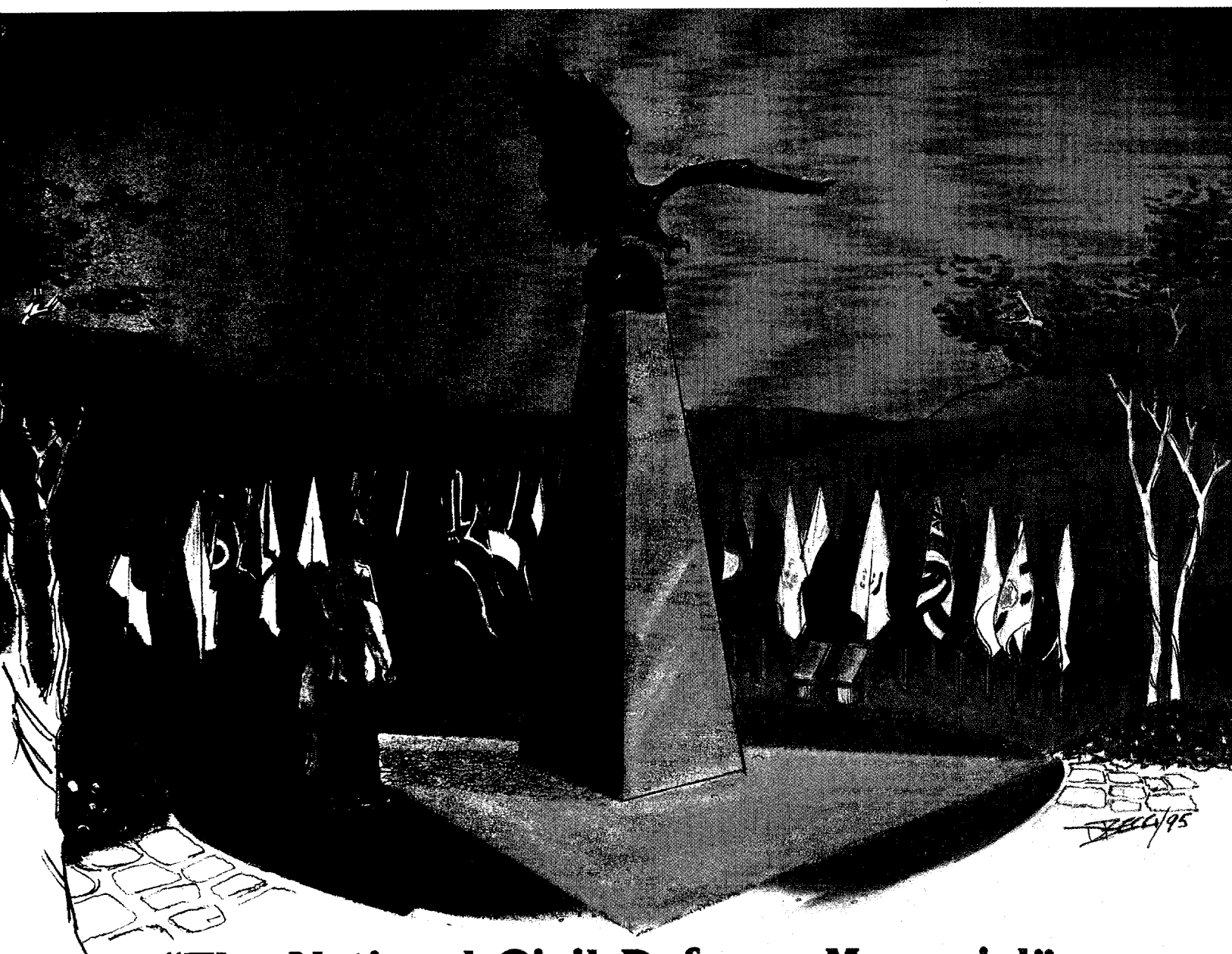


Journal of Civil Defense

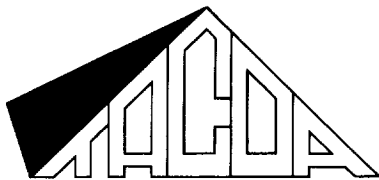


“The National Civil Defense Memorial”

by the nationally renowned artist - Donald J. Begg

See: EDITORIAL BACK COVER

The American Civil Defense Association



TRADEMARK - THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION

Journal of Civil Defense

The American Civil Defense Association

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

VOLUME XXIX - NUMBER 1

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
ISSN 0740-5537

WINTER 1996

EditorWALTER MURPHEY
Managing EditorKATHY EILAND
Reviews EditorBRENDA REYNOLDS
Contributing EditorsVAN E. HALLMAN,
.....WILLIAM A. McCAMPBELL,
.....JAMES M. RIDGWAY, HENRY C. HUNTLEY,
.....PHILIP C. CLARKE

LayoutWALTER MURPHEY
AuditKATHY EILAND
Public RelationsTOM STRIDER
CirculationREGINA BASS
AdvertisingKATHY EILAND
Graphic ProductionCREATIVE GRAPHICS
PrintingSTORTER CHILDS PRINTING COMPANY

■ CONTENTS

4 INDEX TO SELECTED FEATURES, *Journal of Civil Defense* - 1995.

5 WASHINGTON PERSPECTIVE, by Kevin Briggs - Lessons from Bosnia.

6 CD FOR 2025 A.D., by James M. Ridgway, Ph.D. Criteria for Preparedness into the 21st Century.

9 FLASH FLOODS AND VEHICLES - STAY OR GO? by Richard A. Wood, Ph.D. Rising waters can mean death.

10 SINGAPORE CIVIL DEFENSE REVISITED, by Tom Strider - No nonsense approach makes sense.

13 TOO GOOD TO FILE.

14 METTAG - AMERICA'S SUPER TRIAGE TAG.

16 BEHIND THE HEADLINES, by F. R. Duplantier of America's Future - cultivated vulnerability.

18 CD SCENE - Civil Defense in Israel; TACDA's 1996 Seminars, etc.

20 25 YEARS AGO IN THE JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE - 1971 editorial - Big problems.

22 REVIEWS - *Protection and Management of Plutonium; Understanding the Wind*; etc.

26 NEW "WAKE-UP" CALLS: PREPAREDNESS = PEACE, by Bob Baffin.

28 TOO GOOD TO FILE (continued from page 13).

29 SPECIAL (CD Monument Supporters); Letter; Lateline.

30 UPCOMING.

31 MARKETPLACE.

32 EDITORIAL: Monument Miracle?

Cover Picture

Donald J. Begg is the nationally-renowned artist whose painting of the Civil Defense Monument graces the cover of this issue. See also item under "SPECIAL" on page 29.

Sponsored by
The American Civil Defense Association

POLICY BOARD

Betty Nice, Chairman
Kevin Briggs
James Newman
James M. Ridgway, Ph.D.

ADVISORY BOARD

Karl Lundgren
Hon. Steuart Pittman
Mary Ann Proctor
Edward Teller

DISPLAY ADVERTISERS

- 3 TACDA
- 4 ICDO
- 4 Live Free
- 4 METTAG
- 25 Emergency Information System
- 25 American Survival Guide
- 25 Hospital Emergency Room Tag
- 29 Tel-A-Lert
- 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: tacda2000@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*.

INDEX TO SELECTED ARTICLES

JOURNAL OF CIVIL – 1995

Vol. XXVIII, No. 1 WINTER 1995

Capital Commentary, by Jerry Strobe – Scrapping of 1950 CD Act.

1994 TACDA Preparedness Seminar. TACDA Resolution to Restore Civil Defense.

An Untold Story – Humanitarian Relief by the LDS Church, by John R. Christiansen, Ph.D. and Reed H. Blake, Ph.D.

Downgrading U.S. Defenses: “Invitation to Disaster,” by Philip C. Clarke.

Rising Phoenix, by Joseph T. DePaolo, Lt. Col. CAP.

Saving Lives With METTAG.

Vol. XXVIII, No. 2 SPRING 1995

Washington Perspective, by Kevin Briggs – How Will We Respond?

The Cold War is Over – Says Who?, by Max Klinghoffer, M.D.

A Tribute to the Memory of Eugene P. Wigner, by Carsten M. Haaland.

1962 Interview With President Harry Truman, by Philip C. Clarke.

“Dream World” vs Real World, by Bob Baffin.

Kobe Quake, by Tim Murphey.

What Now for Civil Defense, by James M. Ridgway, Ph.D.

Editorial: Strategic Defense – Front or Back Burner.

Vol. XXVIII, No. 3 SUMMER 1995

Washington Perspective, by Kevin Briggs – Will We Answer the Wake-Up Calls?

Testimony Before Congressional Committee on Defense, by Edward Teller, Ph.D.

The Bloodless Killing, by Max Klinghoffer, M.D.

Civil Defense Monument Plan Gets New “Push” – A revived project by ASDA.

Cold Turkey, by former U.S. Congressman Bill Chappell.

NDER Training “Tops” – FEMA Exercise Challenges Executives.

Ridgway Radio Interview on Preparedness.

Flashback – Chaos in Hiroshima Hospital August 6, 1945.

Vol. XXVIII, No. 4 FALL 1995

Nuclear Terrorism Coverup, by Sam Cohen.

Angels in the Air, by Joseph T. DePaolo, Lt. Col. CAP.

Ammonium Nitrate Disaster, by Samuel Cahan.

Organophosphorus Poisoning (Nerve Gas), by Max Klinghoffer, M.D.

Reviews: War As I Knew It, by General George S. Patton, Jr.; *Underground Bases and Tunnels, What is the Government Trying to Hide?*, by Richard Sauder. Plus others.

They Bet Your Life, by Arthur A. Broyles, Ph.D.

Editorial: Anti-Destruction Construction.

YOU'RE INVITED TO JOIN

THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION, Inc.

P.O. Box 1057 • Starke, FL 32091 • Phone: 1.904.964.5397 • FAX: 1.904.964.9641

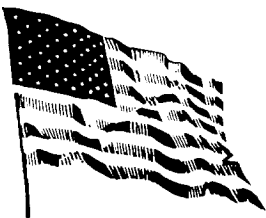
email: TACDA2000@aol.com.

“Preparedness – Protection – Peace”

TACDA forcefully campaigns for national and community preparedness and survival in today's world of nuclear-chemical-biological threats and recurrent natural and technological disasters.

“America's Voice For Disaster Preparedness”

TACDA membership includes: Journal of Civil Defense, TACDA Alert newsletter, voting rights, membership card, seminar invitations.



___ Regular TACDA Member \$50

___ Send Free Information

___ Send Copy of Journal \$5

\$ _____ Enclosed

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION, Inc.



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.

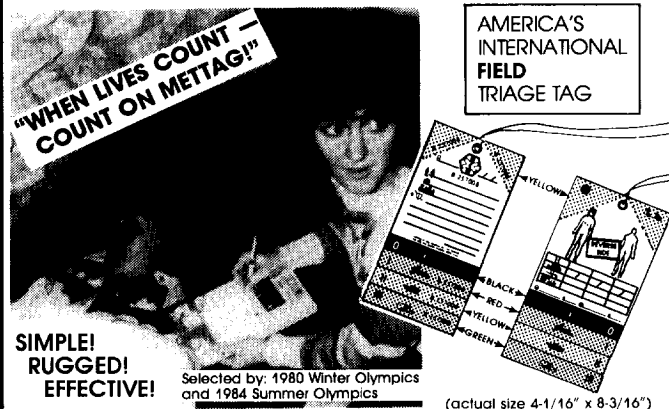
For a subscription to the Journal and for more information on the ICDO, contact:

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



METTAG

(Medical Emergency Triage Tag)



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

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 SURVIVAL EQUIPMENT

Information Packet \$2.00

One Year Membership Only \$20.00

LIVE FREE, BOX 1743, HARVEY, IL. 60426

WASHINGTON PERSPECTIVE

— Kevin Briggs



Lessons from Bosnia

Many sobering lessons can be learned from the Bosnian war. What follows are some tragic illustrations from the fall of the former United Nations "safe area" of Srebrenica. This war, as with so many from the past, shows that people who trust in others for protection will someday wish they had not. Unfortunately for many, this truth becomes clear only in the midst of disaster. Those who passively trust in the "mercy and reason" of a potential aggressor rather than taking the more difficult road of preparedness and strength may find that they and their loved ones later become victims of atrocities. We may be running out of time to apply the lessons of this war to our country.

During the early years of the Bosnian war, the largely Moslem town of Srebrenica had swelled to three times its pre-war size, due to the arrival of about 24,000 refugees. In 1993, the town became the focus of international attention because it was surrounded by Serbian soldiers and was on the verge of starvation. The United Nations (UN) was able to successfully intervene on the town's behalf and promised to protect the population from the Bosnian Serbs (who are supposedly of the "Protestant" faith). As part of the designation as a UN "safe area", the Moslems reportedly turned in most of their weapons (their means of defense). While initially this seemed a good idea, it later turned out to be a fatal mistake for many.

In July of 1995, the Bosnian Serb army mounted a full-scale attack on Srebrenica. Although there was a small contingent of UN peacekeepers present, Srebrenica quickly fell to the Serbian assault amidst widespread international outcry. What followed was one of the most tragic periods of this war. It appears that most of the men of fighting age who turned themselves in to the Serbs were slaughtered after being promised safe passage. In addition, roughly 12,000 Moslem men who feared turning themselves into the Serbs tried to flee the 60 miles to the Bosnian Moslem stronghold of Tuzla. Of these, far less than half survived the subsequent ambushes and deceitful captures and execution by the Serbs. The main groups that survived were those that left early from Srebrenica and who were armed. Unfortunately, most of the Moslems were not armed, and were generally defenseless against the weapons and deceitful tactics of the Serbs, who frequently used captured UN uniforms to deceive the Moslems. A Bosnian Serb general, Ratko Mladic, who was indicted from earlier atrocities against the city of Sarajevo by the International War Crimes Tribunal of the Hague, was seen on Serbian television handing out candy to Moslem children in Srebrenica. Few of the Moslem men who saw him over the course of the next few days survived. Those that did were fortunate enough to have survived a mass execution by playing dead until nightfall. They then were able to escape by crawling/walking through the bodies of their friends and relatives that had been "successfully" cleansed from the land by Mladic and his murderous execution squads.

