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SUMMER 1996

Journal of Civil Defense

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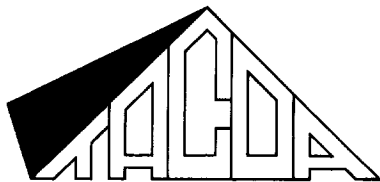
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The American Civil Defense Association

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

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

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WASHINGTON PERSPECTIVE

— Kevin Briggs



Kevin Briggs
TACDA President

When should we get concerned?

On April 16th of this year, a Department of Defense (DOD) News Briefing was conducted by Captain Michael Doubleday, USN DASD PA that received little media attention. However, one of the topics discussed at this briefing is of vital importance. What follows are some questions and answers from this briefing. In places where the DOD briefer did not go into details, I will add some information from an article that appeared in the *New York Times* on the same day by Michael Gordon (who was reporting from Moscow) and from a *Washington Times* article that appeared the next day as well as from the DOD's 1988 edition of the book *Soviet Military Power* **[the expanded information will be provided in brackets and bold text as shown here].**

Q: Captain, to what extent is the United States concerned about...underground facilities that Russia is building in the Ural Mountains?

A: Jamie, first of all, I'd like to point out that we're aware of this facility and have been for some time. It's been under development for many years. It has been written about on several occasions in the Russian press in recent years. For the most part, those reports describe an activity of several thousands workers complete with housing, evidently including an extensive rail and road network that supports the system, and it appears to be defense-related.

Q: ...is there an estimate of what this facility is or is intended to be?

A: Although we have discussed the facility with the Russians, the Russians at this point have not disclosed the purposes of the facility. But we're continuing to watch it closely.

Q: Do you have any of your own intelligence assessments of what it could be?

A: At this point it is unclear except to say that it is defense-related. It appears to be defense-related.

Q: When you discuss it with the Russians, what do they tell you?

A: They have not provided, at this point, any kind of description of exactly what this facility is.

Q: Did they refuse to talk to you about it?

A: They have — we have engaged them in conversations on this subject but we at this point have not heard from them any details as to what this facility is. Yes, Charlie.

[In contrast, our underground military facilities constructed many years ago, such as Strategic Command's command center at Offutt Air Force Base (AFB), and Norad's Cheyenne Mountain AFB complex, have public tours on a regular basis and have been the subject of movies, etc.]

Q: Mike, by defense-related do you mean a military facility, or to be used only for defense or what?

A: Charlie, at this point, I think as much as I should say, from what we know, is that it appears to be defense-related. Now, I must say that the Russian press has reported on the facility and for the most part we have no reason to dispute what the Russians have reported regarding this facility.

Q: What does the Russian press say it is?

A: Well, I think I would refer you directly to the Russian press for details beyond those that I've already provided which is one, several thousand workers seem to be employed there...housing complex, extensive road and railroad network that appears to be supportive of the installation and the fact that it is large. Some describe it as being vast in size.

...an underground shelter for Russia's leadership in case of nuclear war.

[Michael Gordon's article states that the installation is a "mammoth underground military complex"... "Hidden inside Yamantau mountains in the Beloretsk area of the southern Urals." He also stated that the Russian press has described the installation as a "mining site, a repository for Russian treasures, a food storage area, a dump for nuclear materials and a bunker for Russia's leaders in case of nuclear war." ... and that "the project involves construction of a railroad, a modern highway and towns for tens of thousands of workers and their families." He also quoted one American official supposedly familiar with intelligence reports as saying: "The complex is as big as the Washington area inside the Beltway". Gordon also said a "former Communist official in the region insisted that the project was an underground shelter for Russia's leadership in case of nuclear war."]

Q: Is it the facility itself or the secrecy that apparently surrounds it that's the major cause of concern to the Pentagon?

A: First of all, I'm not sure that I would attach the word concern to this. It is certainly a site that has been observed by the Pentagon and others for some period of time, but I am not sure that I would attach the word concern to it at this juncture.

Q: Can you say how long that period of time is that we've known about it?

A: More than 10 years.

Q: Could you check and see if various agencies could provide some line-art diagrams of this facility?

A: I will see if there is any capability or desire to do that.

