training workshops are planned and conducted. An outstanding example of an NDER training workshop was held February 15-17 at MacDill Air Forces Base in Tampa, Florida. Following is a report.

# NDER TRAINING - "TOPS"

- Walter Murphey

The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the TriData Corporation and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) combined to make the February 15-17 NDER Training Workshop an adventure in emergency preparedness. From the outset it was clearly apparent that the workshop "meant business" and that the presentations zeroed in forcefully on the NDER mission and prescriptions on the best way to accomplish it. Class members were stimulated by what top-flight workshop speakers had to say and voiced their approval.

## **"The Cold War is over...but the danger is *not* over."**

Kenneth D. Hutchinson laid down much of the objective of the workshop in his challenging address on "FEMA Today." Hutchinson, FEMA Regional Director for Region IV in Atlanta, pointed to the fact that the main focus of FEMA was now on natural disasters. Nuclear power plants also demanded attention. His staff of 74, working from an underground protected facility, still visualized a national defense role, but this had been largely "rechanneled." Mitigation came in for heavy emphasis, also the federal-state-local "partnership" aimed at timely response to disaster and to working to speed up the disaster recovery phase.

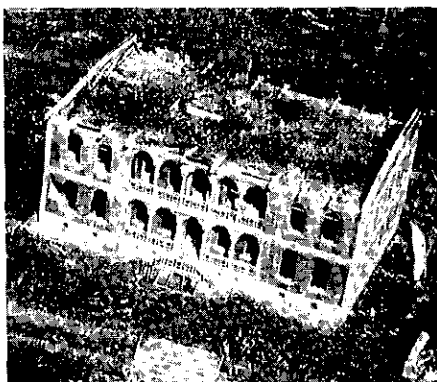
In his address on "The Evolving Threat of Terrorism" Dr. Neil Livingstone of the TriData Corporation spoke on its increasing danger to world stability. (Dr. Livingstone's career includes ten years as a Georgetown University professor, a television and motion picture producer and an author of eight books.) "The Cold War is over," said Livingstone, "but the danger is *not* over." He cited the World Trade Center bombing as an example of what can happen. And he stressed the possibility of nuclear terrorism - as well as that of chemical and biological warfare. Materials distributed at the workshop quoted Dr. Livingstone as saying (in part):

... the United States has finally - after years of false starts, inflated rhetoric, and embarrassing failures - demonstrated to the world that it is

serious about fighting terrorism. Only if terrorists *and their state sponsors* can be forced to pay a significant price for their crimes will terrorism eventually be controlled, and perhaps even eradicated - the way piracy was stamped out in the 18th and 19th centuries....

A "not-all-that-comforting" evaluation of Russia was given by Lawrence B. Stollar of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). His CIA position: Chief of Russian, Foreign & Security Policy Branch. The end of the "Cold War" and the demise of the Soviet Union did not solve all problems, he said. And the Confederation of Independent States (CIS) which followed has not had by any means a smooth road. The cooperation of other members of the CIS with Russia has been questionable at best. Boris Yeltzin has had a rocky road. And the prolonged warfare in Chechnya is hardly a plus for the new regime.

The 25 million Russians in other CIS countries also create a big problem. While support is needed for them by Russia, it is also true that Russia would have insurmountable problems if they were to return. The question of nuclear weapons is a serious one. A firm nuclear weapons policy is very fluid. Nuclear scientists are "for hire" and available elsewhere. The question of plutonium in security





is also a very serious one. Other developments enter into the picture. The Russian-Cuban cooperation has cooled off. The 1996 elections loom closer and closer. One change in the picture here is that Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, the blustering "buffoon" who threatens using nuclear missiles has lost his disturbing popularity for a good part. The bottom line is that politics in Russia produce mostly question marks. International stability is hardly assured. Thousands of missiles are still on their launch pads.

Injected at one point in the NDER workshop was the reminder that the views of speakers were not necessarily those of government.

Following these informative presentations were two disaster exercises in which developments and requirements were injected into a rigorous schedule of exercise problems. The class was divided into four groups, each one required to produce its solutions (and subject to the critique of the instructors).

### ...politics in Russia produce mostly question marks.

First, a written "scenario" was given to each participant explaining that an earthquake of 8.0 magnitude (Richter Scale) had occurred before dawn along "the southwestern branch of the New Madrid fault." Several cities in the area (including Memphis and St. Louis) had suffered severe damage. Levees had been breached. The President had declared it a "Major Disaster Area." Questions included decisions on groups to be activated at FEMA national headquarters and at FEMA regional headquarters. What to do? What groups to activate? Where?

To be sure a good bit of confusion would have existed in a real situation. The speed of the problem and its requirements seemed to try to duplicate this confusion. But decisions were made by the NDER students.

The smoke had by no means settled when a second problem challenged the four groups. It happens as the new U.S. President is on her way to her inauguration. The report is that a "massive explosion" has occurred at the Chicago Board of Trade in downtown Chicago. Damages, deaths, and injured unknown but assumed to be heavy. This disaster

produces heavier tolls than the World Trade Center bombing. Eight subversive groups (or more) claim responsibility for the terrorist attack. One of these groups is assumed to be guilty: the Iraqi People's Rights Forum.

### A "massive explosion"... at the Chicago Board of Trade

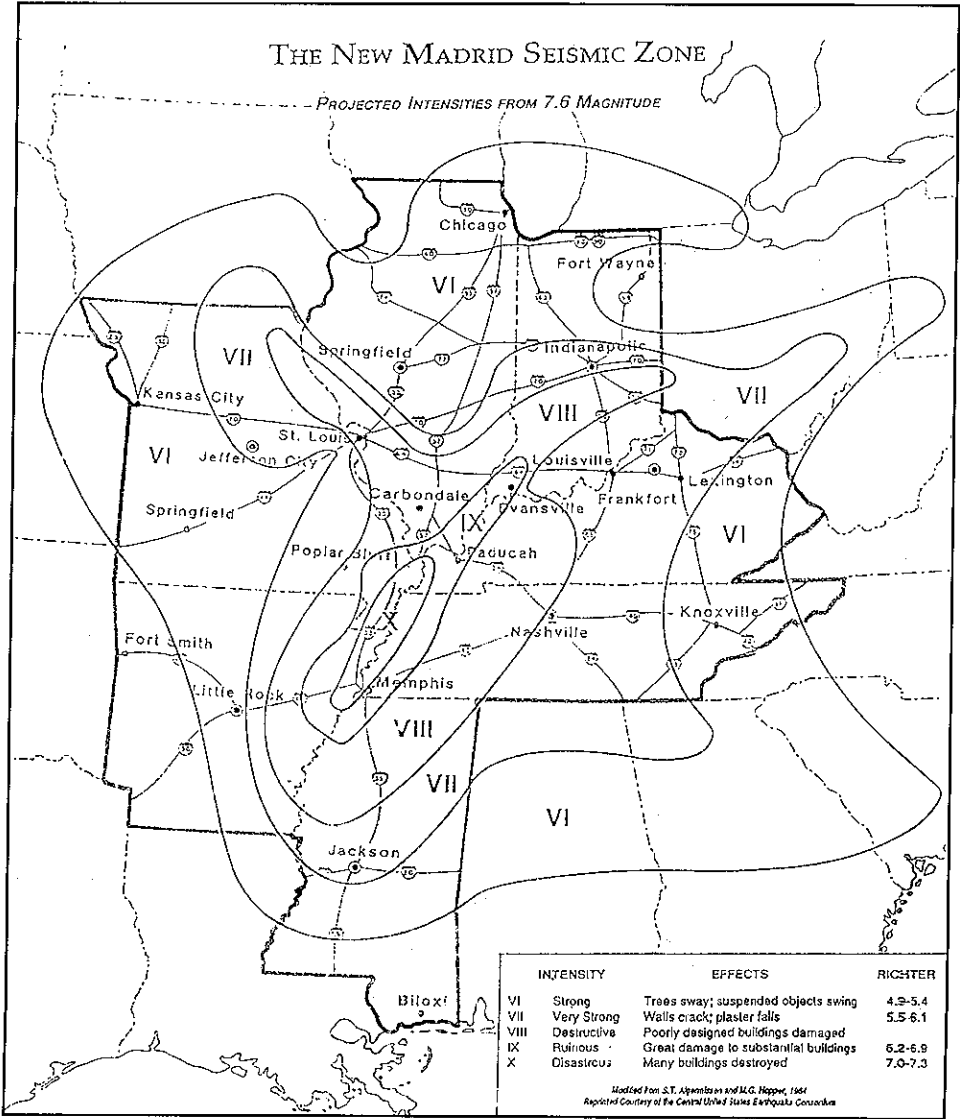
Again, the NDER trainees are required to deal with the situation. Each one is provided in quick succession 15 messages which give background developments, news and requirements. Group leaders are then required to give their solutions. Some are compatible with "school solutions." Some are not. One thing for sure: the impact, confusion and requirements of a real disaster have been judiciously imitated and maybe then some. Linda Matticks, FEMA's NDER Program Manager and her crew have put on a challenging pro-