The foregoing account is but one chapter in many of the crimes against humanity within the Bosnian war and throughout human history. The world looks on in horror as

the Bosnian tragedy reveals in stark terms the tendency of *civilized* people to slaughter innocent and/or unarmed men, women, and children to advance their cause. The Bosnian Serb leadership hold tightly to "ethnic cleansing" as justification for murder and greed. Mass graves bear solemn witness to the cruel "ethics" of those who promised Moslems a safe passage, but murdered them instead. A watching world looks on in dismay as news of atrocity after atrocity is reported — and not just by the Bosnian Serbs. The victims' blood cries out for justice. Any many who have lost loved ones let loose their rage through a perverse justice that indiscriminately takes the lives of others who have an unfortunate relationship to the guilty, but may themselves be quite innocent.

People hope for the best. They pray that a quick resolution will come in Bosnia. Yet, if there is one lesson that can be gleaned from this tragedy and all similar events in the past, it is that the wicked are only deterred from further evil by a fear of consequence for their actions and by the knowledge that further aggression will be met by strength. If they feel they can get away with murder, they will continue to murder.

A second lesson of history is that if justice is not swiftly brought to bear, the wicked will be emboldened. One "successful" wicked leader serves as a role model for others. Remember that Hitler took note of how the Armenian holocaust by the Turks was generally "successful" and that this form of ethnic cleansing helped to justify his attempt at exterminating the Jews. If justice is not served and the putrid winds of the Bosnian holocaust blow successfully across the world with the words: "The ends justify the means" and "Am I my brother's keeper?", we may just be seeing the initial gusts of a terrible storm to follow. Other wicked national leaders are likely to follow the Bosnian Serbs' dark and depraved example.

The main points I am trying to drive home in the proceeding discussion are simply this: we can expect similar wicked acts to severely impact us personally and/or nationally unless (1) we can both deter and defend ourselves and (2) we can bring swift justice against the wicked. Hoping for the best while not preparing for the worst or working hard for justice, historically brings on the worst.

How will tragedy end? Only God knows this answer. and while those who believe in God also believe that justice will ultimately be served, we have a responsibility to prepare and protect the good that remains in our lifetime.

Everyone is needed to serve in protecting this nation. Have you seriously considered what role you should play? If you are not involved or feel there is more you would like to do, please take the time to let the TACDA staff know. Your encouragement, financial support, ideas, or efforts may be crucial to turning the tide in this nation that has generally turned away from its responsibility to defend and protect. □

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.

What threats are in store for the United States in the 21st Century? Do new weapons require new defense techniques? Will population increases complicate the problems of defense? What can be done to defend against the sophisticated and powerful weapons of tomorrow? Here Dr. James M. Ridgway, a retired FEMA executive, examines the problem, provides a framework for answers.

CD FOR 2025 A.D.

— James M. Ridgway, Ph.D.

It will take 30 years to create means to protect the American public from foreign military threats. The means are complex, and the political processes involved are at least sluggish. The Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)* illustrates this point. SDI was first advanced in the Eisenhower Administration. Over the years the project has been boiled down to a means not to protect the public, but to protect military theater operations. As this is being written Congress is considering a ground based, not space based, defense that might be deployed by the year 2003. Congress and the Department of Defense cannot be accused of hasty action.

Young readers may need a definition. CD does not mean compact disc or certificate of deposit. CD stands for *CIVIL DEFENSE* which is the action

taken to protect a population from a potential or actual enemy attack. CIVIL DEFENSE is a well recognized function of most governments throughout the world but not in the United States.

In the next 30 years what are the forces, or factors, that urge greater attention to civil defense, the protection of the public from the consequences of enemy attack? First of all there is the global population explosion. Expanded populations put pressure on resources and national boundaries. As a result these pressures may increase the inclination to go to war.

A prudent nation must always be concerned about other nations' ambitions. In the not too distant future will Mother Russia want to reunite her family under one roof? Will China stick to communism or try a modified kind of capitalism? Within a geopolitical framework both Russia and China control a good piece of the world island and have easy access to small neighbors. Both have the resources to be truly international threats. If they should compose their differences and act in unison, the threat will be greatly magnified.

The Islamic movement may become a big factor in shaping world events. Islam has a good presence in Europe, Asia, and Africa. Even in the United States Islam is one of the

fastest growing religions. If the various factions of Islam could settle their differences, Islam could become a significant international force.

When dealing with either aggressive national or religious movements, it is a mistake for the United States to think other nations have the same motivations and concern for human life and values that it holds. Measured by our standards, some potential adversaries are, to say the least, brutal and barbaric.

A well recognized function of most governments

The improvements in weapons and delivery systems also urge greater attention to civil defense. On this point the reader should consider Sam Cohen's article on "Nuclear Terrorism" in *The Journal of Civil Defense*, Fall, 1995, pages 6-9. The big technical thrusts are miniaturization computerization, feedback communications, and research on energy. The net result of these things is to make a van loaded with chemicals as obsolete as a rock and sling. Potential weapons are smaller, more powerful, and more accurate.

*

So, the people of the United States can be threatened, blackmailed, or bombed with weapons of mass



James M. Ridgway, Ph.D.

*Official Washington now calls SDI by another handle: BMD (Ballistic Missile Defense).

destruction. Three fundamental questions are involved in national measures to protect the public in such events: Where are the people? What specifically are the threats? What are the means to protect the people?

The present population of the United States is estimated to be 250,000,000. The Census Bureau has several projections. Its low estimate for the year 2025 is a modest 262,000,000. Its high estimate for the same year is 350,000,000. Its preferred guess for 2025 is 329,000,000. If there is no immigration, population will be about 270,000,000. Conclusion on this point: in the years to come there will be several more million people at risk in the United States.

Over the years the U.S. demographic map has shifted greatly. Historically our cities started on harbors and rivers. Rivers furnished drinking water, power for mills, and transportation routes. Streetcars and elevators made big cities possible. They could expand out and up. Automobiles have expanded cities into metropolitan areas. Trucks make "just on time" deliveries to factories possible.

The shift among the ten largest cities in the United States, shown in Table 1, illustrates the demographic changes. A spot map of population density shows almost a continuous city up the Atlantic coast from Miami to Portland, Maine. There is another big cluster of people around the Great Lakes. In the center of the country there is a population "glob" running from Kansas City to Dallas. On the Pacific coast there is nearly continuous city from San Diego to Santa Rosa north of San Francisco.

Potential weapons are smaller, more powerful, and more accurate.

Present population patterns seem to be guided by the mass of the existing cities. People like to live where they grew up and can cope with their living conditions. Another big factor is the Interstate Highway System. As towns used to develop along railroads, now they develop, or grow bigger, along the Interstates. If you follow the Interstates, that is where the people are.

Table 1
Largest U.S. Cities in 1900 and 1990

Rank	1900		1990	
	City	Population	City	Population
1	New York	3,437,202	New York	7,322,564
2	Chicago	1,698,575	Los Angeles	3,485,398
3	Philadelphia	1,293,697	Chicago	2,783,726
4	St. Louis	575,238	Houston	1,630,553
5	Boston	560,892	Philadelphia	1,585,537
6	Baltimore	508,957	San Diego	1,110,549
7	Cleveland	381,768	Detroit	1,027,974
8	San Francisco	342,782	Dallas	1,006,877
9	Cincinnati	325,902	Phoenix	983,403
10	Pittsburgh	321,616	San Antonio	935,933

Some urban sociologists relate city growth to jobs: industries like to locate near labor pools; people like to live where there are jobs. Granted effective communications and reasonable transportation, economic factors are regaining their "clout." If taxes and rents become too high, and union and regulatory demands become too stiff, companies pull up stakes and move to "a climate more favorable to business." American industry is on the move. Be these things as they may, the country is so large that about 80% of the people live on 5% of the land. It still has room in which to move.

The present TV footage from Bosnia shows well the power of conventional weapons. Buildings are blown apart, fires start, and people are injured or killed. The destructive forces are blast, missile particles, or shrapnel, flying debris, and structural collapse. In traditional warfare conventional weapons are used by troops against other troops or what are thought to be military targets.

The observance of V-J Day on TV shows well the power of atomic devices. With these, in addition to blast and fire, there is the radiation threat. However, the atomic weapons used in World War II were primitive when compared to present nuclear capabilities.

Possible chemical and biological agents must be added to the threats. There are two significant things about these CBR weapons. First, in addition to being anti-military troop weapons, they are also anti-people weapons. Second, the weapons collectively give an assortment of politi-

cal and military leaders vast power to threaten and destroy.

On last count the "nuclear club" consisted of the United States, three members of the Confederation of Independent States (formerly the USSR), the United Kingdom, France, China, Israel, India, and South Africa. At present it is believed by U.S. intelligence that 15 Third World countries have ballistic missiles and 77 countries have cruise missiles. The worrisome fact is that these missiles can be fitted with a warhead of choice — conventional explosive, gas or chemical, bacteria, or nuclear — if such warheads are available. While these missiles are not intercontinental in range, some can be launched from submarines, ships, or modified trucks, *a la* Scuds.

Biological weapons may be best used by terrorists and saboteurs. While potent, bacteria and viruses are fragile and may be destroyed by heat. While there has been some use of such weapons in warfare, other weapons have been more effective in attaining military objectives. Other than the terrorist aspect, chemical and biological weapons lend themselves best to military theater operations.

Acts of terrorism are locally dramatic, but seem to pose little threat to national security. This is shown by the World Trade Center and the Oklahoma City Federal Building bombings. Bombings and bomb threats can disrupt transportation and communications. Bombings in the Paris subway and in airports are cases in point. Since the United States is heavily dependent upon

electricity, communications, and transportation, it is particularly at risk to terrorists.

In terms of long range threats, the dry rot of American spirit must be a factor for consideration. Individualism and "rights" are being carried to such extremes that people are deciding which laws they will obey, whether national policies conform to their particular views of world affairs – and, in some cases, whether they have a better contact with God than do ordained ministers. A nation that is based upon the anarchy of individualism will find its national resolve limited. The sense of duty disappears in a hunt for painless solutions. Thus, if we can just get a treaty to ban weapons, we feel we will be safe and will not need a military establishment or protective measures for the public.

What can be done to protect the public?

Since serious threats exist, what can be done to protect the public? Short range, military capabilities, police forces from the FBI on down, and public health offices should be kept strong. These are the first and immediate lines of defense. There are, however, some problems connected with each of them. The military tends to think the best defense is an offense. Consequently, public protective measures get second priority, if any.

Police forces are hampered by the individualism and "rights" mentioned above. The police can respond after a van or bomb explodes, but preventing them from exploding may take a court order and warrant. The Public Health Service may think cigarettes are a biological weapon to the extent it ignores some real pathogens.

Here a 30-year projection is being made. By 2025 the population of the United States will increase by 12,000,000 to 100,000,000 depending upon which Census Bureau estimate is used. Also within this period there will be a great deal of urban renewal and new construction of private and public facilities. In this renewal and construction there are opportunities to increase the protection of the public in the United States.

Anything that reduces the density of population also reduces risks from weapons. This may involve the cre-

ation of new cities, or of smaller cities satellite to a major center. To promote these there need to be more airport hubs beyond the present ten or so, and there need to be rapid rail links from satellites to center cities. (Cities already suffer from traffic gridlock and have better uses for their land than parking lots.) In long range transportation planning, either by rail or highway, effort should be made to improve north-south flow.

New cities or satellite cities may help with urban renewal. These are partial answers to the problem of caring for people whose area is being renewed. New and satellite cities offer the possibility of a wider base for renewal planning. Instead of thinking about "Main Street," a block, or a building, planners can think about a precinct or ward and the infrastructure therein as a first priority.

Zoning and building codes should provide specifically for the protection of the public against war hazards and be enforced. This puts a heavy responsibility upon local governments in the United States. Towns and cities like to expand and are reluctant to crack down on developers and contractors. It is difficult for local officials – in the absence of federal or state motivation – to put safety and security before profit and an expanding tax base. Such an enforcement, however, would not only mitigate against military threats, but also those created by natural disasters.

Difficult...to put safety and security before profit...

Thanks to earthquakes and the Cuban Missile Crisis scare, a lot of research has been done on protective structural design. The problem is not lack of information or technology, but lack of application. The way people live and work in the United States requires a number of variations: office buildings, high rises, malls, plants, apartments, public buildings, single houses on slab to name a few.

Modern high rise buildings are the easiest to deal with in this list. Flanges can be put on columns and sway can be accommodated. Many of them are sealed and have controlled ventilation. Strengthened area against blast can be designed into them. Filters against gas, bacteria,

and radioactive dust can be added to their ventilation systems. What is said here can also apply to public buildings such as city halls, court houses, schools, and hospitals.

Single family houses are a different and more difficult problem. The basic requirements are for a reinforced area big enough to house the family or occupants, a supply of water, filtered air supply, and an alternate supply of electricity. The latter may come from a home generator or a power pack. The reinforced area can be designed into new house construction. Increased use is being made of steel frame and precast concrete. (Protection against radiation requires distance and/or density. Thus, the twentieth floor for a forty floor high rise has distance, but the secure area in a house should be of heavy rock, concrete, or sand-filled cinder block.) The Fall, 1995 issue of *The Journal of Civil Defense* tells of "dome homes" developed by Marcel Barbier. The American Civil Defense Association also has a file of home shelter plans both in house and below ground.

Families living in manufactured housing are special cases. Such houses do not offer much protection. A family living in such a house has two choices when faced with danger. Go to a more secure place if there is warning or, if soil permits, go underground. While they do not meet all the criteria stated, the old fashioned farm cyclone or root cellar offers immediate protection.

Time and the present lack of capability among potential enemies give the people of the United States a good chance to improve their protection against the consequences of enemy attack or terrorism. Such protection cannot be improvised. After initial action by the federal government, it requires positive action by the states, counties, and municipalities. The needed technologies exist and are waiting to be used. The trigger to positive steps is active interest by families and individuals – and government. Wise citizens keep their political leaders "focused" on essential things. A good start would be a Federal Civilian Protection and Urban Improvement Act of 1996.