[Note: The 1988 edition of *Soviet Military Power* provided an artist's depiction of an existing underground facility below Moscow and said the following about the Soviet nuclear command and control facilities: "The deep underground program, which rivals Soviet offensive strategic weapons programs both in scale and level of commitment, remained undiminished even as the Soviets agreed to limit their defenses against ballistic missiles in the ABM Treaty. Indeed, a major augmentation of the original activities was started about the time the ABM Treaty was being concluded. Yet another round of construction on these complexes began in the early 1980s, when Soviet leaders were publicly emphasizing that a nuclear war would be catastrophic that attempts to achieve victory or even seriously limit damage in such a war no longer made sense. The latest round of construction coincided with intensified Soviet preparations of the possibility that a nuclear war could be protracted. ...The deep underground facilities beneath Moscow are directly associated with the main centers of state power. They provide the leaders of the various organs of state control the opportunity to move from their peacetime offices through concealed entryways down to protective quarters below the city, in some cases, hundreds of meters down. Once there, the Politburo, the Central Committee, the Ministry of Defense, the KGB, and the apparatuses of the many other state ministries can remain sheltered while the USSR converts to a wartime posture. The fruits of this 40-year construction program now offer the Soviet wartime leadership the option of remaining beneath Moscow or, at some point, boarding secret subway lines connecting these deep underground facilities. From there the Soviets can make their way to nearby underground complexes outside Moscow where they plan to survive nuclear strikes and to direct the war effort. The support infrastructure for these facilities is substantial. A highly

...Systems capable of protecting ...against chemical and biological attack.

redundant communications system, consisting of both on-site and remote elements, support these complexes and permits the leadership to send orders and receive reports through the wartime management structure. ...These installations also have highly effective life support systems capable of protecting their occupants against chemical and biological attack. Such arrangements may enable independent operations to be carried out from these facilities for many months. The top leadership of the USSR also has the option of going by secret subway lines out to Vnukovo Airfield, about 17 miles southwest of the Kremlin, and from there flying to remote facilities. They also have a fleet of aircraft, trains, and other vehicles that provide yet another option for survival; these platforms have extensive communications support, which would permit the surviving leadership to reconstitute Soviet military power for ensuing military operations. While Soviet preparations for leadership protection are most intensive around Moscow because of its critical role in

wartime management, there are similar programs in other key cities. Moreover, Soviet planning calls for the leadership's evacuation from several hundred additional cities to rural relocation facilities. ...The Soviets' experience with civil defense, leadership protection, and massive relocation efforts during World War II has taught them the benefits of a leadership protection program. While continuing improvements indicate the program does not yet fully meet Soviet requirements, the Soviets have made extensive preparations to give the leadership the potential for effective performance in a nuclear war. The enormous and continuing Soviet investments in the leadership protection program indicate that they believe its benefits are well worth the large cost. Unceasing efforts in strategic offensive forces and active defensive forces modernization, when coupled with efforts to protect the leadership, clearly indicate that the USSR expects to exercise national command and control through all phases of protracted nuclear war." – Author's note: while this extended quote from *Soviet Military Power* is now eight years old... it provides some key insights that provide context for the rest of this article]

Enormous...Soviet investments in the leadership protection program...

Q: Mike, you haven't said whether or not it's – is it apparently an underground facility that's being built?

A: It is in the Ural Mountains and certainly a large portion of it is underground.

Q: Does it appear to be affiliated with one of the specific services like the Strategic Rocket Forces?

A: I think it is much broader than a specific service.

[This ended the portion of the DOD Briefing that discussed this facility.]

I think it is appropriate to requote portions of an article that appeared in the February '96 TACDA Alert on a related subject. "Preparations for nuclear war with the USA appear to remain a high Russian priority... One sign is a new Russian underground command and control center, known as Kosvinskiy Mountain that has been built in the Urals..." So reports Barbara Starr of *Jane's Defense Weekly*. This news from a report to the Senate Armed Services Committee: Lt. Gen. James Clapper says "the bunker facility will be a new part of Russia's multi-billion dollar effort to modernize the nuclear infrastructure...."

The Cold War may be over, but the above information sure gives me a sobering chill – perhaps we as a society need more sobriety – **are you concerned?** □

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.

TACDA's 1996 seminar is special in that the preparedness argument has reached political campaigns and now has victory in sight. As Seminar No. 18 looks back over the years to seminars in places like Chicago, Los Angeles, Dallas, Salt Lake City, Washington DC, Las Vegas and other mainstream locations across the country. This year it returns to Washington DC to report from the centerpoint of the 1996 election campaigns a little less than one month before the elections. With the issue of national preparedness taking center stage it is appropriate that new and wide political interest focus on the question, that candidates for public office – a growing number of them – focus on giving their constituents the support they need to survive in a new world of mass casualty weaponry. (See editorial on back cover.)