gram that class members will long remember, and from which to draw lessons. It will stimulate them to further consideration of difficult disaster reactions.

Post assessments of the NDER training workshop by trainees were generously complimentary of those who planned, organized and conducted it.

Needed: more of them. Needed also: more active duty utilization of NDER members during actual disasters.

One more participant recommendation: that younger reservists be brought into the program. Maybe instead of an apparent average age of around 60, an average age of around 45. Again, evaluations from the students on the training and those who planned and conducted it could not have been more gracious....Or sincere. Or deserved. Needed again: more NDER training workshops.



*Blast and fallout (and natural disaster) shelters – although increasingly ridiculed by those who would banish the thought of attack possibilities from their minds – have never been accused of representing an aggressive concept. At least not until now. Oddly enough, we seem to be faced with a permissiveness as far as weapons sales are concerned and a ban as far as the sales of protective devices (shelters) are concerned.*

## PROMINENT SHELTER MANUFACTURER WALTON MCCARTHY ARRESTED ON ALLEGED EXPORT VIOLATION

U.S. Customs agents in Boston, Massachusetts on March 28th arrested prominent shelter engineer and manufacturer Walton McCarthy of Northwood, New Hampshire, charging him with selling his new Subtech S30 shelter to a customer who was to resell it to an Iraqi customer. McCarthy is president of Subtech, Inc., and the S30 shelter is its new multi-family product. For 15 years he has conducted his business in the open and has never before been accused of irregularities.

McCarthy's new home-based manufacturing plant for his S30 shelter was completed in January of this year.

If convicted, McCarthy faces up to 12 years imprisonment.

---

---

### ...Sting operation....?

---

---

"U.S. arms companies have outsold all other countries in foreign munitions sales," says McCarthy. "The big difference between arms sales and shelter sales is that shelters can't shoot back if they are located in foreign lands. They only protect. It is our company policy to save lives anywhere. All men, women and children deserve protection from natural disasters and man-made disasters. Subtech has never denied protection to anyone because of nationality, race or religion. It is shocking that I have been arrested for dealing, not in arms, but in a product that can only defend and save lives. It would seem to me that the Custom agents may be engaging in a sting operation. The Iraqi embargo forbids exports of all but humanitarian products. Yet, according to the February 18, 1993 Congressional Research Service Report No. 93-323 F, numerous U.S. companies have and are supplying weapons components to Iraq under licensing agreements by the U.S. government."

McCarthy's trial in Boston has not yet been scheduled.

McCarthy's contributions to civil defense don't stop at shelter building. He is the author of *Principles of Protection* – a comprehensive manual on protection requirements

under nuclear missile attack and a thorough analysis of different types of shelter. This manual has been marketed by the *Journal of Civil Defense* for the past 10 years.

McCarthy has also appeared before audiences at preparedness meetings, conferences, seminars, etc. across the country and has displayed his shelters thereat.

McCarthy's address:

Walton McCarthy, President  
Subtech, Inc.  
1381-I Blakes Hill Road  
Northwood, NH 03261

Phone: 603-942-7527

FAX: 603-942-8700

The New Hampshire press reported on McCarthy's arrest.

An excerpt from *The Union Leader* in Manchester:

While McCarthy declined to talk...his foreman disputed the government's claim the fiberglass domed structure built in McCarthy's back yard was destined for military use in Iraq. The man, who would only identify himself as Zack, said the structure he helped deliver in Boston...was being sold to an American company.

And from the *Concord Monitor*:

McCarthy's production manager, Zack Rice, told the Associated Press that McCarthy did not deal overseas. He also said that the shelter in question was sold as a home to an American buyer.

Planning Board Chairman Scott Martin said McCarthy was very cooperative with the board.

"Any changes we asked him to make he made – everything was above board..."

## CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE • REPORT FOR CONGRESS

### **Iraq's Nuclear Achievements: Components, Sources, and Stature**

**Peter D. Zimmerman, Consultant  
Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division**

**February 18, 1993  
Revised June 4, 1993**

The Congressional Research Service works exclusively for the Congress, conducting research, analyzing legislation, and providing information at the request of committees, Members, and their staffs.

#### **U.S. SUPPLIERS**

The United States Government provided important scientific assistance directly to members of the Iraqi project. In August 1989 three Iraqis were invited to a conference on detonation physics sponsored by the Department of Energy and the national nuclear weapons laboratories held in Portland, Oregon. While this conference was "unclassified," the topics included the use of HMX explosive, flyer plates which transfer momentum into an imploding mass more efficiently than an "unassisted" explosive shockwave can, and the shaping of shockwaves to perform specific tasks.<sup>44</sup>

A list of reported export sales to Iraq and reported licensing by the U.S. Government for exports to Iraq that was compiled by the emerging Nuclear Suppliers Project of the Monterey Institute for International Studies includes citations of the following American companies (this list is excerpted from the database).<sup>45</sup>

- C.S.I. Technologies: nuclear warhead detonation capacitors. It is not clear whether all exports were stopped or whether some got through.<sup>46</sup>
- DuPont: low-density fluorinated vacuum pump oil needed for handling the uranium hexafluoride gas used as the feedstock for gas centrifuges.<sup>47</sup>
- Gerber Systems: \$367,428 worth of computers to run machine tools that could be used for manufacturing nuclear bomb components.<sup>48</sup>
- Halliburton Company: neutron pulse generators which can be used as prototypes for external nuclear explosion initiators to replace the radioactive material initiators developed by Iraq.<sup>49</sup>

[Ten more U.S. suppliers are listed. Footnotes give sources of the information — *New York Times*, *Wall Street Journal*, *U.S. News and World Report*, et al — dating from May 9, 1990 to April 24, 1993.]