Under such an act not only can lives be saved, but also the quality of life in the United States can be improved. □

Dr. Richard A. Wood, writer, lecturer, researcher, university professor, retired from the National Weather Service in 1987 after a 35-year career. He is the author of the 7th edition of the 900-page Weather Almanac, now being published. Dr. Wood wrote an article in the April 1991 issue of the Journal of Civil Defense titled "The Changing Winds of Weather."

FLASH FLOODS AND VEHICLES – STAY OR GO?

– Meteorologist Richard Addison Wood, Ph.D.

A flash flood can be described as too much rain falling in too small an area in too short a time.

For years the National Weather Service (NWS), the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and the American Red Cross (ARC), along with many other safety organizations have recommended that if caught in a vehicle in a flooded waterway, people should immediately abandon the vehicle and seek higher ground. And rightfully so.

My research and experience has shown that there is a greater risk in staying in the vehicle since the people won't know if the water will continue to rise, etc. and they should leave immediately, probably the way they came in, and get to higher ground. Common sense has to prevail, but then, of course, they probably didn't use common sense when they entered the flooded area in the first place, and if they don't leave immediately it may be too late.

Should leave immediately ...get to higher ground

Will the water lower, stay about the same, or continue to rise and sweep away the occupants of the vehicle? Two feet of water will carry away most automobiles.



Richard A. Wood, Ph.D.

Research is not exact in this case since we know about most of those who stayed and were swept away and killed or injured – but how many are rescued that stayed in or on top of the vehicle, or how many left their vehicles and reached higher ground (the majority I believe) that don't make the news of "storm data" publications?

I can cite cases where several people who left their vehicles reached higher ground safely. But those who remained in the same car were swept away and lost their lives. In talking to law enforcement officers and rescue personnel, accurate figures are not readily available as to

whether a person or persons left their vehicle in a flood situation since their records show only a "public assist" which could include an accident, flat tire, etc., and they say when they arrive on the scene the vehicle may be empty and the occupants may be on higher ground or nowhere around.

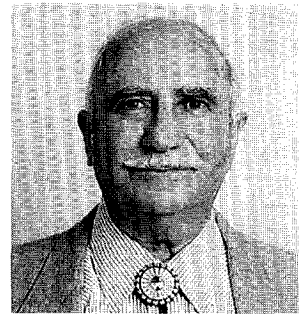
Never go around a barricade!

In summary, good records are available as to how many people are killed and injured or rescued in flash floods but it is much harder to establish how many people walk away from stalled vehicles or how many children get out of flooding waterways and don't have to be rescued. When driving into a flooding waterway, drivers not only risk their lives but also the lives of passengers and rescuers.

Never go around a barricade! The dilemma the public is faced with is "stay or go – live or die", a decision each person has to weigh before entering a flash flood situation. Even six inches of fast-moving water can knock a person off his feet. Never try to walk, swim, or drive through swift water. If approaching flood waters, stop! Turn around and go another way. □

RICHARD ADDISON WOOD, PH.D.,
633 N. Medford Dr., Tucson, AZ 85710-
2576. Telephone No. (602) 885-2127.

World travelers Tom and Winifred Strider are back in the United States from their September visit to Singapore and their new look at its "no-nonsense" government and its totally pragmatic civil defense emphasis – that provides tough lessons for Western nationals that have shelved it.



SINGAPORE CIVIL DEFENCE REVISITED

– Tom Strider

Singapore as late as the 14th Century was called "Sea Town" but renamed Singa Pura ("Lion City") after a legendary visiting prince from Sumatra encountered an odd-looking animal he thought was a lion. But since 1965, Singapore no longer is just a town; it is a supercity, a country, and an island having 2.8 million people – and more than 6 million tourists annually. An eight-meter high statue of a mythical beast guards the mouth of the Singapore River. Half lion, half fish, this "Merlion" is an appropriate tourism symbol for visitors to the proud people of different faiths (76% Chinese with Buddhist; 15% Malays with Islamic; 6.5% Indians with Hindu; and 2.5% other with Christian, Jewish, and Baha'i), cultures and languages.

There are three ethnic districts known as Chinatown, Arab Street, and Little India. The *Official Guide of Singapore* also mentions the Eurasian community as having Portuguese, Armenian, Jewish, and other Europeans; but Japanese and

Americans, among others, also are present. A book, *The Divine Symphony*, explains that the previously mentioned religions all have and share the Golden Rule. Singapore offers an exciting and excellent example of that Divine Symphony: people of many different races and creeds working together while retaining their own distinctive cultures and sharing the best of their qualities ("love of family, penchant for hard work, and pride in origins") and, most importantly, living together harmoniously.

"Warning: Death for drug traffickers..."

Some silly, Singapore-slandering critics such as William Safire who have never been there write that the government of Singapore is harsh and repressive. To some, that idea is given credence on the black and white "Welcome to Singapore" information/disembarkation/embarkation

form issued to and required to be completed by visitors before entering – and retained by them until surrendered at immigration checkpoints upon departure. On its bottom, in red letters, are the words: "Warning: Death for drug traffickers under Singapore law" – an exciting and excellent example of how the government protects its population from one of the more unscrupulous means of damaging people's minds and bodies. Recently, that no-nonsense type of approach was etched on young Michael Fay's bottom with a cane.

My view of Singapore also stems from my 1990 visit there. Having been in the civil defense field for many years, I recall that civil defense workers were executed by the Japanese during their occupation of Singapore – which commenced on 8 February 1942. One of my successful missions during my 1990 visit was to find the lost grave of my wife's Uncle Reggie who had been a POW but died shortly after the Americans liberated him from Changi Prison. An eas-

ier mission was finding his son's grave in the Kranji War Memorial Cemetery. John died as a POW while working as a transported slave worker on what we know as the Bridge-Over-the-River-Kwai Railroad. The Singaporeans call it the "Railroad of Death" – for one slave laborer died for each 4 meters of its 415 km length, John's death being one of them. I revisited that memorial on this visit and again noted a portion of it dedicated to seven civil defenders.

...a short memory of war

While the Canal Zone's civil defense director I noticed that my participants in the "CD, USA" courses outnumbered Hawaii's month after month, not only on a number basis but by over-a-100 times on a per-capita basis, thus showing that even a state that had received enemy bombs during World War II had a short memory of war. American POWs who had survived horrors such as the Bataan Death March do not have those short memories, and neither do the Singaporeans who suffered an occupation. Hence, Singapore is serious in its attempts to avoid another occupation by any foreign power and recognizes that civil defense is an integral part of that struggle.

As most of our *Journal* readers know, the government of the United States has renounced its duty to protect its people. The Congress, even



Winifred Strider and a Bangkok background.

Singapore CD Notes

A very fine article by Ursula Speich-Hochstrasser, editor of the Swiss trilingual civil defense magazine *Zivilschutz (Protection Civile/Protezione Civile)*, appeared in the April 1991 issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense*. Entitled "Singapore's New Civil Defense Program – inspired by Swiss Example," it presented a general view of the (then) Singapore Joint Civil Defence Force (SJCDF).

Since that time, the Singapore Civil Defence Force (SCDF) and its programs have gotten even newer. Note that "Joint" has been deleted from its title. That is because previously the SJCDF and the Singapore Fire Service (SFS) functioned jointly under the 6 Nov 82 National Civil Defence Plan, the 22 Nov 86 Civil Defence Act, previous Fire Service Acts, and the 15 April 1989 Integration of the SJCDF (with the SFS). Now, the Fire Safety Act of 1 April 1994 consolidates fire safety provisions in the Fire Service Act, the Building Control Act, and the Petroleum Act. It introduced more modern fire-safety enhancements while giving greater authority to the SCDF for enforcing those provisions. The SCDF, also termed "The Force," has a mission "to protect and save civilian lives and property in the event of a Civil Defence emergency or war in the total defence of Singapore." Its Community Relations Department actively publicizes "Readiness is Your Only Protection" as a slogan to sell civil defense to Singaporeans. Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong supports the Force, and his words appear inside the front cover of *A Profile of Civil Defence in Singapore 1994*: "Residents should take Civil Defence seriously, as they take National Defence. And the best time to learn Civil Defence is during peacetime and not when there is a conflict."

That seriousness is reflected not only in the numbers of personnel (110,000 CD national servicemen, volunteers, and a small number of regular officers) in the Force, but by the nationwide support given to the various public exercises (Public Shelter Exercises in '91 and '93, Emergency Blood in '93 and '95, Emergency Blood and Rescue in '92 and '94, and Emergency Food and Water in '92). For instance, the first Nationwide Emergency Transportation Exercise held in February of this year had participation by more than 180,000 people.

Unlike our District of Columbia's metro that denied space for CD shelters and the expense of stocking same (but, instead, spent thousands of dollars on murals), Singapore has nine hardened MRT (mass rapid transit/subway) shelters. In addition to more than 200 shelters for its public apartment housing buildings, shelters have been incorporated in the construction of schools, community centers, and other public and private buildings since 1987. A high-rise apartment shelter concept also is underway.

while maintaining shelter for itself, depleted civil defense funds to such an extent that "CD, USA" extension courses were withdrawn from general distribution; and no longer was I able to use those courses to sell civil defense. Hence, I retired as the undisputed state-director champ in that field, leaving the American public as the unknowing chumps who do not even recognize or care about their inability to protect themselves from the worst of possible disasters.

On this September 1995 Singapore visit, having spent some time in Bangkok on the way, I

enjoyed reading Southeast Asian newspapers. The forthright, open, provocative, fair, and informative writings were like breaths of fresh air. For example, Congressman Gingrich's cries for death for drug dealers were reported, but (surprise) no editorial comment was made about Singapore's already-in-place laws to protect its people from drugs. These laws are enforced! One female trafficker was hung at Changi during my visit. On 26 September three masked men tried to rob a bank but a security guard shot back and foiled the robber, only the third such attempt in 15

years since armed robbery also carries a mandatory death penalty. The *Straits Times* reported, separately and on different days, that Canadian and French citizens are requesting their governments to reinstate capital punishment as no-nonsense approaches to crime. With Prime Minister Goh's recent visit to Williams College, as well as the visit of the opposition party's leader at the same time, the *Straits Times* printed the complete letter-to-editor concerning Goh's visit by that party leader. I was impressed with that fairness seldom shown by our media.

The environment for civil defense is also like a breath of fresh air, so when Walter Murphey asked me to update the *Journal's* April 1991 article, I gladly accepted that charge. Armed with METTAGs* (as well as the new tags for Emergency Room Triage) and several issues of the *Journal*, my wife Winifred and I set out for Singapore for the last third of September. Upon our Thursday arrival I contacted Major N Subhas of the Singapore Civil Defence Force (SCDF). He arranged to have a driver pick up the April 1991 issue the next day so that they would know why I was there prior to our next Thursday's meeting. At that meeting at the headquarters of the SCDF we met with Major Subhas, Head of the Community Relations Department; Captain Jackson Lim, Head of Public Relations; Lieutenant Juliana Adam, Staff Officer for Public Education; and Lieutenant Kumar who, with driver, had picked us up and returned us to our hotel. They patiently answered a myriad of questions we fired at them; and, when one question regarding types of impermeable HAZMAT suits got too technical, they called in a major from the Operations Department who wrote down the two types (Trelleborg and Hydrocool) of Swedish toxic-chemical suits they use.

Exciting and excellent examples of a caring government

We were presented with mementos of our visit to their Civil Defence Headquarters and also given several beautifully illustrated journals/books.

*Singapore emergency services have used METTAGs for many years.

I later visited Shift Leader Warrant Officer-2 William Lee of the Central Fire Station who had answers to some of the questions that I had not asked at SCDF Headquarters. I also talked with Senior Air Fire Officer Tay En Huang, the Officer-in-Charge of Operations Planning for the Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore.

In addition to the courtesies and dedication shown by our hosts, I also was impressed to see that they were familiar with Norway's civil defense rations which I had used some 20 years ago as partial replacement for our CD biscuits. The 1988 *Civil Defence in Singapore* reads: "No meat is used, so that it can be used by people of all religions. In a multi-religious society like Singapore, with Buddhists, Muslims, Hindus, and Jews, this is a great boon." The fervor shown by these civil defenders, as well as the mutual respect shown to and among the various religious groups, provide exciting and excellent examples of a caring government.

The Force operates under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Home Affairs and is part of a Home Team that includes prison, narcotics control, and police functions. (Police are responsible for bomb disposal operations.) In line with SCDF Commissioner James Tan Chan Seng's words ("The Singapore Civil Defence Force has...continually embarked on new areas to improve its services to the public"), a recent move was made to streamline operations. SCDF Headquarters now con-



"Atmosphere" in a no-nonsense land.

trols a more manageable number (four) of CD divisions, dividing the island roughly into four quarters. Singapore uses 995 (as we use 911) numbers, and those calls go to HQ SCDF which then tasks fire stations with various (fire fighting, ambulance, rescue) operations. Each division also can field a Mobile Forward Control Post (MFCP).

I received an unqualified "definitely" answer...

The divisions specialize in the various threats within their boundaries, and 11 operational fire stations (plus two HAZMAT units) fall under the jurisdiction of these four division headquarters (or MFCPs). For example, although port operations (including fighting maritime fires) fall under another ministry, the Force's division that encompasses the dockyards also specializes in fighting ship fires. Another division is prepared to assist the Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore (CAAS) that is responsible for airport operations including aircraft fires. In an unofficial conversation with one of the OICs of CAAS, I asked if he were comfortable and happy with the type of back-up that the SCDF was prepared to give him. I received an unqualified "definitely" answer from him.

CAAS, in addition to other tasks including air traffic control operations within the Singapore Flight Information Region, coordinates with neighboring countries on search and rescue operations. Likewise, the SCDF provides rescue and other international disaster and emergency relief operations (viz, Baguio City earthquake rescue mission and Kuala Lumpur condominium collapse disaster). They have Fast Response Medics (FRMs) as well as Disaster Assistance and Rescue Teams (DARTs). Consequently, in addition to the SCDF having high visibility within Singapore, its capable and conscientious Force also is seen from without as a good example of what civil defense is all about. Switzerland and Sweden also have good examples and have not been engaged in wars for many years (180 years as a matter of fact). Singapore is following their "being-prepared" examples and has made rapid advances in this field.