TACDA 1996 SEMINAR FOCUS: VICTORY FOR PREPAREDNESS – Now

Word is out to register *early* for TACDA's two-fisted 1996 seminar to be held October 11-14 across the river from Washington DC in the up-and-coming suburb of Fairfax, Virginia – at the prestigious Holiday Inn Fair Oaks. Early registration – as the registration form at the top of column one of the next page shows – provides for a special 10% discount on the \$220 registration fee – only \$198 now through August 1st.

Luxury room reservations are also a special bargain. Not the \$200 per night one expects to pay, but only \$60 (plus tax)! The "Room Reservation Form" at the bottom of column three of the next page may be used.

Most important, of course, is the seminar program itself. Well-known speakers of special prominence will cite the need for serious preparedness as a means of national survival

and will point to the progress that has been made, is being made and will be made over the next few weeks on focussing attention in a new world of mass casualty weapons.

The list of speakers is headed up by the incomparable Dr. Edward Teller, who developed the H-Bomb and has been for years America's No. 1 spokesman for putting in place known defenses against all methods of attack. Dr. Teller addresses the seminar in spite of serious health problems (a stroke and a heart attack within the past year.) His sub-

ject: "Defense or Defeat." He will be the final speaker at the October 14th luncheon.

Dr. Reed Blake of Brigham Young University, whose first-hand studies of European and Middle East civil defense have been legend will speak on "The European Security Structure." Dr. Blake's Mormon Church background has provided him with a deep disaster preparedness philosophy.

By popular request Edwin N. York, retired from the Boeing Aerospace Company, will again lead the "Shelter Panel" in providing information on new shelter techniques. One shelter expert who will join him is Dr. Marcel M. Barbier, an avant-garde shelter designer with a French-Swiss background. Others to be announced.

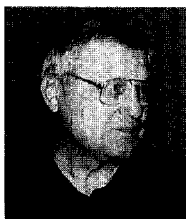
Sam Cohen, whose development of the N-Bomb, and who now researches the "mini-N-Bomb," will hold forth at the banquet on the evening of October 13th.

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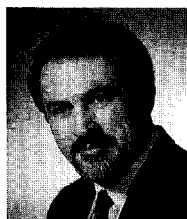
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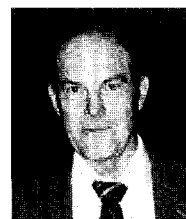
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Dr. Gerald L. Looney of Doctors for Disaster Preparedness is scheduled to deliver an address.

And, as previously announced, Charles Wiley of Accuracy-in-Media will be luncheon speaker on October 12th. Crowd pleaser Wiley has reported from eleven wars – and over 100 countries.

Brian Bex, news analyst and researcher from Indiana, whose newsletters fan out throughout the nation, will be a special treat. (Bex is

the son of John Bex, retired FEMA executive.)

Giuseppe Satriano, the president of Italy's Soccorso Amico, reports from the Soccorso Amico Palace in Salerno, Italy, that he will be on hand to present Soccorso Amico experiences in the handling of disaster situations.

A special treat will be an address to be given by Ambassador Henry F. Cooper, chairman of High Frontier, successor to General Daniel O. Graham, recently deceased.

Other special authorities on disaster expertise will be announced.

• • •

SPECIAL SEMINAR NOTES:

Escorted tours will, of course, be available to seminar guests and will feature the sights of the nation's capital.

These and the Washington Metro (free transportation between the hotel and the Fairfax METRO station) put the White House, the Capitol, the Smithsonian Institute, the Lincoln Memorial and many other attractions at the beck and call of seminar participants.

For those who would stay closer to "home" there are restaurants, shops, lounges, etc. in the hotel and in the large mall adjacent to the hotel.

•

Rental cars are available for explorers. Ample free parking space is available for the use of guests at the Holiday Inn Fair Oaks.

•

One special note for those arriving and departing by air: The Holiday Inn Fair Oaks furnishes complementary transportation to and from Dulles

International Airport – but not from Washington National Airport. So air travel – arrivals and departures – should be arranged using the Dulles airport. (In cases where this may not be possible contact TACDA or the hotel for a recommended solution.)

•

As the seminar schedule will indicate, Sunday morning October 13th has been kept free for those wishing to relax, attend church services, or to use for other purposes.

A special tour of a local "neighborhood shelter" will also be scheduled for those desiring to inspect it.

•

For information prior to the seminar contact TACDA or the Holiday Inn Fair Oaks. For information after arrival in Fairfax contact the TACDA registration desk at the hotel (outside the seminar conference area). Registration personnel will be headed up by TACDA office executives Kathy Eiland and Jane Fox. TACDA President Kevin Briggs and TACDA Executive Director Walter Murphey will also be available for information and assistance.