# REVIEWS

*PROLIFERATION AND THE FORMER SOVIET UNION.* Published by the Office of Technology Assessment, Congress of the United States. U.S. Government Printing Office, September 1994. 88 pages. To order, send a check or money order, for \$6.50 per copy, or send a VISA or MasterCard number and card expiration date to: Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954. Order must specify stock number S/N 052-003-01384-3. Price includes shipping and handling.

– Reviewed by Edwin N. York.

This is the best report to date on the status of weapons of mass destruction in the former Soviet Union.

The report is academic in tone – succinct language and numerous footnotes. A very impressive 25-member advisory panel is listed with another 12 reviewers. A project staff of five are presumably the primary researchers and authors. This was therefore a large committee effort and a very successful one. The writing is terse, the findings are clearly stated and future options logically presented. If there is any fault it comes from the natural desire of readers for speculation on whether any of the future options are likely. But the authors stick firmly with the official record and verified status.

The forward to the study accurately states and summarizes the findings:

The end of the Cold War dramatically lowered the direct threat that the Soviet Union nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction posed to the United States. As the Soviet Union has collapsed, however, fears have arisen concerning the spread of nuclear materials, technology, expertise, or actual weapons to other countries or to subnational groups.... One effect may be the erosion of international nonproliferation treaty regimes. ...Of particular concern are economic hardships and low morale among many individuals with access to vital weapons information or sensitive facilities, a situation aggravated by as-yet inadequate national systems to account for and secure nuclear materials, to control exports, and to police borders.... Given the severity of the problems facing Russia and the other newly independent states, the United States and other Western powers may have only marginal ability to influence the overall course of events here.

The study covers the many U.S. government actions in negotiations with the four nuclear inheritor states (Russia, Belarus, Ukraine and Kazakhstan) to ratify the START I arms reduction agreement and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. These efforts have been largely successful, as all four have ratified the START I agreement and all but Ukraine have signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (as of September 1994).

There has been a notable lack of success in delivering promised U.S. aid. The U.S. proposed 1.2 billion dollars to assist in dismantling weapons of mass destruction and complying with treaty obligations, but only 117 million has been obligated by Congress and less than 10 million actually transferred. One key finding given is ...

External aid is vital in bringing control over such materials and goods up to international standards in the shortest possible time.

Not stated as a finding but obvious from the details is that U.S. bureaucratic wrangling is the cause of U.S. delay in providing much-heralded aid. The need for financial and technical aid is emphasized, but with the statement

Admittedly, arguing for increased expenditures...is difficult at a time when domestic budget constraints are severe.

The second half of the report considers each of the nuclear inheritor states separately. Nuclear weapons inventories, research facilities, test sites, and nuclear reactor capabilities are discussed. U.S. policy and action towards each state, the problems of border controls, the "brain drain" of scientists to lucrative foreign job offers and instances of attempted smuggling of restricted materials are covered. Less space is devoted to discussing chemical and biological weapons, but the status of both is well covered.

Overall the report is an excellent summary of the status of weapons of mass destruction in the former Soviet Union. The picture given is partly optimistic – there are numerous efforts underway to control and reduce all such weapons – and partly pessimistic – all the affected former Soviet Union states face formidable difficulties in carrying out their objectives.

*SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FIRE-STORMS* – FEMA-1005-DR-CA. 42 pages large format. August 1994. Copies may be ordered from FEMA, Region IX Hazard Mitigation Officer, Presidio of San Francisco, Building 105, San Francisco, CA 94129.

– Reviewed by Bob Baffin.

As this booklet dramatically emphasizes, California has a fire problem that challenges authorities to deal effectively with it in the future. On page 8 it warns:

...During the past 14 years, more than three times more structures have been lost than over the previous 25 years.

But protection is possible as the workshop that generated this study is careful to point out. The cover picture offers convincing proof. It shows a Laguna Hills residential area that has been completely destroyed except for one house that stands out totally intact. Comment on the inside front cover reads: "Fire-resistant construction and landscaping helped this 'miracle-house' survive."

Mitigation of destruction in future firestorms requires state laws, local building codes and stiffer insurance requirements. Observes the booklet:

Property insurance premiums in wildfire intermix areas do not currently reflect how well a community is enforcing fire-safe building codes and vegetation management standards. This makes it harder to get public and political support to approve and enforce stricter building codes and vegetation management standards.

The arson problem is also stressed. 22% of all wildland fires, according to the study, are due to arson. And of these only 10% lead to arrests.

Blame is placed on "no organized system for sharing information." It is recommended that one be set up similar to the California Department of Justice computerized information exchange system for investigations involving serial homicides and child molestation.

Appendix C of the study is an outline of a "Uniform Urban-Wildland Interface Code" by the International Fire Code Institute.

*THE SECRET WORLD OF AMERICAN COMMUNISM* by Harvey Klehr, John Earl Haynes, and Fridrikh Igorevich Firsov, Yale University Press, P.O. Box 209040 Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06520, 1995. 338 pages, plus annexes and index. Price: \$25.

— Reviewed by James M. Ridgway, Ph.D.

Yale issues this book as first in a series called annals of communism. Klehr is Professor of Politics, Emory University; Haynes works for the Library of Congress, specializing in recent U.S. history; Firsov worked for the Comintern Archive, Russian Center for the Preservation and Study of Documents of Recent History. The writers are working in the "mother lode" of communist source material. During World War II, when Germany threatened Moscow, Comintern records were moved out of the city of Ufa. Some of the files have been opened for researchers. The book under review contains 92 documents dealing only with covert, undercover, communist activities in the U.S., 1917-1943.

The authors' major conclusions follow: 1. The USSR (Comintern) did organize and fund covert action in the U.S. 2. Communists did penetrate U.S. federal agencies. 3. Pilfered material speeded up Russia's atomic and space programs. 4. Many revisionist historians in the U.S. are gullible.

The book is too detailed to review in depth. The following points are fair samples of its contents:

- On Alger Hiss: "Hiss trial for perjury was tantamount to a conviction for espionage."

- Joe Dallet, a U.S. communist, was killed in the Spanish civil war. J. Robert Oppenheimer married his widow.

- Gen. William Donovan recruited veterans from the Spanish civil war to be OSS agents and employees of the Office of War Information. (Neither the Comintern nor the FBI liked this idea.)

- U.S. communists favored the CIO over the AFL. John L. Lewis sometimes used Reds to organize local unions.

- Initial top lawyers at the National

Labor Relations Board (MLRB) were Reds.

- Found in the Comintern files were letters from William Bullitt, envoy to France, and from William Dodd, envoy to Germany, written to the State Department and President Franklin Roosevelt respectively.

- Agents appear in strange forms. Ann Cadwallador Coles portrait artist from Columbia, SC, and Frank Thompson, sometimes supervisor of Marin County, CA are cases in point.

- About 250,000 people passed through the U.S. communist party 1919-1960. The average stay was two years. The party's top membership was 100,000, now down to 1,000.

The book deals with a highly specialized part of recent U.S. history. To help people not familiar with this area, the writers have supplied a "Glossary of Individuals and Organizations" and a "Chronology of American Communism." These are quite helpful.

*LEARNING FROM PRACTICE – A Review of Architectural Design and Construction Experience After Recent Earthquakes.* 387 pages. Available from Center For Environmental Design Research, University of California, 390 Wurster Hall, #1839, Berkeley, CA 94720-1839.

— Reviewed by Loren Haffabee.

This report is about the third of three Italian-American seismological workshops. This one took place in October 1992 in Orvieto, Italy. The first two were held in the 1980s. The workshop consisted of a review of earthquake damage concepts and presentations by the participants attempting to analyze damages and measures that could be taken to minimize them.