We wish the SCDF continued success. □

TOO GOOD TO FILE

NUCLEAR TERRORISM: THE WEST'S GREATEST CHALLENGE

The early 1995 poison-gas attack on the Tokyo subway and the bombing of a U.S. Federal building in Oklahoma have brought home once again the vulnerability of modern industrial nations to determined terrorist attack.

For a smallish outlay, and using scientific knowledge that is readily available, a small group of determined people can cause immense physical, and even greater psychological, damage in virtually any modern city.

...the West's greatest challenge...

With the growing possibility that a terrorist group or groups will in the not-too-distant future be armed with nuclear devices, the Western world is faced with perhaps its greatest challenge ever....

In the event of another Arab-Israeli war, or an American-Iran confrontation, terrorism would certainly be used to attack the West on the home front; and, as Steven Emerson, co-author of the book *Terrorist*, says: "the potential terrorists are dangerous precisely because they are not hit men dispatched from the Middle East. The new breed has communal and family roots in the U.S. and elsewhere in the West. They are not full time operatives and answer to no one but themselves. The arrest in April [1993] in the Midwest of Abu Nidal operatives on charges of plotting to kill American Jews was significant because those arrested had settled in the U.S. and established legitimate businesses. For law-enforcement and counter-terrorist officials, such a network is the worst possible nightmare."...

...the means to detonate a nuclear bomb

The ultimate fear for the United States and Europe is that one day fanatic terrorists will acquire the means to detonate a nuclear bomb. Such a development is now considered a real possibility and no longer just fiction-writers' fantasy....

It is thought that there were more

than 14,000 tactical and battlefield nuclear warheads (artillery shells and short-range missiles) scattered across the Soviet Union at the time of its break-up. One party of Western observers reported visiting a store near Smolensk and finding tactical nuclear warheads all piled up in confusion. The security was said to be far from adequate....

In his famous paper, *The end of history*, produced at the end of the Cold War, State Department guru Francis Fukuyama warned that if the open-ended development of science led to a situation where ordinary citizens could, for instance, manufacture nuclear weapons in their garages, then it would be extremely hard for democracy as we know it to continue.

The state (and society), to survive, would have to take the most draconian and unpleasant countermeasures. The freedom of the individual would have to be substantially curbed....

It is the West's greatest challenge; and the solution is unlikely to be pleasant.

— from Intelligence Report
Intelligence International Ltd.
The Stoneyhill Centre
Brimpsfield, Gloucester
G14 8LF, UK.



UNITED STATES VULNERABLE...

The United States is more vulnerable than ever before to ballistic missile attacks, and yet, the U.S. Government has abandoned efforts to defend us against them. That's the alarming conclusion of the Coalition to Defend America, a non-partisan groups of soldiers, statesmen, and other concerned citizens working to develop support for the deployment of effective anti-missile systems....

Unstable conditions in the former Soviet Union pose another serious threat. What makes that situation so volatile is the fact that Russia still has "over 9,000 nuclear strategic and 18,000 theater or tactical nuclear weapons, and thousands of missiles."...

— *America's Future*
7800 Bonhomme Ave
St. Louis, MO 63105

A 10-POINT AGENDA FOR ASDA [AMERICAN STRATEGIC DEFENSE ASSOCIATION]

— [EXCERPTS]

— Jerry Strobe

...Here is a list of the actions that ASDA can and should undertake now to help restore a more balanced defense posture:

ACTION #1: UNDERTAKE INDIVIDUAL RESPONSE. Members of ASDA must counter assertions that missile defenses and civil defense are "creatures of the Cold War." Rather, strategic defenses are a response to the Nuclear Age....

ACTION #4: SUPPORT A BMD DEPLOYMENT. The "Contract with America" signed by Republican candidates before the 1996 elections contained a vow to rejuvenate the Strategic Defense Initiative....

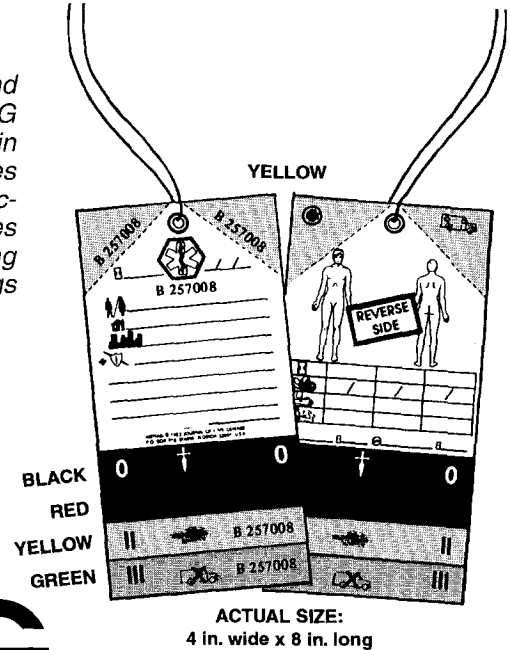
ACTION #7: ACCOMPLISH BUILDING OF CD MONUMENT. ASDA currently is trustee of a fund to build a "Civil Defense Memorial" conceived by Life Member John Bex. Such a monument could be a visible reminder that civil defense is a necessary part of survival in the Nuclear Age and not merely a vestige of the Cold War. The Executive Secretary should appoint a steering committee to investigate building options and recommend further action.

ACTION #8: REBUILD ADVOCACY NETWORK. One of the consequences of the end of the Cold War has been the relaxation of the attention of advocacy groups such as ASDA. Since the end of the Cold War does not herald an end to the Nuclear Age and since likelihood of one or more nuclear explosions in the U.S. is greater now than during the Cold War, we need to restore ties with other advocates and supporters of defensive preparations, including TACDA, DDP, High Frontier and Access to Energy. The Executive Secretary should contact such groups with information on the ASDA agenda and an invitation to participate....

— *ASDA NEWSLETTER*
P.O. Box 42605
Washington, D.C. 20015-0605

(Continued on page 28)

As clear as an airport directional sign outside the airport – or as the men's and women's lavatory signs inside the airport – the symbol-designed METTAG (Medical Emergency Triage Tag) is sometimes described as "worth its weight in diamonds." That can be a pretty accurate description. METTAG constantly lives up to its slogan of "Saves Time, Saves Work, Saves Lives." Its simplified instructions are in four languages: English, French, German and Spanish. It simplifies and expedites the triage process. It's a miracle that solves the most pressing problems of field triage. METTAG's catalog features six more emergency tags that serve the emergency medical process.



METTAG

America's Miracle Field Triage Tag

– Brenda Reynolds

The most critical time in trying to get help to the injured in any emergency is at the disaster or accident scene. That is where you need quick action – fast, clear emergency processing that gives casualties the best possible chances for speeded-up field care, timely evacuation to medical emergency room processing and attention that leads to meaningful convalescence.

It's METTAG that vigorously supports this concept. Used throughout the United States, Canada, Australia and elsewhere, METTAG in this way organizes the disaster scene quickly and gives casualties the best possible chances for quick, full recovery.

That's why METTAG is used in places like:

New York City
Miami
Los Angeles
Brisbane, Australia
Chicago
Pittsburgh
Dallas
Atlanta
New Orleans

That's why METTAG is used in many other localities, by hospitals, by emergency medics, by the Armed

Services, by ships at sea, by industrial organizations, by police, etc. etc.

There are seven main reasons why METTAG was engineered using symbols. These are:

1. A dramatic influx of foreign-speaking people into the United States has occurred in the past few years. Many more Spanish people, for instance, than ever before. And we have our Chinese-speaking minorities. And French-speaking, German-speaking, Vietnamese. Others. Visitors. Islands of English-speaking people abroad. American aircraft (which sometimes have accidents) all over the world. Easier to deal in symbols. Safer.

Technical words... are apt to befuddle

2. Some people don't read very well. They are much more at home with symbols. Technical words are often beyond comprehension. Words like trauma, laceration, respiration, disoriented (all part of one language-based tag) are apt to befuddle. Symbols may not be fool-proof, but they are much closer to it than dependence upon technical language.

3. Poor eyesight can prevent rescuers from reading print while clear-cut symbols are easy to read. A jumble of words can be impossible. Glasses can be fogged, rain-splattered, just plain dirty or broken or lost.

4. Conditions of triage can be poor. Poor light, rain, fog, smoke, fire, flashing lights and so on make reading even bold print frustrating, difficult and subject to misinterpretation and serious error.

5. We use symbols more and more in our daily lives. They regulate traffic and warn us of dangers. They are nothing new and they are on the increase.



Brenda Reynolds

6. Symbols, therefore, contribute meaningfully to accelerated action in triage situations. Speed makes for reducing significantly the time needed for any one casualty to receive medical attention. It makes the triage operation smoother and more effective. It contributes directly to *professionalism* in the handling of casualties.

7. The bottom line in all this is that the use of symbols on a quality triage tag – the way METTAG was conceived and designed – and proper teamwork by medics *saves lives*.

The whole purpose of triage is to organize the triage scene as efficiently as possible so as to save as many lives as possible. This was the premise of METTAG research to which doctors, nurses, paramedics, firemen, safety authorities and emergency management officials contributed.

There is much more to be said about METTAG. Conceived not as a "cheap" tag, but as an *effective* way to save the most lives in disaster. METTAG has other virtues such as instruction in four languages with each pack of 50, a tough cardstock that can withstand adverse conditions, a special (optional) feature that permits designation of casualty locations. And more.

METTAG therefore is endorsed by many leading medical professionals. And it is now the standard field triage tag for emergency use wherever priority is given to the saving of lives.

For information and answers to other questions contact:

METTAG

P.O. Box 910

Starke, FL 32091

(Tel: 904-964-5397

– for orders: 1-800-425-5397

FAX: 1-904-964-9641)

METTAG
SAVES TIME
SAVES WORK
SAVES LIVES

METTAG Processing Steps

METTAG (Medical Emergency Triage Tag) was very carefully researched and designed in the late seventies by civil defense-rescue personnel who wanted a field triage tag that filled all requirements for effective field triage – a tag easy to understand, easy to spot, of rugged cardstock, understandable by anyone etc. – one that did the triage job as close to perfection as possible and paid off in the saving of lives.

METTAG is much more than a good printed tag for use in emergencies. In order to make it serve in the very best survival and recovery interests of casualties it is processed carefully through a number of steps.

These include:

1. Printing in four waterproof ink colors (black, red, green and yellow) so as to set forth clearly the METTAG FUNCTIONS. Symbols only are used – i.e. no language – so that it can be understood by anyone irrespective of nationality or educational background. Extra-tough cardstock will withstand abuse and inclement weather conditions.
2. Each METTAG is then perforated along tearoffs – which helps to indicate the seriousness of casualty conditions and to maintain certain records (casualty positions, rescue personnel records, ambulance records, etc.). And the perforations make it easy to detach tear-offs without damaging the METTAG.
3. Each METTAG is then stamped with serial number on each of the five tear-offs and on the tag itself. (If no name or address is available – as with an unconscious unidentified casualty – the serial number serves temporarily as reliable identification.)
4. METTAGs are then delivered to the METTAG headquarters (the TACDA-Journal of Civil Defense office building). Tests are immediately made of the quality of the cardstock by soaking samples in water for at least 12 hours, then checking to see that they are intact and usable.
5. In the next step, METTAGs are provided front and back with a short strip of strong clear tape as reinforcements where the grommet (through which the multi-strand twine will be inserted) is to be emplaced. Like other steps in the METTAG processing this is done by trained workers.
6. Grommets are then punched into the METTAG at its top location by a heavy-duty grommet machine. This provides special strength to take care of any yanking or other stress the METTAG may be subjected to.
7. A special operation is the cutting of multi-strand twine into 32-inch lengths in preparation for use at METTAG ties.
8. The lengths of twine are then inserted, one for each METTAG, through the grommet and securely knotted so as to form a 30-inch loop. With these steps completed, one-by-one, the METTAGs are ready for use and can be packaged.
9. Packaging is done in see-through plastic bags – 50 METTAGs to a package. A set of "instructions for use" is placed atop each packaged 50 METTAGs so that it is readily visible and legible through the clear plastic bag. These instructions are sets of four sheets which are cut so that they indicate the instructions in four languages: English (top white sheet), French (protruding blue sheet), Spanish (protruding pink sheet), and German (protruding yellow sheet).
10. 10 packages of 50 METTAGs each are placed in boxes on shelves ready for shipment. A stock level of 50,000 METTAGs is maintained.
11. Shipments are then made from this stock according to orders received.

The above steps are for the most part done by local workers. One job of the METTAG supervisor is to monitor the process, to maintain a satisfactory stock level, to do the shipping, to reorder METTAGs as necessary and to take care of paper work and requests for information.

METTAG

P.O. Box 910

Starke, FL 32091

Phone: 904-964-5397

For orders: 800-425-5397

FAX: 904-964-9641

(Questions, suggestions, recommendations, etc. welcome and solicited.)

BEHIND THE

With the move of America's Future to St. Louis the popular column "Behind the Headlines" is taking columns to be presented in the *Journal of Civil Defense*.

SUPPORT FOR ABM TREATY IS WANING

Our representatives in Washington may finally summon the courage to withdraw from the obsolete Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty and renounce the doctrine of Mutual Assured Destruction.

by F. R. Duplantier

In June the House of Representatives overwhelmingly rejected an amendment to a defense appropriations bill that would have endorsed continued adherence to the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. The amendment's defeat could foreshadow an end to the insane policy of Mutual Assured Destruction, which many people call the MAD doctrine. This vote of 221 Republicans and 21 Democrats "suggests that there is, at long last, a growing – and bipartisan – appreciation that America's present vulnerability to ballistic missile attack is as reckless as it is absurd," says Frank Gaffney Jr., director of the Center for Security Policy. "The tally also admirably reflected the House leadership's determination to correct this grievous deficiency."

During an appearance on the Sunday morning TV show, "This Week with David Brinkley," a few days before

the vote, House Speaker Newt Gingrich argued that the United States should "proceed with defending itself against ballistic missiles from countries like Iran, North Korea or Syria or Libya." Noting that an anti-ballistic missile system could be functional "within two or three years...for a very low cost," Gingrich declared his strong support for "setting aside the ABM Treaty" so that the United States can defend itself.