•

As in past seminars it will be firm TACDA policy this year to help seminar participants to exploit tour opportunities, etc. as they may desire during free time. They have only to ask, and the red carpet will be theirs. ☐

AGENDA OUTLINE
1996 TACDA SEMINAR
FAIRFAX, VA
(Suburb of Washington DC)

Friday, October 11

Arrival day
7:00PM – Welcome Reception

Saturday, October 12

8:00AM-11:30AM – Seminar Program
11:45AM-1:00PM – Luncheon Program

(Speaker: War Correspondent Charles Wiley)

1:15PM-5:00PM – Seminar Program

Sunday, October 13

(Free morning)
1:15PM-5:00PM – Seminar Program
7:00PM – Banquet Reception

8:30PM – Banquet
(Speaker: Sam Cohen, N-Bomb Developer)

Monday, October 14

8:00AM-11:30AM – Seminar Program
11:45AM-1:00PM – Luncheon Program

(Speaker: Dr. Edward Teller, H-Bomb Developer)

Afternoon: special meetings, end of seminar.

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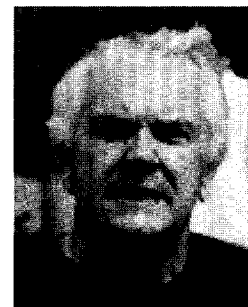
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TACDA SEMINAR PARTICIPANT
October 11-14, 1996

The affable, patriotic FEMA career executive John E. Bex – now retired – continues to devote much of his time and energy to analyzing America's vulnerability to disaster scenarios that threaten nations around the world. His focus in this article is the mounting dangers posed by "CBW" – chemical biological warfare. The CBW threat today, especially here in America, demands, according to Bex, the fullest possible measure of remedial action.



John E. Bex

THE TERRORIST CBW THREAT

AN ALARMING WAKE-UP SCENARIO

– John E. Bex

For a long time everyone has worried about the threat of nuclear explosives in the hands of terrorists. Now a new threat looms as even more dangerous and insidious, chemical biological warfare, CBW, in the hands of terrorists.

Since foreign affairs for most countries and for most of human history seem inevitably to take the form of a series of crises and disasters, there are certainly many fine possibilities which may confront us to contemplate, all possible, and some even rather probable. A charismatic leader like Che Guevara may appear as the leader of a Peoples Republic set up by a victorious guerrilla force somewhere in the inaccessible mountainous hinterland of Venezuela, Columbia, or Peru. Well-armed international "volunteers" appear in Angola or Mozambique and turn the tide of victory for the rebel Blacks. An Arab leader and his allies launch an attack on Israel with Iranian support and applause. An anti-American military regime, either right or left wing, takes over in India. A small country with high ambitions coupled with low ethical standards develops a really cheap and easy way to make atomic bombs, based perhaps on the West Germany centrifuging techniques, and threatens their immediate use. Britain or West Germany, followed by our other NATO allies, breaks this strategic trade embargo and starts shipping immediately everything salable to everyone.

Scenario, First Day

The news first appears in the form of a rumor, that terrorists are planning or threatening the use of CBW weapons. Then a formal threat emerges in the form of a broadcast from an unknown source to the effect that a threatening letter has been sent to President Clinton. Shortly thereafter, the office of the President acknowledges that such a letter has been indeed received. If it were not for the broadcast, the general public

might not have learned about the threat for many days, or not at all. The terrorists plainly do not want to allow the U.S. government to cover anything up in this respect. However, the government refuses to reveal the content of the letter received despite frantic pleas of the media and leading political figures. The secrecy only heightens the tension, since imagination can always outrun reality in such matters.

Second Day

Once again, the terrorists force the government's hand by releasing in another mysterious broadcast what purports to be the content of the threatening letter. Then, seeing the light about being open in such matters, the government concedes that details broadcast of the threatening letter are indeed true. These details are short indeed: Agree to release all those convicted in the New York Trade Center bombing and hand over 500 million dollars, where and how to be communicated later, or a huge mixture of anthrax, ebola virus, and other things will be released over an American city. President Clinton says nothing publicly about what our response might be, except to say that we are taking the threat very seriously. Privately, he then sets up a special task force to deal with the problem. This task force includes members of the Security Council, plus two well-known scientists and a personal confidante of the President.

COMMENTARY:

PROBLEMS OF PRESIDENTS

As a foundation for this article, we must first consider the whole process of Presidential decision making, especially when this must be done under great pressure, in a real national crisis. Surely, nothing is more important. We sketch out a possible scenario to illustrate this new menace facing mankind. Details already found about the specific concrete acts and facilities of Saddam Hussein emphasize the reality of this threat.