Papers presented examined professionally the precise causes of earthquake damages with an eye to minimizing damages in future earthquakes.

*Learning From Practice* goes into much detail on construction techniques that proved to be dangerous in past earthquakes, and attempts to underline new techniques that will provide structural integrity. It points out that before World War II there

was little effort to provide construction that would withstand earthquakes, but that gradually since that time attention has been given to techniques that would see buildings withstand earthquakes. The practice of using unreinforced masonry is one major contribution to earthquake destruction.

*Learning From Practice* is a valuable study that belongs on the shelf of the serious seismologist.

It is of high interest as well to the serious emergency management-civil defense professional.

*NATIONAL DISASTER MEDICAL SYSTEM – State by State Guide – Tenth Anniversary, 1984-1994*, published by Department of Veteran Affairs, Veterans Health Administration Training & Development, Suite 1510, 101 West Ohio St., Indianapolis, IN 46204 (Tel: 317-226-5033.) 50 pages. 1994.

— Reviewed by Bob Baffin.

This is a reference book which gives valuable medical-disaster information state by state.

The National Disaster Medical System is composed of Disaster Medical Assistant Teams (DMATs) across nation equipped and trained to respond as required.

A quote from the introduction:

Today there are seventy-two DMATs in the system; some are designed for general patient care, while others specialize in in pediatrics, burns, mental health, mortuary services, or confined space medicine. DMATs are stratified into four response groups, based upon their present state of development. The Level One DMATs are fully-equipped and deployable within 12 hours of notification. Upon deployment, a Public Health Service Medical Support Unit (MSU) coordinates DMAT operations in the affected area.

For further information it is recommended that contact be made with a local NDMS program coordinator – or that a request for information be made to the National Disaster Medical System, Pandown Building, 5600 Fishers Lane (Room 4-81), Rockville, MD 20857 – phone: 1-800-USA-NDMS.



In spite of the "thumbs down" attitudes on civil defense by the federal government and most state and local governments, the media have recently shown some interest in the questionable preparedness picture projected by America. Does it foreshadow a reawakening to previous concerns that the country needs to address its defense needs seriously? Here is one example of the spotlight being played on strategic defense.

# RIDGWAY RADIO INTERVIEW STIMULATES INTEREST IN PREPAREDNESS

— Kevin Kilpatrick

Career civil defense pro Dr. James M. Ridgway was featured on an hour-long radio program May 9th by commentator Dan Gregory over radio station WPBR of Palm Beach, Florida (AM 1340).

Responsible for scheduling Dr. Ridgway was his article "What Now for Civil Defense" which appeared in the Spring issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense*. In the article Ridgway laid the blame for a 40-year retreat from homeland defense to a steadily growing indifference at all levels of government.

Gregory, in his questioning, focussed on a table Ridgway used in his article that spelled out the defense responsibilities of Congress.

The interview brought out the concern that these responsibilities needed extensive examination and a serious overhaul if the real interests of the American people are to be served.

---

## **...If the real interest of the American people are to be served.**

---

The question of militias was reviewed and the press pros and cons concerning their organization and activities. What is the role of these ad hoc groups? How do they relate to the National Guard? Or do they? What are the pluses and minuses? Are one or more of them



Dr. James M. Ridgway

involved in harboring terrorists? Or is that accusation which came about with the aftermath of the Oklahoma City bombing irresponsible?

---

## **A call-in from a member of a militia unit**

---

During the crowded hour interview four telephone "call-ins" added spice to the program. First, a lady questioned the closing of the Savannah River Plutonium Plant in Georgia. Then an excited individual gave an account of Timothy McVeigh's arrest and its possible connection with the Oklahoma City bombing.

A call-in from a member of a militia unit followed with comment on the right to bear arms. The man reported that he was a TACDA member, had a home shelter and was proud of it.

Finally a member of the National

Guard called in to warmly compliment the program for spotlighting the question of civil defense.

Other call-ins were not possible because the program ran out of time. Dr. Ridgway felt that Dan Gregory had performed an invaluable public service in featuring the controversial issue of civil defense.

The Ridgway article, which led Mr. Gregory to arrange the program, had been sent in to him by David Lobdell of West Palm Beach.

\*

Another radio program which featured recent interviews with TACDA president Dr. Max Klinghoffer and TACDA executive director Walter Murphey is that of commentator Dr. Stanley Monteith of "Radio Liberty" (KKMC) in Gonzales, California.

---

## **...Civil defense is far from being a dead issue...**

---

Radio interviews like these help to get the TACDA preparedness message out to the public, and response indicates that civil defense is far from being a dead issue and needs more exposure via the media.

"The point that the Constitution calls for preparedness gives us more support than we have figured on," observes Dr. Ridgway. "We need more exposure like this, and my guess is that we are going to get it." □

# FLASHBACK:

## A HIROSHIMA HOSPITAL – AUGUST 6, 1945

In 1971 Dr. Leonard B. Greentree of Columbus, Ohio – who had in China been the victim of the Japanese attack on Nanking – recommended to the *Journal of Civil Defense* (then called *Survive*) that advance preparations for hospital preparedness be considered by government in modern war.

"Since it is human for our legislators in Washington," he said, "to unconsciously reject complicated and unpleasant issues, and this problem is certainly both of these, it is hoped that they can be prodded into action."

*Survive* replied in its following issue by quoting from the book *Hiroshima*, by John Hersey 1946):

"...Of a hundred and fifty doctors in the city, sixty-five were already dead and most of the rest were wounded. Of 1,780 nurses, 1,654 were dead or too badly hurt to work. In the biggest hospital, that of the Red Cross, only six doctors out of thirty were able to function, and only ten nurses out of more than two hundred. The sole uninjured doctor on the Red Cross Hospital staff was Dr. Sasaki. After the explosion, he hurried to a storeroom to fetch bandages. This room, like everything he had seen as he ran through the hospital, was chaotic – bottles of medicine thrown off shelves and broken, salves spattered on the walls, instruments strewn everywhere. He grabbed up some bandages and an unbroken bottle of mercurochrome, hurried back to the chief surgeon, and bandaged his cuts. Then he went out into the corridor and began patching up the wounded patients and the doctors and nurses there. He blundered so without his glasses that he took a pair off the face of a wounded nurse, and although they only approximately compensated for the errors of his vision, they were better than nothing. (He was to depend on them for more than a month.)

---

### ...Ten thousand victims...invaded the...hospital

---

"Dr. Sasaki worked without method, taking those who were nearest him first, and he noticed soon that the corridor seemed to be getting more and more crowded. Mixed in with the abrasions and lacerations which most people in the hospital had suffered, he began to find dreadful burns. He realized then that casualties were pouring in from outdoors. There were so many that he began to pass up the lightly wounded; he decided that all he could hope to do was to stop people from bleeding to death. Before long, patients lay and crouched on the floors of the wards and the laboratories and all the other rooms, and in the corridors and on the stairs, and in the front hall, and under the portecochere, and on the stone front steps, and in the driveway and courtyard, and for blocks each way in the streets outside. Wounded people supported maimed people; disfigured families leaned together. Many people were vomiting. A tremendous number of school girls – some of those who had been taken from their classrooms to work outdoors, clearing fire lanes, crept into the hospital. In a city of two hundred and forty-five thousand, nearly a hundred thousand people had been killed or doomed at one

blow; a hundred thousand more were hurt. At least ten thousand of the wounded made their way to the best hospital in town, which was altogether unequal to such a trampling, since it had only six hundred beds, and they had all been occupied. The people in the suffocating crowd inside the hospital wept and cried, for Dr. Sasaki to hear, 'Sensei! Doctor!' And the less seriously wounded came and pulled at his sleeve and begged him to go to the aid of the worse wounded. Tugged here and there in his stockinged feet, bewildered by the numbers, staggered by so much raw flesh, Dr. Sasaki lost all sense of profession and stopped working as a skilled surgeon and a sympathetic man; he became an automaton, mechanically wiping, daubing, winding, wiping, daubing, winding.