America's present vulnerability ...as reckless as it is absurd

Some said that this House vote was "tantamount to a repudiation of the ABM Treaty." That's an exaggeration, but, according to Frank Gaffney, it's a good start. It shows that advocating abrogation of the ABM treaty is "no longer politically taboo." Gaffney predicts that "the new taboo will be the idea of perpetuating the American people's vulnerability to ballistic missile attack."

Frank Gaffney explains the vote like this: "First, the public is largely unaware that it is unprotected against missile strikes," or that the ABM Treaty requires that our country remain defenseless. "When acquainted with that reality, [Americans] overwhelmingly favor putting [U.S.] defenses into place," Gaffney observes. "Second, notice was served on those legislators who persist in voting against providing such protection [that they] will be held responsible for voting to perpetuate U.S. vulnerability."

An anti-ballistic missile system ...within two or three years...

The diehard supporters of the obsolete ABM Treaty were reduced to denying the threat of ballistic missile attacks from rogue nations, or insisting that maintaining a treaty with Russia is somehow more important than protecting ourselves against attacks from other quarters. Such arguments are clearly untenable. "The truth of the matter, of course, is that there is a growing threat – both from indigenously developed [missile] systems and from those that can be bought on the world market," says Gaffney, noting that there are roughly 25 countries currently "working to acquire ballistic missiles and the chemical, biological and/or nuclear weapons they might carry." The old model of two superpowers facing each other no longer reflects the world we live in. The 1972 ABM Treaty cannot protect us from rogue nations that commit terrorist acts and now have the capability of nuclear mischief. □



F. R. Duplantier is the Editorial Director of America's Future Inc., a nonprofit educational organization dedicated to the preservation of our free-enterprise system and our constitutional form of government. He has more than 20 years' experience in journalism, advertising, and publishing.

HEADLINES

ken over from Philip C. Clarke by journalist F. R. Duplantier. Below are the first of the Duplantier

SELLING ROPE TO HANG OURSELVES

Communist leader Vladimir Lenin reputedly predicted that Western capitalists would sell the communists the rope they would use to hang us. Recent events suggest that he may have been right.

by F. R. Duplantier

Exploiting the willingness of Western nations to "disregard legitimate security concerns" when selling military technology is "a time-honored practice" among our enemies, says Frank Gaffney of the Center for Security Policy. Totalitarian regimes thereby acquire "advanced equipment and know-how" that they are incapable of developing on their own, which they then use "to field militaries capable of posing powerful threats" to the United States and its allies.

Selling our enemies the "rope" they could use to hang us.

Gaffney says the U.S. Government is becoming increasingly rash about selling our enemies the "rope" they could use to hang us. In September the Clinton administration set in motion a plan that would make Russia "a formal member of a new international technology transfer control mechanism – the so-called 'New Forum.'" Beginning next year, "Moscow will have an equal say about the length and strength of the high-technology 'rope' to be sold – and who gets it." Gaffney warns that "bringing Russia inside the tent in this fashion ensures that it will be given access to detailed information about sensitive Western technology."

As a member of the New Forum, Russia will be "in a position to block...a Western consensus against selling dual-use equipment or know-how to the world's rogue nations," says Gaffney. "Moscow can be expected to serve as the middleman for transfers of any technology" that might otherwise be denied to nations like Iran, Iraq, and North Korea. Gaffney says that "decisions about what to control and how rigorously to enforce such controls" will be left to the "national discretion" of New Forum members. Such a policy, he argues, "amounts to a license for wholesale national indiscretions with respect to the exports of sensitive technology to rogue nations."

The Clinton administration has also "undercut its own leadership position by engaging in some of the most

irresponsible technology transfers on record," says Gaffney. "Washington has, for example, unilaterally and greatly expanded the performance standards of supercomputers available for export." These computers have "enormous military potential," he warns, and can be used to design nuclear weapons and conduct undersea warfare, among other things. The administration's decision to sell supercomputers to China "has persuaded the other advanced industrial nations that literally anything goes."

"National Security considerations" should take precedence...

Making such potentially lethal technology available to Russia and China is especially foolish when "both countries are actively hawking everything from ballistic missiles to nuclear hardware to anyone with cash," says Gaffney. Both nations are also "engaged in behavior that makes future conflict with them possible, if not inevitable," he adds. When it comes to export controls, "national security considerations" should take precedence over "trade promotion," says Gaffney, arguing that the responsibility for export licensing belongs in the Defense Department, not in the Commerce. Gaffney calls for "hearings into the cumulative, detrimental impact of the administration's technology transfer policies."

□

Behind The Headlines is syndicated, free of charge, by America's Future, a nonprofit educational organization dedicated to the preservation of our free-enterprise system and our constitutional form of government. For more information, write:

America's Future
7800 Bonhomme
St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Or call: 1-314-725-6003.

"SHELTER" NOT A DIRTY WORD IN ISRAEL

The assassination of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin on November 4th was tragic evidence that peace is an unending struggle throughout the world and notably in the Middle East.

Evidence doesn't stop there. For instance, the October 15th broadcast of the CBS "60 Minutes" featured the theft of 27 crates of nuclear weapons component beryllium from a nuclear research facility 60 miles outside Moscow engineered by the "Russian Mafia." Located by 60 Minutes and the US News & World Report in Lithuania on its way to Zurich, Switzerland where it was to be sold to a "mysterious" buyer for \$24 million the priceless beryllium was obviously destined for a camouflaged nuclear weapons program. Oddly enough, karate clubs were involved in the traffic.

Karate clubs... involved in the traffic

Just one sign of the illegal shipments of nuclear weapons materials, etc. (remember the intercepted plutonium shipments? — how many were not intercepted).

Could it be that materials such as these go to those Third World countries who have hired hard-up Russian nuclear scientists and technicians to put them in the "nuclear club"?

Ignoring the threat of nuclear attack in the face of rampant proliferation is a luxury some countries prefer to bypass.

Israel, for instance, close to the "action," has had a serious relationship to its civil defense for years, and on this all Israelis appear to agree. The *ICDO Journal* — a publication of the Geneva, Switzerland-based International Civil Defense Organization — has this to say in an article titled "Civil Defense in Israel":

In every respect recent worldwide events and their analysis have been a turning point in Civil Defense planning in Israel. Although no war has been declared during the decade, and although the Israel Army (IDF) has really not been mobilized, the Israeli Civil Defense system constantly reviews world events and the lessons learnt by others with a view to improv-

ing Civil Defense (formerly called Haganah) in Israel. What has resulted is a major rebuilding of the Civil Defense system.

The United States has taken an opposite course. Civil Defense has been scrapped by the agency which inherited it from its predecessors. The easy way out.

One might well ask the question, "Is World War III possible?" The answer, of course, is "Yes." Should it come would civil defense be important? With modern intercontinental ballistic missiles, nuclear-armed, the answer is obviously "Yes."

Pre-election rumblings from Washington appear to point to national preparedness — for people as well as politicians — as the answer.

A closely related question is this: "Is peace possible?" The answer again is "Yes." And this through preparedness, through active and passive defenses that we are capable of if we set them as goals.

The mission, of course, of TACDA and a few other preparedness-oriented organizations. The coming elections give us new opportunities to put this vital matter center stage — and keep it there.



"GIRLS OF THE NIGHT" OPPOSING NUCLEAR TESTS

France has had its trouble with protests over its South Pacific nuclear tests. *The Wall Street Journal* reports that "Workers in Sex Employment," a Canberra-based organization of "girls of the night" decided to withhold its favors to members of the French diplomatic Corps. But after due deliberation the organization decided that instead of withholding services to French customers they would be charged double.

Customers charged double

Other steps taken by the "workers" include boycotting French perfume, lace garments, hosiery and other trade supplies.

Unfortunately the steps taken by the women to object to the tests have not been noticeably effective.

In spite of these and other objections the French nuclear tests have been running their course.

PROFESSOR PUTS SPOTLIGHT ON NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION

As reported in the *Christian Science Monitor* recently, California professor Dr. William Potter began his study of nuclear weapons and nuclear materials proliferation 25 years ago.

Over 20 full-time specialists plus...40 graduate students

Encouraged by other academics concerned about mounting evidence of carelessness in nuclear security Dr. Potter, with the help of students, set up in boot-strap fashion an office to monitor the movements of sensitive materials and equipment. The office grew over the years until today it employs over 20 full-time specialists plus around 40 graduate students. Name: Center for Nonproliferation Studies (CNS).

The research job entails monumental efforts in covering information worldwide and contacts with researchers, news analysts, educators, scientists, industrialists and so on over six continents.

Subscribers to Dr. Potter's nuclear proliferation information include a number of foreign countries, the United States government and the United Nations.

Subscribers include... the United States government

Ninety percent of the information Dr. Potter gathers is available to the public.

Dr. Potter's staff must be familiar with all languages that nuclear activities are reported in, which includes everything "from Arabic to Uzbek."

A cited example of Dr. Potter's work is the November 27, 1993 Murmansk theft of enriched uranium by two ex-Russian Navy men. If it had not been for the Potter nuclear sleuthing activities this incident might never have seen the light of day.

Dr. Potter's activities are widely supported. He also organizes conferences on proliferation matters and frequently reports to Congress.

He points out that a major concern is that private entrepreneurs now have access to nuclear weapons materials.

IN MEMORIAM

J. Howard Proctor, longtime TACDA supporter, member of the TACDA Board of Directors, TACDA Congressional Relations Director and member of the *Journal of Civil Defense* Policy Board, died September 22nd at his home in Decatur, Alabama.

Proctor, a decorated World War II veteran, dedicated the major portion of his life to promoting the interests of civil defense for his country. He was director of the Decatur-Morgan County Civil Defense office from 1963 until his passing. He was president of the United States Civil Defense Council 1974-1975. His all-out patriotism stands as an example to all civil defense/emergency management supporters. In lieu of flowers contributions are being made to the J. Howard Proctor Scholastic Fund, P.O. Box 2714, Decatur, Alabama 35602.

IN MEMORIAM

Professor emeritus Byron D. Spangler, veteran University of Florida Civil Engineer passed away August 18th in Gainesville, Florida. Professor Spangler was a member of the group of University of Florida professors who in 1962 at the time of the Cuban Crisis founded the Association for Community-Wide Protection from Nuclear Attack, which later became TACDA, The American Civil Defense Association. Throughout the years until his death Professor Spangler was an avid supporter of TACDA and the *Journal of Civil Defense*. A member of the U.S. Army reserve for 27 years, Professor Spangler served on active duty during World War II in the Caribbean area. In memoriam donations (in lieu of flowers) may be made to the Byron D. Spangler Endowed Professorship, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611.

TACDA PLANS FOR 1996 SEMINAR FIRM UP FOR INDIANAPOLIS

Indianapolis with its myriad attractions, central location, bracing climate, busy international airport, plush accommodations and "America-First" philosophy has been selected by TACDA as the site of its 18th seminar. Dates will be in the neighborhood of September 29-October 1.

Helping with the planning, coordination and conduct of the 1996 seminar will be Internet executive and network monitor Douglas Crichlow, who operates out of Indianapolis. The strong and attractive possibility also exists of coordinating with other organizations with missions similar to those of TACDA.

Information from the Indianapolis Convention & Visitors Association gives facts on a proud, ambitious city with almost boundless attractions. TACDA seminar registrants will be provided with information on meccas and events that will make their attendance at the seminar a very special adventure.

The seminar program is now being organized and will include the nation's leading preparedness activists. Question and answer sessions will, as usual, be important parts of the program. And informal sessions with seminar speakers and other participants will highlight receptions, lunches and other informal gatherings.

The Spring issue of the *Journal* will provide dates, program details, hotel arrangements, and airport information.

"SECRET" MOSCOW UNDERGROUND

Reports continue to surface on a vast network of underground tunnels (subways mainly) which have been developed over the past 50 years or so in Moscow and environs and which continue to be extended and improved.

The primary purpose of these excavations – some as deep as 300 meters (almost 1,000 feet!) – is to afford shelter to government officials and their families. Recent classified reports go into considerable detail on the extent of these "subways" and where they lead to and do not lead to.

Moscow's "secret" underground has its imitations elsewhere. Washington DC, for instance, is reported to be honeycombed with similar tunnels. And "tunnel technology" has become a modern science that continues to make progress.

...newest tunnelling: nuclear...boring machines

Tunnelling – as modernized – is practiced elsewhere, even throughout the United States. (See especially, review of Dr. Richard Sauder's *Underground Bases and Tunnels: What is the Government Trying to Hide?* on page 23 of the Fall 1995 issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense*.)

The review of this amazing book reports on the newest tunnelling technique: the Nuclear Subterranean Tunnel Boring Machine – which "melts the excavated debris and paves the sides of the new tunnel in glass."

Tunnelling has come a long way.

CAMPAIGN PLEDGES???

With fast-mounting interest in the 1996 elections – and in serving the best interests of the nation and its citizens, one left-field critic has suggested that candidates consider making the following pledge:

Today, a half-century into the nuclear age, I believe in promoting the best interests of the United States and that this includes effectively protecting its *people* from enemies. I believe that this requires an ongoing emphasis on well-known active and passive preparedness measures, that it means an accelerated and fully adequate development of Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD – formerly known as the Strategic Defense Initiative – SDI) and its constant modernization.

Shelter program for the people

I further believe that BMD must be accompanied by a civil defense shelter program *for the people* similar in effectiveness to that now in place for U.S. leadership, defense teams like the military's NORAD and FEMA's Mount Weather, and industrial protection like that of AT&T – and those in place in other countries alert to the threat.

Americans must now face a future that embraces preparedness, not one that allows for annihilation.

It was George Washington who said:

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

THE THOUSAND-YEAR NIGHT

Prior to the Punic Wars, ancient Carthage, which also had luxury standards of living, failed to provide an adequate defense against Rome, and did not survive.

Carthage was an affluent society which persistently deluded itself about Roman intentions or glossed over Rome's capabilities. Carthage grew bored with the cold war of its own era; it became impatient with its raucous allies; it failed to sustain its great general, Hannibal, who perceived the threat clearly.

Across the Mediterranean, an old Roman senator ended all of his speeches with the words "Carthago delenda est," which translates as "We will bury you."

The Carthaginians, however, preoccupied with business-and-pleasure-as-usual, refused to believe that Senator Cato really meant what he said.

And so their civilization was swept into the dustbin of history.

Rome, in her turn, arrogant in her splendor, entertained with bread-and-circuses, did not survive the challenge of the Vandals and Visigoths.