This new menace facing mankind

Every U.S. president has to develop his own way of operating

(Continued on page 10)

Third Day

While the public is given reassurances on the matter, the task force confers furiously on the problem. Can it be simply a bluff? Maybe, but maybe not. An ugly rumor is picked up from the CIA that there may be complicity of some American citizens in the plot. Also, it seems that a small scale incident involving such a threat has already occurred, but never fully materialized, and was never reported to the President. The President angrily sends out a formal request to all government agencies to provide all available information about such matters to the office of the President immediately. While the minds of both the Government and the general public boil, nothing further is heard from the terrorists.

Fourth Day

Suddenly the terrorists are once again heard from – in an alarming way. They send a message to the President to check on a particular sheep ranch near a town in New Mexico. Simultaneously, shocking news comes through from New Mexico. A huge flock of sheep has been mysteriously annihilated. It was observed on the previous day that a light plane, such as is used in crop dusting operations, flew over the sheep ranch about 36 hours before. The devastation, picked up by the alert media and shown nationwide on TV, is appalling. In addition to the bodies of thousands of sheep spread over a wide area, there are the bodies of two human beings who had worked with the sheep or been in the area. Authorities have warned everyone to keep away from the area since it is undoubtedly deadly and are themselves very cautious in approaching the area. The terrorists were not bluffing about having access to deadly materials and, indeed, had no need to do so, since, as the President's advisers tell him, such materials are really not that difficult to obtain, or to release. That is the ghastly truth about the matter. The government broadcasts a reply to the terrorists, that they have received the message and take the threat very seriously indeed.

Fifth Day

The task force agrees that the main thing is now to buy as much time as possible, while police investigation work continues at top speed.

Fortunately, the terrorists have not yet pressed their demands in regard to the specifics of where and how they want their demands met. One small break occurs. It seems that a government agency had gotten word from an inside informant that a certain group had tried to obtain equipment such as that used to incubate microorganisms on a large scale, and had not seen fit to pass this information on up the line of command. Though the resources needed to carry out a threat of this kind are not as great or as difficult to obtain as those for making an atomic bomb, they are nevertheless still fairly substantial. Professionals with the right kind of biological know-how are also required, along with the equipment and original sources of biological microorganisms. Urgent traces are set up to track down these necessary elements.

Sixth Day

Taking the public into confidence, even to the degree that has been done, begins to pay off. Reports come in from three different sources regarding highly suspicious activities and actions of individuals in regard to several aspects of the plot. Glasnost, which runs so counter to the military mind, though it may involve some

A general appeal to the public

risks and costs, may in the end be the wisest policy. Millions of eyes of the general public can sometimes see things missed by ordinary police agencies. In the light of this experience, President Clinton broadcasts a general appeal to the public to provide further information, and even suspicions, regarding the problem.

Seventh Day

The terrorists broadcast the specifics of meeting their demands. The prisoners are to be flown to Iran, which agrees to the U.S. request to receive them. The huge ransom of 500 million dollars, which is to be one half in gold bullion and one half in unmarked 100 and 20 dollar bills, is also to be flown to Iran. Still buying time, the President officially announces his agreement with these demands. Both the President and

members of the task force, who have been studying the matter, are so impressed by the threat that they decide that they will simply comply with the demands, if no better alternative presents itself. The risk to millions of lives of not doing so is simply too great. The terrorists hold the cards under current conditions. They realize that caving in to a threat in this way may not be understood by the public and present a dreadful encouragement to demands of future terrorists, etc., but the alternative is too horrible to contemplate. As for the future, they see the need for all agencies to do their homework and be much better prepared, though this may require an altogether new level of monitoring on a national and international scale. Patience and thoroughness, though they may not be spectacular, are indispensable. Until things can be changed, terrorists have currently certain advantages that it would not be wise, that it would be reckless in terms of human life, to ignore. That is the reality we face.

Eighth Day

The prisoners are taken out of prison and the requested ransom is made ready for shipment, and this is done very publicly, so that the terrorists can see it being done. Then, finally, the break comes. Putting together information obtained from the appeal to the general public with information from good police work, authorities are able to track this particular group of terrorists to their lair and catch them red-handed. The group does include a couple of American citizens, as well as foreign nationals. A public announcement of the success and the end of the threat is made on national TV.