"By nightfall, ten thousand victims of the explosion had invaded the Red Cross Hospital, and Dr. Sasaki, worn out, was moving aimlessly and dully up and down the stinking corridors with wads of bandages and bottles of mercurochrome, still wearing the glasses he had taken from the wounded nurse, binding up the worst cuts as he came to them. Other doctors were putting compresses of saline solution on the worst burns. That was all they could do. After dark, they worked by the light of the city's fires and by candles the ten remaining nurses held for them. Dr. Sasaki had not looked outside the hospital all day; the scene inside was so terrible and so compelling that it had not occurred to him to ask any questions about what had happened beyond the windows and doors. Ceilings and partitions had fallen; plaster, dust, blood, and vomit were everywhere. Patients were dying by the hundreds, but there was nobody to carry away the corpses. Some of the hospital staff distributed biscuits and rice balls, but the charnel-house smell was so strong that few were hungry. By three o'clock the next morning, after nineteen straight hours of his gruesome work, Dr. Sasaki was incapable of dressing another wound. He and some other survivors of the hospital staff got straw mats and went outdoors – thousands of patients and hundreds of dead were in the yard and on the driveway – and hurried around behind the hospital and lay down in hiding to snatch some sleep. But within an hour wounded people had found them; a complaining circle formed around them: 'Doctors! Help us! How can you sleep?' Dr. Sasaki got up again and went back to work." □



# TOO GOOD TO FILE

## CIVIL DEFENSE – IN SWITZERLAND

The Swiss Office of Civil Defense recently published the following:

### CIVIL DEFENSE

#### JOINT PROTECTION JOINT HELP AND ASSISTANCE

#### CIVIL DEFENSE IS

##### ...VERSATILE

Civil Defense has two main mandates. It renders aid and assistance in case of disasters and other emergencies. Moreover, it protects, rescues and looks after the population in case of armed conflicts.

##### ...EFFICIENT AND UNCOMPLICATED

Civil Defense does not fulfill its tasks alone, but cooperates with fire brigades and other rescue organizations and army units. In this way double tracking is avoided and cost-saving achieved.

##### ...COMPETENT AND STRONG

People under the obligation to serve in civil defense are assigned according to their professional and military experience. Individual special training, flexible shaping of refresher courses and professional instructor training see to it that everywhere well-trained people are operating.

##### ...TAILORED TO SWISS CONDITIONS

Civil defense is based on the militia system. Main bearers of civil defense are the communities. In Switzerland there are more than 1000 civil defense organizations, totalling about 100,000 members. Hence, in case of emergencies civil defense can render protection, rescue and help.

##### ...YOUNG

Under the obligation to render civil defense service are all men fit for work, of Swiss nationality and between 20 and 52 years old, provided they are not or no more assigned to the armed forces. Most members of the army join civil defense at the age of 42. Women and foreigners settled in Switzerland can volunteer for civil defense.

##### ...FLEXIBLE AND QUICKLY READY FOR ACTION

Civil defense organizations are structured tightly and simply. In case of emergencies parts of the civil defense organizations are available for help within one hour, others within a period from 6 to 36 hours. Yearly refresher courses can be employed for operations in favor of the community.

Note: At the geographical center of recurring European wars, Switzerland has been at peace for 180 years.

## A PHYSICIAN SPEAKS OUT

Although the efforts were new and unprecedented, the United States developed strong and effective civil defense programs with unanimous public support during World War II. These efforts were continued after the Axis surrenders and into the new Cold War, reaching a peak during the early administration of President John Kennedy, whose interest and support had never waned since his discharge from the U.S. Navy in 1945. However, after his unfortunate death in 1963, his own Secretary of Defense sabotaged these efforts and aided Kennedy's successor in dismantling civil defense to divert funds for a war on poverty and a war in Asia. That SecDef [McNamara] saw no inconsistency in totally reversing his earlier efforts for the Kennedy Administration's public protection into the Johnson Administration's policy of public vulnerability with an insane and illogical policy called MAD (mutual assured destruction). This official defense policy was actually a no-code policy of non-defense and revived the anachronistic societal policy of public human sacrifice to appease the dogs of war.

Instead of objecting to this policy of mass suicide, activist physicians [Physicians for Social Responsibility] reversed traditional *Primum Non Nocere* and attempted to ensure maximal harm by destroying all programs for protection and plans for survival, not only embracing but falsely embellishing McNamara's MAD proposal. Totally ignored or suppressed was the reality that even with all-out nuclear war and all-gone nuclear defense, more than 100 million Americans would have survived even in open streets and homes; with warning and planned basement and subway protection from blast and fallout, there would have been another 50 million survivors; with adequate and easily provided specific shelters plus protected food and water supplies, the number of survivors would have far surpassed 200 million. McNamara and his physician band condemned and demolished a program which would improve survival 100%!...

— Gerald L. Looney, M.D.

## 1994 – HOW MANY WARS?

...The National Defense Council Foundation, a research group based in Alexandria, Va., is about to send U.S. intelligence agencies an analysis citing 70 conflicts in 1994, up from 62 in 1993....

Other groups are more conservative in their count, not including drug wars, for example.

The Center for Defense Information, another Washington-area think tank, says there are 29 ongoing conflicts, the largest group of them concentrated in the political and cultural cauldron of Central Asia, including India, Pakistan and Tajikistan.

*Jane's Defense Weekly*, the authoritative British-based publication, counts five "flash points" around the world among dozens of lesser conflicts: Bosnia;

## THE DAWNING OF NUCLEAR TERRORISM

For some years both scientists and security experts have been asking the question: will terrorists one day attempt to use some form of nuclear device? Today many such experts are increasingly concerned that the answer is yes. One prominent security expert, at least, believes that such an attempt is almost inevitable within the next 10 years.

There are a number of factors which would seem to make such concern appear well-founded. They include the following:

1) *The technical details regarding the construction of a nuclear device are now openly available in a large volume of non-classified scientific literature and reports. It is considered that a terrorist group, having possession of the required nuclear materials, and whose members contained even one person with sound basic scientific knowledge and the technical ability to study such literature, would have little difficulty in constructing a nuclear device.*

2) *Nuclear proliferation over the years has resulted in a great increase in the number of persons with practical knowledge of handling nuclear materials including, in some cases, some in countries with a record of supporting and sponsoring terrorism.*

3) *The demoralization and discontent amongst Russian defense and security forces has led to a dangerous decrease in standards of security regarding the guarding of Russian nuclear materials. There have been repeated reports of attempts to smuggle such material out of the country.*

---

### **...dangerous decrease in standards of security...**

---

4) *Ever-growing stocks of plutonium, for which there is no obvious economic commercial use, are being accumulated at civil nuclear installations in a number of countries, particularly in France and Britain. Adequate guarding of an accounting for this material, which is likely to be*

*the prime choice for any terrorist attempting to make a nuclear bomb, will become increasingly difficult.*

5) *The growing ruthlessness of terrorists and their willingness to inflict ever-heavier material damage and casualties in pursuit of their objectives....*

— Intelligence International Ltd, The Stoneyhill Centre, Brimpsfield, Gloucester, GL4 8LF, United Kingdom.