Neither Roman law nor Roman architecture held back the barbarian horde. Nor did Rome's gross national product protect her. The Vandals had no gross national product whatsoever. They had weapons, will power, leadership and what, to the Roman civilization, must have seemed an "irrational" lust for conquest.

Is Roman history irrelevant to the space age?

We will soon be celebrating the 200th anniversary of the birth of the American experiment with liberty and opportunity.

Looking backward in the context of national defense we may conclude that America, alone of the great powers, has been incredibly fortunate in its geography.

And that fortune has created a dangerous illusion – the notion that war is an abnormal phenomenon.

Throughout most of our history, except for the past quarter of a century, we have been isolated from the direct shock of war by our great ocean moats and the shield of the British Empire.

So protected, we have devoted most of our energies to the taming of a continent and the improvement of our internal economy.

So protected, we have regarded peace as the "norm" and war as "unnatural." We have known no tragedy on our own soil since the civil war. Even World Wars I and II were "limited" wars, from the American viewpoint, since our factories and homes enjoyed sanctuary from enemy attack.

Now America, the first classless democracy to shoulder responsibility for world stability, stands cheek-to-jowl with the great powers of the vast Eurasian land mass. Unfortunately, abstract idealism finds echoes today in the voices of those who cannot discern the differences between the power grabs of the communist giants and the reactive foreign policy of the United States on behalf of communist victims. Most American civilians still prefer to ignore the unpleasant realities of defense. In our collective subconscious, we have agreed that we "ain't gonna war no more."

* * *

A nation that faces, as we do now, the possibility of nuclear war, must look beyond the immediate dislocation to the very continuation of its governmental system. Thus, we must not merely prepare for the survival of individuals but also the survival of our democratic system.

EDITORIAL

1996 Introduction: This prophetic editorial appeared 25 years ago in the January-February 1971 issue of *Survive* – “An American Journal of Civil Defense.” The principal change that would appear to be called for in a 1996 version would be the inclusion of a much stronger accent on Ballistic Missile Defense (the Strategic Defense Initiative) – which Leary mentions briefly (in 1971) as the “thin ABM System” – an early concept.

To insure that, the pre-war government has an obligation of highest priority to be certain that everything is done to preserve the post-war population's confidence in government. It is obvious that, in the case of nuclear war, confidence would be shaken to the point of anarchy if no or inadequate provision had been made for civilian defense.

The harm which any weapon can cause can be diminished by suitable protective measures. This applies to nuclear weapons. The questions to which we seek answers are, therefore, not whether protection against nuclear weapons is possible, but how such protection can be established, and how effective the protection can be. In the language of the social scientist, our inquiry is directed toward the costs and rewards of civil defense.

On the other hand, there must be a case for minimizing our defenses against nuclear attack, because opposition to nuclear defense has been powerful in three administrations. Despite the fact that he has identified himself as a proponent of both fallout protection through civil defense and the thin ABM system, Ex-Secretary of Defense McNamara is the main architect and advocate of the argument against nuclear defense. It is officially called the doctrine of “assured destruction.” Others call it the “balance of terror.” It might also be called the “doctrine of assured vulnerability.” The theory says that peace between the two great nuclear powers is best kept by assuring the capacity of each to destroy the other.

The question remains as to why this nation, unlike the Soviet Union, finds civil defense – protection of people at home and at work – a controversial and unappetizing undertaking.

Civil defense is a basic factor in the deterrence equation. That is, a potential enemy is apt to refrain from attacking us if he knows that we can absorb the blow by

sheltering the population.

Further, a nation that offers its people physical means of protection can stand up more resolutely to “nuclear blackmail” and other threatening maneuvers in the international area.

Either we create for ourselves, by serious study and forceful speaking-out, a healthy climate of opinion which supports a bi-partisan civil defense effort and an ABM policy, or the tides of political warfare wash away our civilization. Indeed, if America should ever be pushed into a corner by Soviet power and propaganda, isolated from her allies, divided against herself, the epitaph on her tombstone might well read:

“Here lies the only civilization which perished at the peak of its power, with its power unused.

“Here lies a decent people who wanted love, not Empire, and got neither; who tried to trade power for popularity and lost both.

“Here lies a nation of advertisers who knew how to change consumer tastes in cigarettes, but were themselves manipulated on all the issues that really mattered to their salvation and survival.

“Here died a sort of Lancelot in the court of nations who, granting all his grievous flaws, was still somehow the noblest knight of all; except this Lancelot, crippled with an undeserved guilt complex, let his weapons and ideals fall unused, and so condemn all mankind to ‘the thousand-year night.’” □

– by John C. Leary

REVIEWS

PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF PLUTONIUM, A Special Panel report published by the American Nuclear Society, 555 N. Kensington Avenue, La Grange Park, IL, August 1995. 86 pages. Order Number: 690047; ISBN: 0-89488-561-X. Price: \$20.00.

— Reviewed by James C. Warf.

In 1942 the world supply of plutonium was about 1 microgram; in 1995, the world total (reactor grade and weapons grade) exceeds an estimated 2400 tons! To address the profound questions posed by such a glut of this metal, which looks too innocent to have twisted our world all askew, the American Nuclear Society assembled a distinguished Special Panel to phrase the proper questions and supply guidelines for their answers. The principal Panel was chaired by Nobel Laureate Glenn Seaborg; its other three members were Richard Kennedy, Myron Kratzer, and Harold Bengelsdorf, all of whom also have solid backgrounds in nuclear matters. There were six other American members and seven foreign members.

James C. Warf is Professor of chemistry, Emeritus at the University of Southern California, and a nuclear scientist involved in the Manhattan Project 1942-1947. He has travelled and lectured in 42 countries.

Professor Warf is currently preparing the second edition of his book *All Things Nuclear* due to appear soon. The *Journal of Civil Defense* looks forward to reviewing it.

The National Academy of Sciences in 1992 made an authoritative study of the question and called the surplus plutonium "a clear and present danger." The ANS report penetrates the problems more deeply in some regards. Both monographs seek to devise policies to ensure that never again will our world pursue another nuclear cold war or worse, and to examine what the future of nuclear energy should be. There are three Subpanel reports: Nuclear Fuel Cycles (A. C. Croft and R. W. Wymer), Environmental and Health Implications of Plutonium (R. Clarke, J.-C. Nenot, G. Voeltz, J. Dunster, and H. Smith), and Safeguards and Security (J. W. Tape).

The forms of plutonium are weapons grade (in warheads or stockpiled from dismantled warheads) and reactor grade (still in fuel assemblies or separated for recycling). The Panel members recommend that weapons-grade plutonium be addressed urgently, best as a fuel by consumption in reactors. Plutonium fuel is routinely produced and consumed in Japan and Europe, and most American reactors are capable of using fuel with a considerable fraction of plutonium. The advanced high-temperature, gas-cooled reactors can eliminate plutonium more completely than commercial reactors can. Weapons-grade uranium-235 presents an easier problem: just dilute it appropriately with natural or depleted uranium.

Since it will take a minimum of five years to begin consuming the plutonium from warheads, and ten more years to complete, the recommendation is made that weapons-grade plutonium be made as radioactive as spent fuel so that it becomes self-protecting. One way this can be done is by fabrication of the plutonium into oxide fuel and exposing it for a short, specified time in a reactor. Another way to protect it from possible theft is to emplace the weapons-grade plutonium, suitably packaged, in standard storage canisters for spent fuel, merely substituting it for some of the old fuel assemblies. The reactor-grade material is difficult to use in bombs owing to its high level of radioactivity, and in any case is less powerful and less reliable in bombs.

Keeping a nonproliferation framework in mind, the Panel recognizes national and subnational threats. They urge strong support of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The Persian Gulf conflict led to the discovery that Iraq, whose leader has a ruttish hankering for war, had developed a clandestine nuclear weapons program. The IAEA at once demanded and secured disclosure of these undeclared activities, and today new and more effective policies have been adopted. The Non-Proliferation Treaty has been mostly successful; three nonmember countries — Israel, India, and Pakistan — are thought to have some nuclear weapons.

American policy at present is to

use uranium fuel in commercial reactors and then save the spent fuel for ultimate disposal in geological repositories (either "throw away" or "stow away" mode). Since this once-through procedure extracts less than 1 percent of the available energy, continued research on breeder reactors and new reprocessing techniques are recommended, by which 50 to perhaps 80 percent of the energy can be generated. Breeding uranium-233 from thorium also offers the promise of enormous amounts of energy. Like U-235, U-233 can be alloyed with ordinary uranium to render it useless for weapons. Nearly all experimental research on new breeders and reprocessing has stopped in the United States, much to the dismay of the Panel members. Controlled fusion reactors are not in the foreseeable future.

World demand for electricity will rise. If the current 20 percent nuclear contribution of the world's electricity is maintained and the once-through fuel cycle is employed, the uranium reserves known today will be exhausted by about 2050. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission calls for at least 50 years of storage of spent fuel in a retrievable fashion before burying and backfilling; after all, policies change.

One can only admire the Panel's fair-minded and trenchant presentation of options, opinions of these options, and recognition that other parties judge differently. The various aspects are briefly considered: fossil fuel problems, alternative energy sources, environmental and health considerations, uranium resources, waste disposal, etc.

The Panel members did not discuss in any detail the management of plutonium in Russia or explore the reputed international garage sales in nuclear materials in the shards of the Old Soviet Union. Plutonium in China received no attention, perhaps unavoidably. Several nuclear tinderboxes lurk in shadowy corners of our world.

Anyone who wishes to learn or keep up to date about the modern issues of nuclear power and weapons and our nuclear future could profit immensely from this report.

UNDERSTANDING THE WIND, by a special working committee from the publisher, the Insurance Institute of Property Loss Reduction, 71 Tremont St., Boston, MA 02108-3910. 8 1/2 x 11-inch format. 1994

Understanding the Wind is a thoroughly professional study of what to do and what not to do in providing housing (and other construction) that will successfully resist the forces of wind.

It is generously illustrated with tables, charts and pictures that back up the text. It should be especially valuable to governments responsible for devising and enforcing strict building codes that will see exposed localities cut property losses and fatalities.

In addition to other information it gives an extensive bibliography.

An invaluable guide to safety.

A GUIDE FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRAINING: HOW TO MAKE TRAINING EASIER FOR SECURITY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT by Thomas J. Chuda, published by Charles C. Thomas, 2600 South First St., Springfield, IL 62794-9265, 1995. 143 pages including index; price \$38.95 cloth, \$24.95 paperback.

— Reviewed by James M. Ridgway, Ph.D.

This book is primarily for people who have responsibility for developing training for private security officers. Even people highly experienced in training will find the book a helpful review of fundamental training factors. Chuda covers a lot of pedagogical territory in an interesting and helpful manner.

Two major forces in American society make this book significant. First, we have become a nation of scofflaws. This increases the need for private security capabilities. Second, we are litigious. This means private security officers must perform their duties in such a manner that they and their employers do not get sued.

The variety of facilities private security officers may serve indicates the need for tailor-made instruction: plants of various kinds, hotels, malls, hospitals, banks, department stores, and even highway rest stops as examples. Closely allied are armored

trucks and home security providers. If the private officers are legally armed, yet another factor is added.

As an occupational group, there has been some progress toward greater competency through training. Twenty or 30 years ago a private security officer was often a retired male with less than a high school education. Now the age has dropped to the 30's and 40's, high school and some college has been completed, and 25% are female. The governments' anti-crime programs add importance to the group.

Chuda takes the reader through the training cycle; position analysis; behavioral instructional objectives; lesson plans; evaluation of participants, course, and instructors. He has some good thoughts of the training environment and the use of training aids. He does well in placing the training in the workday situation.

His statement on the importance of instructors is worth quoting — "Excellent instructors make 'boring' topics interesting and poor instructors can make interesting topics very boring." Amen.

Chuda gives the use of fire extinguishers as the topic for his sample lesson plan. While this illustrates his points, he might well have used something more dramatic from the private security field like confronting a shoplifter, responding to a fender bender and brawl in the company parking lot, or handling a deranged and armed person in a nursing home.

Private security is a rapidly expanding occupational area. Local civil defense directors/emergency managers should mark this. Training for private officers may provide a channel for additional emergency instruction. Private security officers, active or retired, may be a source of emergency staff augmentation.

WHY WE WILL NEVER WIN THE WAR ON AIDS, by Bryan J. Ellison and Peter H. Duesberg. Published by Inside Story Communications, 190 El Cerrito Plaza, Suite 201, El Cerrito, CA 94530. Paperback, 392 pages. 1994. Price \$19.95 plus \$3.00 shipping and handling.

— Reviewed by Kevin Kilpatrick.

The gloomy message of *Why We Will Never Win the War on AIDS* is expressed in its title. It contends that the medical approach to dealing effectively with AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) has so far done little but complicate the problems.

The book's preface sets the stage for its in-depth analysis of what these AIDS problems really area. It says in part:

It all started in the early 1980s, in the wake of the sexual revolution. Young homosexual men began showing up in the major cities, wasting away as they slowly died from horrible opportunistic infections. The strange new disease that destroyed the immune system spread to intravenous drug users, through the blood supply to hemophiliacs, and through sex to the rest of the population. By 1984, scientists had discovered the virus, later named the human immunodeficiency virus, or HIV. The more we learned, the gloomier things looked. The virus would eventually kill almost everyone it infected, and a carrier could seem healthy for years while being able to infect large numbers of unsuspecting victims.

Most of the 200 scientists who have been studying AIDS over the past few years agree that HIV, after all the attention given to it, may not be related to the AIDS problem.

Chapter 11 is titled "Learning the Lessons" and reports on the Ninth International AIDS Conference held in Berlin in June 1993 and attended by 15,000 HIV researchers. Its deliberations shed new light on the HIV-AIDS problems.

Why We Will Never Win the War on AIDS certainly deserves serious study by all who are concerned with the AIDS and HIV problems. It provides an entirely new framework for dealing with the many complicated difficulties involved.

On the cover under a symbolic white flag appears the following challenge:

Greed, power, sex and politics are combined to create the biggest SCAM in medical history: AIDS.

But now, everything you *thought* you knew about this "deadly epidemic" is about to change...

A fantastic book, and a bold one, and on a subject that we all are seriously concerned about — or should be.