Ninth Day

The President and members of the task force agree on one thing: This is by no means the end of the threat, but only the end of one phase of the threat. The sobering thought is that the menace remains and is a huge one. The President keeps the task force in session for several more days to make a thorough critique of the entire incident and begin the considerable task of preparing for the threats to come. We live in a dangerous world, which can be made less dangerous only if we are prepared to face honestly the world as it is and not as we might like it to be. □

(Continued from page 8)

and of meeting threats and crises. We sketch a scenario of how President Clinton might meet a CBW threat made by terrorists. Of course, the President can avail himself of all the assistance of all the departments of government and of the nation as a whole, but in the end he has the lonely task of making the final decision in calling the shots. American history certainly shows that Presidential decisions, and not merely minor ones, have been indeed made in pretty much this way. Strong presidents of both parties, to mention only Jackson, Lincoln, Roosevelt, and Wilson, have all shown a definite inclination toward this mode of operation.

Of course, the degree of participation of the formal agencies and the President's interaction with them and with his advisors, official, and unofficial, may range upward various degrees from this near zero position. But there is a sort of natural temptation to accept a rather exaggerated picture of the whole business, as too smooth, rather than realistic picture, as though a smoothly working machine-like bureaucracy of many hierarchical levels produced or selected all the raw materials needed for the ultimate mental digestion of the present President. Thus, the President scans summaries, considers clear alternatives proposed, and then makes a single binary decision with the stroke of his pen and the matter is all wrapped up and done. Indeed, the Eisenhower administration lent a touch of reality of such a misconception, but he was a rather untypical president in this respect.

In general, this fine picture of a well-integrated machine performing the various functions formally assigned to them may be all very well to present to a high school civics class, but it has hardly a nodding acquaintance with reality. This ideal is doubtful far more closely approximated in business corporations than in the workings of the American Presidency. And this is probably inevitable, and almost certainly as it should be, though it certainly does not make the job an easy one. A little less chaos would doubtless be welcome, if it were obtainable.

One of the most perceptive analyses we have seen in this business of Presidential decision making when faced with a major threat or crisis, appearing in the January 1966 issue

of FOREIGN AFFAIRS, puts this rather strongly:

"President Kennedy almost immediately tossed into the ashcan most of the national security created by his predecessors. Improvisation became the order of the day (and night), as officials struggled to meet datelines with short fuses.

"By the time the brief Kennedy era had ended, many officials had begun to grasp what he was struggling to do. It was to force them to adapt the decision making process to a world in which the President might have only minutes to make up his mind whether to blow up part of the northern hemisphere.

In regard to the occasional isolation and considerable independence of Presidential decisions, let us cite Theodore Sorensen:

"Thomas Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt, Wilson, Franklin D. Roosevelt — all judged to be "strong" presidents — declined to use the Cabinet as a voting board of directors. 'I have gathered you together,' Lincoln told his Cabinet regarding the Emancipation Proclamation, 'to hear what I have written down. I do not wish your advice about the main matter — that I have determined for myself.'"

Some may think that statement immodest. But a President cannot afford to be modest. No one else sits where he sits or knows all he knows.

The formal administrative setup, of agencies and advisors has certainly an important and vital role to play, but it must not be forgotten that all this exists for the use of the President and his decisions, and not the other way around. Each new President has or quickly develops his own characteristic ways of working and using the administrative resources at his disposal. He also very soon settles on the specific individuals he likes working with

most intimately and tends to rely on most heavily. Almost never are these administrative groups and individuals limited to those formally appointed to assist him. Accordingly he may make major revisions of the existing agency setup and priorities, or he may formalize the desired relationships in some other fashion, or he may not formalize them at all.

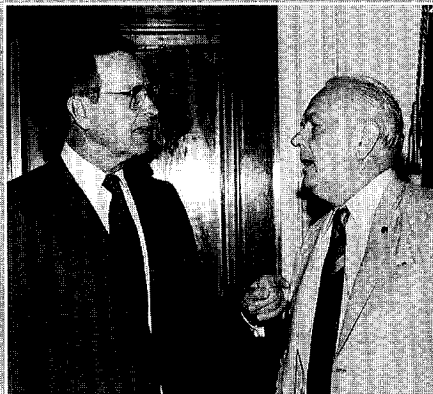
It is only reasonable that he make all such changes which he may desire, formal and informal, though this may sometimes be rather upsetting to officialdom, since the existing agencies and procedures are merely the implementation of what was found most expedient by one or another of his predecessors in office. Odd as it may seem, it requires a constant imaginative effort to see past impressive sounding names and titles, such as the NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL for example, and reach the underlying reality, the real functioning of human beings at work. As Senator Jackson once put it in congressional testimony:

"Senator Stennis, I think it is fair to say that we have always had a NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL. From the founding of the Republic, the President would call in the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Navy, which were the departments that could help him make up his mind what he should do.