□

## HIROSHIMA MAYOR: NUCLEAR "HORROR"

"Our perception was that the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki was the advent of the nuclear age, but the U.S. perceived the bombing as the end of World War II. This perception gap lay at the root of the debate....

"What I want to emphasize and appeal here is that the people of the world should not avert their eyes from what happened in Hiroshima and Nagasaki and understand the horror of nuclear weapons. At the same time, I'd like to reflect on the atrocities that Japan committed during World War II."

— Mayor Takashi Hiraoka of Hiroshima in an appearance (with Mayor Hitoshi Motoshima of Nagasaki) before journalists in Tokyo — as reported by the *Los Angeles Times*.

□

## AMERICAN MISSILE DEFENSE: ZERO

Nearly six in ten Americans, according to a recent poll, believe that if the U.S. were to be attacked by ballistic missiles, our military could intercept these missiles before damage occurred. In reality, we have no national missile defense. None. By design. This despite the fact that we have the technological capability for such protection....

The National Security Revitalization Act, part of the GOP "Contract," was supposed to reverse this strategy of standing naked before one's enemies, calling for deployment of "highly effective" anti-missile defenses at "the earliest possible moment."...

— *The New American*, P.O. Box 8040, Appleton, WI 54913

## NCCEM MEETS IN NOVEMBER

America's Emergency Management organization for county and city disaster mitigation planning — NCCEM — holds its annual conference November 4-7, 1995 in Providence, Rhode Island. For information contact Elizabeth B. Armstrong, Executive Director, NCCEM National Headquarters, 7297 Lee Highway, Unit N, Falls Church, VA 22042. Phone: 703-533-7672 — FAX 703-241-5803. (See ad on page 13.)

## THREATS OF TODAY AND TOMORROW

...Critics argue that absent the Soviet threat, strategic defenses are no longer needed. Yet, even with the reduction in missiles deployed by the governments of the former Soviet Union, hundreds of ICBMs are still operational as are hundreds more submarine-launched missiles. The future of Russia and other former Soviet republics is unclear. Even if stated nuclear goals are reached, Russia will still possess some 3,500 nuclear warheads in 2003.

---

### **...Hundreds of ICBMs are still operational...**

---

China poses a similar menace in Asia. While China currently has fewer than a dozen ICBMs, it is building more. New designs include multiple warheads and mobile systems. In addition, China has two submarines with 12 missiles each and 70-100 intermediate-range, land-based missiles. Beijing is also exporting technology to Iran and Pakistan, countries with nuclear ambitions of their own.

There are some two dozen other countries working on "weapons of mass destruction" (nuclear, chemical and/or biological) and over a dozen developing ballistic missiles to deliver these weapons. The list includes such militant regimes as Iran, North Korea, Syria and Libya, all of which could possibly acquire usable nuclear weapons by the year 2000....

— *Human Events*

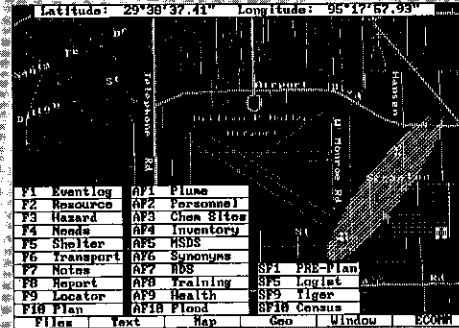
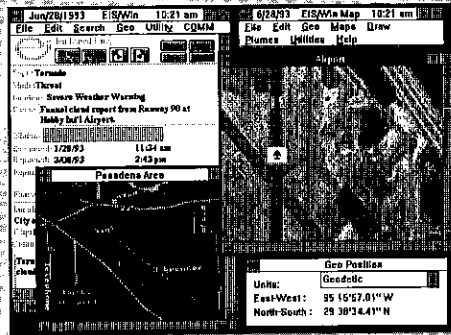
# EIS is Now Easier to Use Than Ever!

The Emergency Information System™ (EIS) saves money, time and lives.

- More than 2600 systems throughout the United States and 29 other nations.
- Officially certified by 22 States (plus the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the Province of New Brunswick, Canada) as their standard for emergency software.
- Rapidly emerging as a standard for the U.S. military and Fortune 1000 corporations.

Now EIS introduces two new user-friendly versions featuring easy-to-learn, easy-to-use "point and click" control.

**EIS/Win**, the all-new Windows™ interface offers extraordinary flexibility, multi-media integration and open system architecture.



**EIS 4.0** offers DOS users a mouse and pop-up menu interface, data import, mission macros, and the ability to make your own databases.

For more information, call: **1-800-999-5009** or **301-738-6900**



**EIS — The World's Leading Emergency Software Products**

EIS International (A Division of Research Alternatives, Inc.)

1401 Rockville Pike, Suite 500, Rockville, MD 20852 • (FAX) 301-738-1026

For the ...  
**HOSPITAL  
EMERGENCY ROOM**

## THE "ER-TAG"

with patient serial number  
— each tag in 3 copies —

**MEETS THE DEMAND FOR  
A THOROUGHLY ADEQUATE  
IN-HOSPITAL TAG**

(Approved by Emergency Physicians)

For orders, information,  
sample, etc.

### CONTACT:

**METTAG PRODUCTS**  
P.O. BOX 910  
STARKE, FL 32091  
Phone: 1-800-425-5397  
FAX: 904-964-9641

(see also) METTAG ad — Page 4)

## SUBSCRIBE NOW!

### AMERICAN SURVIVAL GUIDE

Self-Defense ★ Self-Reliance ★ Freedom

**American Survival Guide** is for people whose chief concerns are protection of individual life and property and preservation of the United States of America as a nation. The magazine presents information on world and domestic forces, and threats posed by these forces in day-to-day life: terrorism, urban violence, economic

breakdown, geophysical events, conventional warfare, toxic wastes, and nuclear conflict.

**American Survival Guide** presents the politics, technology, hardware, weapons, problems, practice, tactics, attitudes and philosophy of self-defense and self-reliance for survival in freedom.

**Use this coupon below to subscribe and save. ★ Do It Today!**

Mail to: **AMERICAN SURVIVAL GUIDE**  
P.O. Box 70015, Anaheim, CA 92825-9912

DE/jcd

- ☐ Enter my subscription for 12 issues for only \$26.95.
- ☐ Save more! Save longer! — 24 issues \$44.95.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Payment enclosed ☐ Bill me later Charge my ☐ MasterCard ☐ Visa

Card # \_\_\_\_\_ Expiration Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

This rate applies to the U.S.A. and its Possessions. All other countries add \$9 per year (U.S. funds) for postage. Allow 8-10 weeks for delivery.

SJOS94



## McNAMARA BOOK GETS RESPONSE

Robert Strange McNamara indeed appears to be a "strange" case with his new book wherein he confesses that Vietnam may have been a bad mistake. Response has been largely negative. One worth noting is that of columnist Ron Cunningham of the *Gainesville Sun* (Florida). Excerpts of his column dealing with the book:

### So I went to Vietnam

...So I went to Vietnam. So did my friend Keven, who worked with me during summers at the car wash. So did my pals Lou and Sam. We didn't ask questions – we didn't even know what questions to ask. We didn't second guess Mr. Johnson and his advisors. We just went.