REVIEWS (Cont.)

GREAT BATTLES AND LEADERS OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR, by Winston S. Churchill. Published by Houghton Mifflin Company, 215 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10003. 1995. 9x11-in. format. 328 pages. \$40.

– Reviewed by Kevin Kilpatrick.

For an exciting and super-dramatic account of World War II this impressive volume can't be beat. Really! Composed of selections from Winston Churchill's six volume history (*The Second World War*) that capture and excite the imagination. *Great Battles* contains over 450 illustrations, mostly dramatic photos of historic significance – combat, parades, war leadership on both sides, etc. One remarkable picture is that of Hitler in Paris – posing across the Seine River from the Eiffel Tower. Other pictures show ruins of bombed-out cities, ships being torpedoed, Stalin's son electrocuted while trying to escape from prison. A close-up of a butchered Mussolini lying atop his dead mistress, Claretta Petacci. Others of similar breath-taking impact. And Winston Churchill's fascinating story to go along with them.

It's almost impossible to lay the book down.

...an extraordinary achievement...

War historian John Keegan (author of *The Face of Battle* and *The Mask of Command*) winds up his 2fi-page introduction with the following paragraph:

The Second World War is an extraordinary achievement, extraordinary in its sweep and comprehensiveness, balance and literary effect; extraordinary in the singularity of its point of view; extraordinary as the labour of a man, already old, who still had ahead of him a career large enough to crown most other statesmen's lives; extraordinary as a contribution to the memorabilia of the English-speaking peoples. It is a great history and will continue to be read as long as Churchill and the Second World War are remembered.

To this reviewer a summation might add: "Let the drama, the horror and the disbelief that reaches out

from the pages of this great book be a warning that World War III would put World War II to shame by its sheer horror, its totally devastating effect on participants. It would, in fact, be curtains for civilization as we know it."

Great Battles... – a fantastic book, a real bargain at \$40 and hopefully a lesson for these cloudy years to come.

*

No Swiss war heroes.

The lesson might be further expressed in this way: While there are frightening pictures of the horrors of war in England France, Italy, Germany and other countries involved, there are *no pictures* of devastation or tragedy in the country at the very geographical center of the brutal conflict: Switzerland.

Why?

Switzerland was *prepared* to defend itself – in spite of the fact that it is a very small country. There simply were no war pictures because war was kept at bay. No Swiss war heroes. (The same was true for World War I – Switzerland has been at peace for 180 years!)

In the late 1990s and into the 21st Century, in spite of new and awesome weapons of mass destruction, the development of known preparedness measures could do for America in World War III what Switzerland's preparedness measures did for it in World War II. Or, better still, they could keep World War III from ever happening.

This could be the real lesson behind all this drama in this fascinating book. It is, hopefully, a lesson for leadership.

FOUR OVERDUE BILLS FROM BEYOND THE GRAVE, by Gary North, Ph.D. Copyright 1995 by Agora Inc., 824 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore, MD 21202.

– Reviewed by Bob Baffin.

Gary North has for the past 25 years been advising people on ways to safeguard their investments, come out ahead financially and keep the

proverbial wolf from the door. He publishes the *Remnant Review* for those hungry for ways to keep ahead of the financial game.

His reputation for being up-beat in this field stretches from coast to coast and a good ways beyond.

In *Four Overdue Bills From Beyond the Grave* Dr. North becomes involved, in addition to his field of financial safeguard, with the fact that we have a new problem to face: that of modern weapons of mass destruction.

After a critical examination of the efforts of Presidents Roosevelt, Johnson and Nixon to deal with poverty and its attempted cures and their consequences, North turns his spotlight curiously on what he calls "Khomeini's Bill."

This is a matter of stark terrorism. His "Scenario #1" is the scene at the State of the Union Address. During the President's speech North describes the TV screens reporting on the affair suddenly going blank. In brief, the President and others on the scene have been killed by a mysterious weapon. It is not described but is obviously a nuclear device.

Scenario #2 is even more dramatic. Literally earth-shaking. The Army-Navy football game is being televised. All the bigwigs are present – the top generals and admirals, the President and so on. Suddenly, again, the TV screen goes blank. North describes a helicopter flying over the scene, its cameras aimed at the stadium, as it comes in.

No movement. None anywhere. Players and officials are spread motionless on the field. No movement in the stands.

For Scenario #3 North turns to Internet where a message speaks of "revenge on the Great Satan."

Dr. North goes into considerable detail about his conversations with nuclear scientist Sam Cohen and the terrifying capabilities of the neutron bomb (see Sam Cohen's article in the Fall 1996 issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense* – "Nuclear Terrorism Coverup.")

"The West has run out of leaders," says North near the end of his book. Obviously, now two-fisted leadership is badly needed.

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. SJ0S94

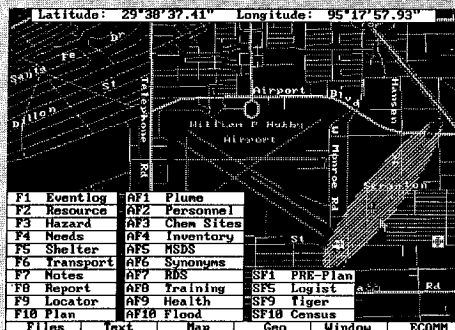
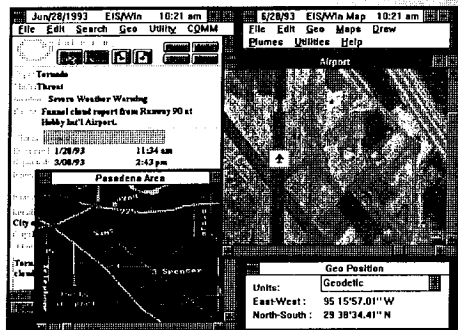
EIS is Now Easier to Use Than Ever!

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

A new spotlight on weapons of mass destruction and their totally unacceptable consequences comes with the increased activity of political candidates in the 1996 elections. There is now a fresh new tendency to recognize facts for what they are and to contemplate possible actions to counter threats. The Republican "Contract With America" opened the door to consideration of protective means. And the picture, for instance of the football stadium at the Army-Navy games suddenly becoming a morgue for all players and spectators is a totally chilling thought (see review of Gary North's Four Overdue Bills From Beyond the Grave on page 24). This is the new "neutron bomb" scenario described by scientist Sam Cohen in the Fall 1995 issue of the Journal. A nuclear attack, of course would be incredibly worse. But some politicians are now stressing that the nuclear threat, as totally awesome as it is, is fact and not fantasy. We are, it seems, "waking up" to the nightmare.

NEW "WAKE-UP" CALLS: PREPAREDNESS = PEACE

— Bob Baffin

The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) is an organization of Americans dedicated to promoting a national defense preparedness posture that will effectively discourage aggressor nations and terrorist organizations from planning and carrying out attacks upon the United States with super-destructive modern weapons of war that today exist in alarming quantities.

These weapons can be used in a World War III type scenario or in acts of terrorism similar to those of the World Trade Center bombing and the Oklahoma City tragedy — but incredibly worse with the employment of nuclear devices.

Preparedness to deal with them — active and passive — requires appreciation of the following facts:

1. That *thousands* of ICBMs, armed with nuclear weapons many times the explosive power of the missiles used to destroy Hiroshima and Nagasaki are on launch pads in the politically unstable countries of the former Soviet Union.
2. That a number of these ICBMs of the former Soviet Union — reportedly about 30 — have disappeared from their launch sites and are presumably in the hands of one or more Third World nations.
3. That many more of these missiles can also find their way to irresponsible and USA-unfriendly nations and terrorist groups.

4. That "proliferation" of nuclear-chemical-biological weapons technology is taking place at a totally alarming rate that promises the expansion of the "nuclear club" to many Third World countries determined to become nuclear powers.

5. That the capability — so far ignored — in the U.S.A. exists to provide an effective American defense against these "weapons of mass destruction" through the proper exploitation and putting in place of active and passive defenses that will permit a remarkable defense which will either (1) discourage their use or (2) make an attack so ineffective that planning and executing one would result in total failure.

Government has recognized the threat by providing passive protection for government VIPs and staffs at key government functions.

But not so for the people — as has been done in many other countries. An Oak Ridge National Laboratory 1993 study by Dr. Conrad V. Chester puts the possibilities in dramatic perspective.

6. That, with the approaching 1996 elections the missile threat to the U.S.A. and its allies has come to the fore. Point No. 6 of the Republican "Contract With America" makes defense — in general terms — an election issue. A number of prominent political leaders have expressed themselves as being concerned

about the new concept of national defense (oceans on either side of the U.S.A. are no longer barriers to attack). The U.S.A. is today fully as vulnerable as Belgium or France or any other Western nation to missile attack. This, for the first time, puts modern active and passive defenses in the forefront as an issue — a good bit late to be sure, but it perhaps gives us a final opportunity, with timely follow-up action, to defend ourselves against awesome modern weaponry.

7. All this makes TACDA's role — and of course that of other defense-oriented organizations like High Frontier, the American Strategic Defense Association, America's Future, and a few others — of overwhelming importance in that the very survival of the U.S.A. depends upon prompt corrective action in national defense policies they have been advocating.

President George Washington expressed the policy two centuries ago when he said:

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

At this late date we need to do everything possible to see that the current "reawakening" is given forceful support and that — the United States will adopt a strong policy of **defense** that will see it endure into and beyond the 21st Century. □

QUOTES:

BACKGROUND ITEM TO THE NEW AWAKENING TO THE NUCLEAR THREAT

From the *Florida Times Union*:

Although the idea of a space shield against missile attack has dropped off the political radar screen, it remains a viable option – and one that again is gaining renewed attention.

Star Wars, as the critics like to call it, was Ronald Reagan's great vision of a defensive shield against missile attack. As a simple gauge of its potential, consider only that the Kremlin hated the idea passionately....

But current congressional leaders are concerned enough that they have been working to put \$1 billion into a national missile defense system.

...What is becoming more likely is the possibility that terrorists, like the group that planned to bomb the World Trade Center and the other New York landmarks, will be successful in launching a lone missile at a U.S. City....

RUSSIA'S THREAT BENEATH THE SURFACE

From *The Wall Street Journal* (by Robert J. Murray, president of the Center for Naval Analyses in Washington, D.C.):

...One puzzling aspect of Russia's defense policy is its emphasis on [missile-armed] submarines. Most elements of its military arsenal are shrinking in numbers and effectiveness. Yet Russia is still completing construction of submarines begun in the Soviet era, on about the same timetable as the Soviets produced them. Recently, it laid the keel for an even more advanced submarine and will enter the next century with the largest nuclear submarine fleet in the world.... The quality of Russian submarines is improving so markedly that the smaller fleet of the 21st century will likely be more effective than the larger Cold War fleet....

REPUBLICANS IN CONGRESS PUSH FOR MISSILE DEFENSE

From *The Washington Post*:

Two years after the Clinton administration placed the program on a back burner, Congress is about to redouble U.S. efforts to build a national system against ballistic missile attack, putting it at odds with the White House and at risk of confrontation with the Kremlin....

The measure would direct the Pentagon to "develop for deployment" a multi-site missile defense system capable of being operational by 2003....

For the Republicans...revival of the missile defense issue seemed at first a simple way of dramatizing their general appeal for a stronger defense, while also addressing their real concern about the growing number of rogue states with access to ballistic missiles....

"We owe that kind of insurance [civil defense] to our families and to our country." – *John F. Kennedy*

"It is my purpose to show how easily the tragedy of the Second World War could have been prevented, how the malice of the wicked was reinforced by the weakness of the virtuous...."

– *Winston Churchill*

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

– *Bill Chappell (former U.S. Congressman)*

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

TOO GOOD TO FILE (Cont. from page 13)

U.S.A. – POSTURE OF PERMANENT VULNERABILITY?

[From “A Report on Military Capabilities and Readiness” prepared for Senator John S. McCain – by General Charles A. Gabriel (USAF-Ret.), General Alfred M. Gray (USMC-Ret.), Admiral Carlisle A. H. Trost (USN-Ret.) and General Robert W. RisCassi (USA-Ret.) – 1995. Previously cited.]

One of the most serious deficiencies in our readiness posture today is the absence of an effective defense against weapons of mass destruction (chemical, biological, nuclear or radiological) delivered by ballistic missiles. Such weapons are rapidly proliferating around the world. According to testimony by CIA Director James Woolsey... “More than 25 countries, many of them hostile to the United States and our allies, may have or may be developing nuclear, biological and chemical weapons – the so-called weapons of mass destruction – and the means to deliver them.”

...the technology necessary to expand missile ranges and payloads is well within the reach of several missile-producing countries, including North Korea. Rogue states, incapable of indigenous production, such as Libya and Iran, are eagerly seeking to purchase longer range missiles on the international market. It is only a matter of time before derivatives of current weapons have the ability to threaten all of western Europe, Japan, and eventually the continental United States....

The American public needs to understand that we currently have no capability to defend the continental U.S. against such weapons. Pursuant to the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty, the United States has refrained from fielding any form of missile defense system.

...serious consideration should be given to providing protection for the continental United States, at the very least, against a limited missile attack. As the availability of longer range weapons increases, the absence of such a defensive system will only encourage potential adversaries to seek their own offensive strike capability. Conversely, the existence of an effective missile defense system

would likely discourage such pursuits.

There are several promising technologies developed in recent years which are capable of relatively swift deployment. We decline here to make any recommendations on which should be favored. However, we do note with concern that in just the last few years, the overall budget for defense of the continental U.S. has been reduced 80-90%. Unless corrected, the combined effect of such inadequate investment and the constraints imposed by treaty obligations will be to condemn the United States, our deployed forces, and allies to a posture of permanent vulnerability to lethal missile strikes.



ANTI-NUCLEAR TERRORISM FORCE OPERATES UNDER COVER IN U.S.

In a three-page feature article the October 23rd issue of *Insight* describes the 20-year-old secret Nuclear Emergency Search Team (NEST) which, as its name implies, focusses on seeking out suspected terrorists bent on using nuclear explosives to destroy U.S. targets – a danger that is increasing daily according to the report.

The article is based on an interview with “beautiful blonde” Lisa Gordon-Hagerty who heads up a division of NEST composed of 1,000 specialists in nuclear weaponry.