"Essentially, the NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL, as we know it today, is a codification of our World War II experience — It is based on the experience of such wartime groups as the Combined Chiefs of Staff and the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee."

The agencies that might possibly be involved in any major event and decision, such as sketched out in the following scenario, have seemed to be, in addition to the Council and Cabinet, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Department of Defense, State Department, CIA, NSA, FBI, ERDA, FEMA and the Space Agency. In response to the tempo of recent years there is a strong tendency to set up, and rely considerably on special task forces.

Acting in accordance with this approach, President Kennedy preferred to work with small task forces or "core groups" formed on an ad hoc basis from men most immediately involved in a particular subject matter, and, after a presidential decision had been reached, to center responsibility for the execution of the deci-



President George Bush and Journal writer John Bex discuss a problem or two.

sion in a specific individual or department.

The functions of the agencies and advisors in the process might be broken down as follows:

- to keep current and provide reliable and general information.
- to seek out and provide specific information in response to request.
- to make regular projections and predictions of probable and possible future events based on available data.
- to formulate an agency position and policy and give counsel upon request.
- to implement presidential orders.

Several of the functions just described will be seen to involve not merely a reaction to an event after it has occurred but work done, perhaps months or years before. It is foolish to think that one can or should try to foresee all events, or even all major events, but by means of thorough preparation one may often anticipate things to some degree, and at least reduce the shock effect of the totally unimagined. It is striking how often analysis shows that a government reaction to an altogether new turn of affairs is really nearly a continuation of activities and plans already made, or slight adaptation thereof, containing almost nothing totally new in response to the new event. If the proper spade work has been done and the background solidly worked up and analyzed, then the reaction is likely to be a good one. If not, not.

As psychologists have demonstrated, individuals can, do, and must improvise, but these improvisations are built up from elements of previous behavior. The same is true of the behavior of governments and nations.

The value of the systematic efforts of many agencies to make the above mentioned predictions is not so much the likelihood of their being even 80% right in any given case, since life and political affairs are generally far too complex. But it is vitally, often crucially, important to keep the mind open, to be aware of the various possibilities that may exist, to penetrate a little beneath the surface of the obvious, to spot as soon as possible, underlying trends at the time barely discernible but later becoming all important, to sense the huge mass of a political iceberg under the surface, when the top side itself is only slight-

ly visible, before the ship of state crashes into it. These are the sort of invaluable services which Presidential advisors should strive for and work toward, long before the actual event or crisis erupts.

Contingency plans examine possible alternate response to hypothetical events or situations. They do not seek to establish definitely which responses will be used although they often express preferences. They may also lead to the delegation of authority, particularly in order to take preparatory action. Where speed is essential, delegation of authority may even extend to the use of force, particularly in situations of self defense. The charge most frequently leveled against contingency planning is that the event planned for never takes place. A president once telephoned an officer in the Berlin Task Force and asked, "why, with all these plans, do you never have one for what happens?" A year later a contingency arose regarding which he had approved a plan, about the time of the telephone call. It is true, however, that contingency plans are seldom implemented precisely as written, if at all.

One might well ask why such a weakly structured and even somewhat disorderly procedure has been preferred by most American presidents, and has, in fact, worked out surprisingly well thus far in our history. Why should not major decisions be generated in a more systematic fashion with the President merely giving the last masterly touches to decisions already fairly well shaped, sound and workable enough without him? There is, of course, the problem of harmonizing conflicting opinions and estimates, but other ways of working out some sort of consensus might perhaps be found. Far more significant and important in regard to the quality and general suitability of major presidential decisions is that, in a milieu cramped to overflow with experts and specialists of all kinds, the President alone is and must remain a generalist, the most important generalist we have.

He must strive not only to look above, but also across and aslant, all the departmental and all the professional boundaries, be ready to question all the most fundamental and traditional of their assumptions and prejudices, and, using a sort of higher level common sense, get an overview

of a situation and make the final human and American decision. Nearly every President has discovered, often to his dismay, that he must struggle endlessly with the phenomenon of professional deformation, the built-in blind spots, of the very experts and officials he is most dependent on. And few Presidents have not been sadly misled and tripped up by these obstacles at one time or another. A President, or indeed, a ruler of any country, who does not make an effort to cut across normal channels, both administratively and conceptually, or allows himself to lapse in, or to be entombed in a very formalized procedure, however well conceived and designed, will soon find his real influence reduced to near zero.