So far as I know, Keven never questioned Johnson and Co. right up until the day he died, his belly ripped out by an explosion. Lou never asked either, even after he came home and sank into alcoholism. Neither did Sam, who remains a wandering street person to this day.

Maybe we were all too stupid to ask...

Twenty years after conflict's end, McNamara has come clean in his new book "Retrospect: The Tragedy and Lessons of Vietnam."...

I don't know about Keven, Lou or Sam, but McNamara's belated mea culpa certainly makes me feel better. No hard feelings, Bob, but I hope you choke on your royalties....

□

## SUBWAY GAS ATTACK POSSIBILITY WORRIES U.S. AUTHORITIES

Gas attacks are nothing new – and Dr. Max Klinghoffer's article on page 8 addresses the subject of the use of gas in warfare.

According to *The Associated Press* the U.S. military has been concerned about the use of gas as a terrorist weapon as far back as 1948 and in 1966 conducted actual tests in the New York subway system using a harmless gas. It was found that "within 20 minutes, the material had traveled some 10 blocks."

The subway gas episode in Tokyo may set an example for other terrorist groups authorities fear.

Although a subway is a system where such an attack creates great

havoc, there are other places vulnerable to the use of gas. These would include trains, ships, office buildings, schools, theatres – any place where people congregate.

Reports *The Associated Press*:

...Brian Jenkins of Kroll Associates, a corporate security firm in Los Angeles, said experts have speculated for years that terrorists might try exotic means of mass destruction, such as chemical and biological weapons. Now, he said, a lot of people who are engaged in desperate struggles are going to be asking, "Is this a useful tactic for us?" Most of them are going to say, 'No.' Some of them may say, 'Yes.' "

□

## "TEAMWORK" IN TRAGEDY – OKLAHOMA CITY AN EXAMPLE

Organized response to the Oklahoma City bombing at the Alfred Murrah Federal Building was so well organized that officials are beginning to dub it "The Oklahoma Standard."

### "The Oklahoma Standard"

Sam Walker of *The Christian Science Monitor* reports in his newspaper:

...Within five minutes of the bombing, Major Garold Spencer, commander of the Oklahoma City Police Department's Emergency Response Team (ERT) paged the 64 officers in this special cell...

Within half an hour, the ERT members had deployed on the scene. Working with the Oklahoma Highway Patrol, the ERT had begun to establish a security perimeter. Within one hour and 15 minutes, Spencer says, the ERT had completely sealed off a 10-block area, keeping roads clear for emergency vehicles and keeping many distraught citizens in safe ranges. "I have no doubt," he says, "that the secure perimeter helped save lives."

Oklahoma City's Emergency Response Team – which performed with admirable effectiveness in reacting to the bombing – had trained with the idea of being used in response to a natural disaster or civic unrest – nothing like the bombing of a multi-storied building. But the training worked.

Perhaps a lesson to other groups trained to react in disaster.

## TOBLÉRONES

In Switzerland shelter against artillery or missile attack gets major emphasis, as reports frequently tell us, but it is not by any means the extent of the Swiss homeland defense that has kept the small mountainous country at peace in war-torn Europe for 180 years. A superb air defense is also on hand to deal with an aggressor – and tough, trained Swiss soldiers manning pre-arranged fortress-like defense positions with the weapons to mow down an advancing enemy – much more – and in the photo below imposing tank obstacles, here shown along an approach up from Lake Neuchâtel.

### ...Tough, trained Swiss soldiers...

The Swiss call the tank traps "toblérones" after the tobléron candy bars of similar design.

These defenses are never used because no enemy in its right mind wants to risk certain suicide. As the *Journal* has pointed out, even Adolph Hitler backed off from trying to penetrate Swiss defenses.

These Swiss defenses, never used, are kept on the ready through constant attention and improvement. A lesson in "peace through preparedness" that would do well to cross the Atlantic where preparedness (SDI and civil defense mainly) is a matter of convenient – and deceptive – neglect.



# UPCOMING

- Jul 2-6 **AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ALL ASPECTS OF CRISES, EMERGENCIES, DISASTERS AND RISK**, Lancaster, UK - of interest to social scientists, earth scientists, planners and professionals with an interest. Contact: The Conference Secretariat, Emergency Planning '95 (TEL/FAX: +44/01772 721298).
- Jul 2-14 **INTERNATIONAL UNION OF GEODESY AND GEOPHYSICS XXI GENERAL ASSEMBLY**, Boulder, CO. Natural disaster reduction, monitoring volcanic activity, and climate change are among subjects. Contact: American Geophysical Union, 2000 Florida Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20009, (202/462-6900) (FAX: 202/328-0566) (e-mail: iugg\_xxi@kosmos.agu.org.)
- Jul 13-16 **CLINICAL CONFERENCE ON OUT-OF-HOSPITAL EMERGENCY CARE: A FOCUS ON PREVENTION**, Kissimmee, FL. Contact: Florida Emergency Medicine Foundation (FEMF), 3717 S. Conway Road, Orlando, FL 32812, (407/281-7396) or (800/766-6336).
- Jul 13-28 **MANAGING EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES** on the campus of University of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland. Contact: Dr. Richard Bissell (410/455-3776) (FAX: 410/328-0501).
- Jul 14-16 **EIGHTH ANNUAL PITTSBURGH FIRE RESCUE & EMS EXPO**, Monroeville, Pennsylvania. Fire, Emergency Medicine, Public Safety and Haz Mat. Contact: Kelly Simon Productions, 1600 Ranch Drive, Latrobe, PA 15650 (1-800-747-5599) (FAX: 412/539-7979).
- Jul 16-18 **NATIONAL COORDINATING COUNCIL ON EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (NCEM) REGION IV**, Decatur, Alabama. Contact: J. Howard Proctor, Decatur-Morgan County EMA, P.O. Box 668, Decatur, AL 35602 (205/351-4625).
- Jul 20-23 **FIREHOUSE EXPO '95 (12th ANNUAL)**, Baltimore, Maryland. Contact: Firehouse Expo '95, (516/845-2700) (FAX: 516/845-7109).
- Jul 27-29 **1995 NEW MEXICO STATEWIDE EMS CONFERENCE**, Albuquerque, New Mexico. Contact: Jesus "Chuy" Lopez, Vendor Coordinator.
- Jul 28-29 **NAEMSP 1995 MID-YEAR MEETING AND SCIENTIFIC ASSEMBLY** (National Association of EMS Physicians), Loews Coronado Bay Resort, San Diego, CA. Contact: NAEMSP Office, (412/578-3222).
- Jul 28-30 **1995 EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES CONFERENCE**, Port Angeles, WA at Peninsula College. Contact: Anice J. Grant, Administrative Assistant, (360/479-5631) (FAX: 360/479-5772).
- Jul 30-Aug 3 **NINTH ANNUAL AIRCRAFT FIRE RESCUE EDUCATORS CONFERENCE**, Irving, Texas. Contact: Bill Wekenborg (214/574-5534) (FAX: 214/574-8601).
- Aug 4-6 **13TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE DOCTORS FOR DISASTER PREPAREDNESS**, Grants Pass, Oregon. Contact: DDP, Access to Energy, P.O. Box 1250, Gave Junction, OR 97523.
- Aug 7-11 **IN PLACE FILTER TESTING WORKSHOP**, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, MA. Contact: Crista Martin (617/432-1171).
- Aug 11-13 **PENNSYLVANIA 18TH ANNUAL EMS CONFERENCE**. Contact: (800/243-2EMS or 717/730-9000).
- Aug 14-18 **OCCUPATIONAL & ENVIRONMENTAL RADIATION PROTECTION**, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, MA. Contact: Crista Martin (617/432-1171).
- Aug 25-27 **20TH ANNUAL WASHINGTON STATE EMS CONFERENCE**, Spokane, Washington. Sponsored by the Office of Emergency Medical and Trauma Prevention. Contact: Hugh Funk (360/705-6719).
- Oct 25-27 **7TH ALARMES PROTECTION SECURITE International Exhibit at CNIT-PARIS-LA DEFENSE** - France. See announcement page 15.
- Nov 5-7 **NCEM 43RD ANNUAL CONFERENCE & EXHIBIT**, Providence, Rhode Island. Dedicated to promoting the goals of saving lives and protecting property prior to and during emergencies and disaster. Contact: Elizabeth Armstrong, (703/533-7672) (FAX: 703/241-5603).