NEST operatives depend on locating renegade nuclear weapons through detection of radiation. Exercises in bomb detection are routinely held, and actual operations have resulted in over 1,000 false alarms.

Gordon-Hagerty, according to the article believes that “the threat of nuclear terrorism increases daily.” And she says: “I think more in terms of when, not if” it’s going to happen.

The *Insight* article reports that “top-level terrorists are already known to be operating in the United States....The problem is that these terrorists have had a lot of time to entrench themselves because domestic counterterrorism until recently wasn’t well organized and did not get priority attention. It’s an

admission authorities don’t like to make, but it’s why counterterrorism intelligence collection suddenly is seen as vital to U.S. national security.”

Moves are in motion to increase the effectiveness of NEST and to align it with Pentagon special operations.

One DIA (Defense Intelligence Agency) official notes at the end of the *Insight* article: “Terrorists who dream of exploding a nuke over here aren’t going to wait until we’re ready to deal with them the best way we can.”

Lisa Gordon-Hagerty believes, according to *Insight*, that she has the “most important job in the country.”

Could be.



U.S. NUCLEAR WEAPONS DECLINE

U.S. nuclear weapons are now positioned in 16 states – nine fewer than just three years ago when major cutbacks in the arsenal began, according to private nuclear specialists who have tracked the weapons for a decade.

North Dakota has replaced South Carolina as the state with the most nuclear warheads, and Louisiana’s Barksdale Air Force Base is now the single largest U.S. nuclear arms site, a report by Robert Norris and William Arkin said.

The nine states that have become nuclear weapon-free since 1992 are Alaska, Arkansas, Florida, Hawaii, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, New Jersey and New York, they said.

In all about 7,000 warheads are stationed on U.S. territory, plus about 480 at land-based sites in Europe, Arkin and Norris estimated. Also, about 1,500 additional warheads are aboard submarines at sea, they said....

In 1992, the Bush administration removed all the American nuclear weapons from South Korea; now the only overseas sites are air bases in Germany, Britain, Turkey, Italy, Greece, the Netherlands and Belgium, Norris and Arkin said....

– The Associated Press
October 13, 1995

SPECIAL

NEW CD MONUMENT COMMISSION MEMBERS

John E. Bex, chief promoter of the Civil Defense Monument idea (see cover picture and editorial, this issue) announces the following new members of the Monument Commission:

Wayne Cox, West Virginia
Dr. Leon Goure, Maryland
Norman Horn, Maryland
Linda Hully, Maryland
Walter Hyle, Maryland
Martha Kunkel, Pennsylvania
Ed Murray, Maryland
James McClanahan, Texas
Donald Pauls, Missouri
Steuart L. Pittman, District of Columbia
Joseph Saitta, Virginia
Karen Setz, Pennsylvania
Hugh Warner, Maryland

Bex points out that the artist of the monument picture is the nationally renowned Donald J. Begg. He solicits suggestions for the location of the monument.

Contributions to the monument's cost are also most welcome. They may be sent to the Secretary-General of the American Strategic Defense Association:

John F. Devaney, Sec'y.-Gen.
American Strategic Defense Association
P.O. Box 7385
Fairfax, VA 22039-7385

Tel-A-lert™ from **TELIDENT_{INC}**

**Phone Based Emergency Voice
Notification Subscription Service**
For as little as \$50 per month.

**☑ NO Equipment, Phone Lines,
Or Software to buy or rent.**

- ☑ Subscribe for as little as \$50 per mo.
- ☑ Pay just pennies per notification.
- ☑ Alert multiple phones or pagers *simultaneously*.
- ☑ Activation from any touch-tone phone, anywhere, at any time. You're in control.
- ☑ Broadcast **EVENT SPECIFIC VOICE MESSAGES** to single or multiple groups.
- ☑ Require "ACK" and/or a response code from message recipients.
- ☑ Set "quotas" by responder type.
- ☑ Notification status updates by fax.
- ☑ Very user-friendly operations.
- ☑ Price plans for ANY SIZE AGENCY.
- ☑ Pay only for what you use.

1.800.899.0578 Ext. 245 (24 hrs) for Information

LETTERS

Reference item on page 29 of Fall 1995 issue of *Journal of Civil Defense* titled "Emergency Food and Water Storage":

Dear Walter –

More than one typo – the buckets are stacking, not stocking. You deleted an entire reference to nitrogen packets – leading the reader to believe, erroneously, that Mylar bags alone, inside the buckets will eliminate oxygen – NOT TRUE!

See highlighting: [They also carry Nitrogen packets (150 @ \$13.50). Put 2 to 3 of these packets in the Mylar bag.]

You've misled your readers and the result will be spoiled food. You need to print a correction.

DO NOT ARBITRARILY EDIT MATERIAL AS YOU HAVE DONE. The basic purpose of your publication is defeated when you do.

[Gary Shipley
The Phoenix Group

444 North Frederick Ave.
(Suite L-184)
Gaithersburg, MD 20877]

REPLY

Dear Gary,

Apologies. Unintended omission. Hope the above correction helps.

Best wishes,
Walter Murphey
Editor

Chicago, IL

Editor, *Journal of Civil Defense*:

With 1996 presidential campaign promising to be superhectic, TACDA and the *Journal* need to zero in on analyses of candidates' national preparedness commitments and what *action* will result after election. Powell withdrawal makes this *big question*.

1996 is a big year! 1997 also!

Rod Fellini

LATELINE

TACDA MEETINGS DECEMBER 7TH

Meetings of the TACDA membership and TACDA Board of Directors are to be held at Crystal Lake, Florida on December 7th – a date that will have already passed by the time most subscribers receive this issue of the *Journal*.

A report of the meetings will be contained in the first 1996 issue of the *TACDA Alert* newsletter.

Agenda items are expected to include:

- Election of TACDA President and Board members
- 1996 Seminar planning
- 1996 election coverage policy
- TACDA staff policies

UPCOMING

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| Jan 8-12 | RADIOLOGY EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS – Emergency Management Institute (EMI), Emmitsburg, MD 21727 (Ph: 301-447-1000). |
| Jan 8-12 | TERRORISM – Emergency Management Institute (see above). |
| Jan 8-12 | RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE OPERATIONS (see above). |
| Jan 8-14 | NAEMSP '96 – National Association of EMS Physicians, Naples, FL. For information call: NAEMSP 412-578-3222. |
| Jan 23-24 | SPECIALIZED HAZARD ASSESSMENT AND RESPONSE PROCEDURES – Emergency Response Specialists, 3701 First Avenue North, Birmingham, AL 35222 (Ph: 800-647-4#RS). |
| Feb 5-9 | RADIOLOGICAL ACCIDENT ASSESSMENT (see item #1 above). |
| Feb 12-16 | IEMC: ALL HAZARDS COURSE (see item #1 above). |
| Feb 15-18 | DISASTER '96 , Orlando, FL – Florida Emergency Medicine Foundation, 3717 Conway Rd., Orlando, FL 32812 (Ph: 800-766-6335, FAX: 407-281-4407). |
| Feb 24-25 | AMERICAN COLLEGE OF EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS ACEP RESEARCH FORUM , Cincinnati, OH. Info: ACEP, P.O. Box 619911, Dallas, TX 75261-9911. |
| Mar 4-8 | ADVANCED RADIOLOGICAL ACCIDENT ASSESSMENT COURSE – EMI – (see item #1 above). |
| Mar 6-7 | STORMS OVER THE URBAN FOREST – The National Arbor Day Foundation, 100 Arbor Ave., Nebraska City, NE 68410 (Ph: 402-474-5655). |
| Mar 14-16 | 14TH ANNUAL EMS TODAY CONFERENCE AND EXPOSITION , Albuquerque, NM. For information call 800-226-JEMS. |
| Mar 16-22 | EDUCATION AND TRAINING CONFERENCE , National Disaster Medical System, Town & Country Hotel, San Diego, CA. For exhibit information contact Strategic Management, P.O. Box 430, Pinson, AL 35126-0430 (Ph: 800-226-3976). |
| Mar 17-21 | EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON TRAUMATIC STRESS IN EMERGENCY SERVICES . For information contact: Roderick Orner, European Conference Secretariat, Department of Clinical Psychology, Baverstock House, St. Annes Road, Lincoln, England LN2 5RA. |
| Mar 18-20 | EDUCATION AND TRAINING CONFERENCE , National Disaster Medical System, San Diego CA. For information call 800-226-3976. |
| Mar 25-29 | OCCUPATIONAL & ENVIRONMENTAL RADIATION PROTECTION , Harvard School of Public Health, Office of Continuing Education, 677 Huntington Ave., LL-23, Dept. B, Boston, MA 02115-6023. |
| Apr 1-5 | IEMC: ALL HAZARDS COURSE – EMI (see item #1 above). |
| Apr 22-24 | 2ND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE, LOCAL AUTHORITIES CONFRONTING DISASTERS AND EMERGENCIES – Amsterdam, The Netherlands – For information contact: ICLA Conference Office, P.O. Box 20011, 2500 AE, The Hague, The Netherlands. FAX: (+31) 70 302 6204. |
| Apr 22-26 | RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PLANNING WORKSHOP – EMI (see item #1 above). |
| Apr 22-26 | ALL HAZARDS COURSE – (see item #1 above). |
| Apr 22-26 | RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE OPERATIONS – (See item #1 above). |
| May 19-22 | 1996 ANNUAL CONFERENCE , Illinois Fire Chiefs Association at Central Illinois' Peoria Civic Center. For information call 800-662-0732. |

BUY
\$SELL

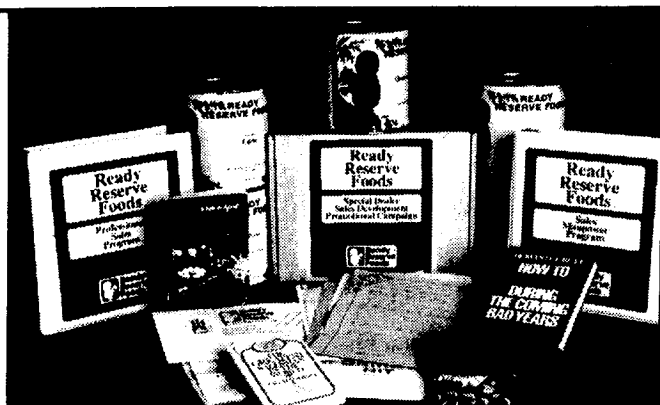
MARKETPLACE

\$SWAP
TRADE



**Ready
Reserve
Foods™**

1442 S. GAGE
SAN BERNARDINO, CA
92408
(800) 453-2202



RARE DISTRIBUTORSHIP OPPORTUNITY

No "franchise fee" to get started. No minimum or maximums. (WE NEED DISTRIBUTORS-WE CAN'T COVER ALL TERRITORIES, SUPPLY THE DEMAND). Mail coupon now for the details. Find out how you can have the power to literally freeze food prices for millions!



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

Marcel M. Barbier, Inc.

**SHELTER DESIGN
SHELTER CONSTRUCTION**

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

Protected Homes.

Preparedness Bumper Stickers

Order from:
TACDA
P.O. Box 1057
Starke, FL 32091
(phone: 904/964-5397)

OUR CHOICE:

DEFENSE OR DEFEAT

**SPECIAL
2 FOR \$1.00**

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

_____ Number
of Bumper Stickers

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.

**This space could be
working for you!
Reserve your ad
for the next issue.**

Books & Catalogs

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.

BLUEPRINTS

	Cost
<input type="checkbox"/> 1983 earth-sheltered home design	\$25
<input type="checkbox"/> 1985 "austere" earth-sheltered home design	\$25
<input type="checkbox"/> 1985 "commodious" earth-sheltered design	\$25
<input type="checkbox"/> 1986 retrofit blast shelter (4 drawings)	\$25
<input type="checkbox"/> 1986 retrofit blast shelter, 8-1/2" x 11"	\$ 9

BOOKS

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

Order from: TACDA
P.O. Box 1057
Starke, FL 32091

**AVAILABLE
FREE!**

METTAG PRODUCTS CATALOG

Full description, information and pictures of METTAGS, ER-TAGS, EVAC-TAGS, ID-TAGS, Videos, Metboards, and teaching sheets.

For **FREE** catalog send name and address to:

**METTAG
P.O. Box 910
Starke, Florida 32091
(Phone: 904-964-5397)**

■ EDITORIAL

MONUMENT MIRACLE???

Serious strategic defense advocates – and most *Journal of Civil Defense* readers are just that – will interpret the Civil Defense Monument cover picture in this issue of the *Journal* as indicating that some stubborn Washingtonians have not given up on the idea that civil defense is still alive, ready to serve in our vital interests.

So is its dramatic partner in preparedness – SDI (now “BMD”).

Persistent civil defense pro John Bex for one – he's the prime monument proponent – does all he can to keep alive the fact that effective defense more than ever is a basic requirement for national survival given the totally awesome destructive capabilities of modern weapons of war ready now to be used against us at any moment. Compared to these new super-weapons the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombs were toys.

Our traditional barriers to attack – the Atlantic and Pacific oceans – now mean nothing. Absolutely nothing – in spite of our continued fantasy that they provide safe haven.

“Until war is eliminated from international relations, unpreparedness for it is well nigh as criminal as war itself.”
– Dwight Eisenhower.

As most of us know, the United States is only 30 minutes away from nuclear holocaust – a good bit less if patrolling unfriendly submarines launch missiles from the peaceful coastal waters to our east and west.

With the 1996 election campaign warming up there has been increasing talk of putting in place preparedness measures that could deal so effectively with modern missile attack that no sane enemy would consider attacking. Such preparedness, as shown by Dr. Conrad Chester's 1993 Oak Ridge National Laboratory table, would reduce estimated attack fatalities from well over 150 million to less than 7,000! (See cover charts of the *Journal of Civil Defense* Summer 1995 issue.)

That tough stance would mean peace! It would even have a serious dampening effect on terrorism. It can be done. (It would take about three years.)

Election campaigners – as in the “Contract With America” – are totally right in pointing this out.

The Civil Defense Monument is a stark reminder that past failure could now, with renewed emphasis, be turned into total success.

The monument needs to be emplaced without delay at a prominent Washington site – why not Lafayette Park?

America just might survive yet!



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