BUY  
\$SELL

# MARKETPLACE

\$SWAP  
TRADE

## Marcel M. Barbier, Inc.

### SHELTER DESIGN SHELTER CONSTRUCTION

P.O. Box 2905  
Reston, VA 22090  
(703) 860-1275

**Protected Homes.**

## "READY TO GO" FOODS and SUPPLIES



1442 S. Gage St.  
San Bernardino, CA 92408  
(714) 796-0098

Rural property for sale! Farms, Ranches, Acreages, Recreational, Investments, Residential, Timberland, Survival Retreats. Hundreds of U.S. Properties listed monthly. \$16 year, \$2 single. Write for free details and advertising rates: Rural Property Bulletin, P.O. Box 37-CD, Sparks, Nebraska 69220.

**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.

MARKETPLACE rates are \$5.00 per line of 37 characters (include spaces). Send payment with ad to: JCD, Marketplace, P.O. Box 910, Starke, FL 32091.

THE \$50 AND UP  
UNDERGROUND HOUSE BOOK  
\$15.95p.p.  
HOW TO BUILD A FALLOUT SHELTER  
FOR \$15 TO \$500 SEMINAR  
4 hour video \$68 p.p.  
THE LOW COST UNDERGROUND HOUSE  
WORKSHOP 4 hour video \$68 p.p.  
THE COMBINED SEMINAR AND WORKSHOP  
6 hour video \$98 p.p.  
MOLE PUBLISHING CO., Rt. 4, Box 618,  
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 32091.

Emergency Preparedness  
demands  
**Easy Meal® Security Pak**  
Preplanned Shelf-Stable Meals  
for 15 people for 3 days  
**Oregon Freeze Dry**  
Albany, Oregon  
Ms. Mickey E. Lancer  
(800) 547-4060, Ext. 411

Self-help CD as a hobby. Ingenious shelter project under your present house. Information, write: Ken Snyder, P.O. Box 418, Blaine, WA 98230.



Telephone Warning Service  
Helping Save Lives Since 1984  
100 Lines Calling  
(800) 992-2331

Rural property for sale! Farms, Ranches, Acreages, Recreational, Investments, Residential, Timberland, Survival Retreats. Hundreds of U.S. Properties listed monthly. \$16 year, \$2 single. Write for free details and advertising rates: Rural Property Bulletin, P.O. Box 37-CD, Sparks, Nebraska 69220.

**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.

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

NO FOOD IN AMERICA – Can this be possible?? Would your family go hungry during an economic crisis? Skyrocketing deficit, looming bank crisis and general instability? If you are concerned call Ready Reserve Foods (800)



## The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA)

P.O. Box 1057 • Starke, Florida 32091  
Phone: 904/964-5397 FAX: 904/964-9641

### MEMBERSHIP FORM:

- ☐ Regular Member (\$50) ☐ Sponsoring Member (\$100)  
☐ Foreign Member (\$75) ☐ Student (\$25)  
☐ Information + sample Journal (\$2) ☐ Bill Me \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ Enclosed \$ \_\_\_\_\_

ORGANIZATION (if applicable)

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

ZIP

HOME PHONE

WORK PHONE

### 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.



# PRESCRIPTION FOR PEACE: PREPAREDNESS!!!

Our forefathers produced our democracy – the United States – through a revolution that gave us a lesson in maintaining it: *preparedness*. George Washington expressed this lesson when he said:

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

In our laissez-faire world it is popular to believe that turning our backs to preparations against war is Christian and democratic and decent. In the minds of millions so oriented, war preparedness signals the intention to engage in war.

Peace in the minds of those supplicants is a beautiful dream to be achieved by "turning swords into ploughshares," by vowing to pursue peace through prayer and by turning their backs on threats of aggression. The fact that history proves over and again that this doesn't work is a matter of indifference, of rejection.

The *Journal* and other advocates of preparedness have frequently pointed this out in numerous ways. But the fact that preparedness requires military-type readiness remains a turn-off.

Examples abound. One is that British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, the "nice guy" who demonstrated faith in the good intentions of Adolph Hitler and Benito Mussolini and who came back to England from the Munich Conference in 1938 waving a paper and mouthing "peace for our time!"

We know what happened in less than a year: the outbreak of World War II.

And the *Journal* has also taken pains to point out that those countries in the area of the conflict really *prepared* to defend themselves were by-passed by the aggressors – too tough, too dangerous to mess with.

The cover charts of this issue of the *Journal* – a graphic expression of Dr. Conrad V. Chester's 1993 "Oak Ridge National Laboratory Nuclear Attack Fatality Estimates for U.S." (See *Journal of Civil Defense* for Summer 1993) – show that the United States can provide national (even world-wide) defenses against nuclear attack that would make a modern Hitler (there are a few) back off from any attack plans.

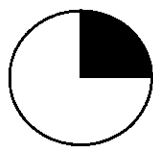
—2,000 MEGATON ATTACK—

8,000 MEGATON ATTACK



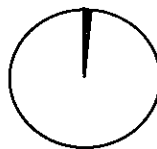
66%

WITH PRESENT DEFENSES



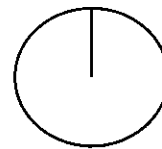
26%

WITH 90% EFFECTIVE SDI



2.9%

WITH 90% EFFECTIVE SDI  
AND CIVIL DEFENSE



.0029%

WITH 99.9% EFFECTIVE SDI  
AND CIVIL DEFENSE

So far, however, our government has not seen fit to bring a protective Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) into being – although a good bit of research has been done. Liberals in government have dubbed SDI "Star Wars" as a way of ridiculing it without having to make any credible criticisms (which don't exist).

A similar fate has befallen civil defense. It has over the years seen advances in countries like Switzerland and Sweden, and Russia and China, and other places alert to its life-saving values. The Federal Emergency Management Agency has now seen fit to eliminate it from its programs.

The remaining hope is that a resurrection of the congressional "Contract With America" will put the spotlight once more on the need for homeland defense measures required to preserve our nation.

Past and present patriots recognize this vital requirement for national survival. It was Dwight Eisenhower who said:

"Until war is eliminated from international relations, unpreparedness for it is well nigh as criminal as war itself."

THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION  
JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE  
P.O. BOX 910  
STARKE, FLORIDA 32091



NON-PROFIT ORG.  
U.S. POSTAGE  
PAID  
STARKE, FLORIDA  
PERMIT NO. 83