Make the final human and American decision

So much for realism in viewing the general process of Presidential decision making. Illustrating this by means of the description of a hypothetical event, a point of clarification and definition is worthwhile. The above discussion, like most writing and talk about political matters, has been in a mixture of two basically very different modes: the "is" and the "should be", the declarative and the normative. If we were to adhere strictly to the "is" mode, we should perhaps select only the most probable event and say about it only what, if anything, can be justifiably predicted in detail. If we were similarly to follow a strict most probable line in considering the subsequent Presidential reaction and decision, we might find that little except complete trivialities could be reasonably defended as predictable or most probable about such an iffy matter as a hypothetical reaction by some unknown future President to a hypothetical future event. So, in order to have something to say, we allow ourselves the consideration of things only slightly probable or even quite improbable, though still possible and conceivable. Also, what seems desirable is occasionally included. History is so capricious that occasionally in the conduct of American affairs, though perhaps contrary to all reasonable expectations, the desirable gets done. □

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization has for almost 50 years been relied upon to provide a balance among those powers bordering the northern hemisphere portion of the Atlantic Ocean. As American analysts for European political activity and preparedness Dr. Reed H. Blake and Dr. John R. Christiansen have for many years analyzed the changing European power balances and frequently reported developments in the pages of the *Journal of Civil Defense*. With NATO toying with expansion eastward they are the authorities we turn to for clarification of the new developments and what they may hold for the future.

NEW DIRECTIONS FOR NATO: BOSNIA AS A PROTOTYPE

— John R. Christiansen and Reed H. Blake

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Reed H. Blake is professor of sociology and social work at BYU.*

The North American Treaty Organization (NATO) has begun to implement plans it made following the end of the Cold War and the breakup of the USSR. NATO's actions in Bosnia constitute the first major attempt to carry out those plans. The plans, and the resulting military presence of NATO in Bosnia, represent a fundamental departure from the mission NATO has had for more than forty years.

NATO Today

NATO was established in 1949 as a defensive organization to deter territorial expansion by the Soviet Union. Originally its member nations were made up of countries adjacent to the North Atlantic Ocean. Today NATO, or the "Alliance," as it is often

called, is composed of 16 countries, some of whose borders are not on the Atlantic Ocean. The 16 countries are Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, and the United States.

...using military force to achieve its goals...

The Changing Objectives of NATO

Since the disorganization of the USSR, the Alliance has rapidly accommodated itself to reduced Soviet threats by changing and expanding its mission.¹ In December, 1992, NATO's Secretary General, Manfred Wörner announced the plans to expand NATO's mission. These plans include five main objectives: expanding its involvement in central Europe, using military force to achieve its goals, adding more European countries to its membership, employing an activist stance in crisis management, and increased reliance upon the United States in carrying out its mission.

This article deals with NATO's efforts to implement three of those objectives; namely moving into central Europe, using military force offensively to achieve its goals, and more

heavily involving the United States. A forthcoming article in the *Journal of Civil Defense* will deal with NATO's plans to expand its membership.

NATO In Bosnia

In March, 1996, NATO's new Secretary-General, Javier Solana, described the first instance of implementing NATO's objectives of moving into central Europe, using military force offensively, and involving the United States. In Secretary-General Javier Solana's words:

For the first time in modern history, countries have joined together to stop a war in the Balkans rather than to join in it on opposite sides.²

In fact, we will find that practice outpaces theory because the experience gained in putting



Reed H. Blake



John R. Christiansen

together the unique multinational force of 60,000 drawn from over 30 countries provides a model for future operations.³

Strategy Used to Eliminate War and Establish Peace

In carrying out military operations in Bosnia, NATO's strategy or "game-plan" for the "Bosnian Challenge" and ending war in "future operations" has been shown. NATO now considers the Bosnian experience as a prototype for ending similar wars in the future. This strategy consists of three parts:

First, use airpower to motivate warring factions to agree to "cease fire" and then negotiate an end to the war. In Bosnia, this phase of the strategy involved U.S. airpower in a major role.

Second, once protagonists are at the "bargaining table," negotiate a settlement which permits a NATO-led "Implementation Force" (IFOR) into the disputed area to maintain order. This was done at Dayton, Ohio. This agreement set in motion actions which presently involve having U.S. ground troops in Bosnia.

Of this phase of the strategy in Bosnia, NATO's Secretary General has written:

...the IFOR will oversee and ensure that the parties respect what they have agreed to – namely, the separation of forces and their withdrawal into clearly defined areas. In effect, NATO forces will interpose themselves between the various parties and provide the safe environment and climate of confidence which are needed for peace to take root in Bosnia.⁴

"...if the 'Balkan powder keg' is to be permanently defused."

Third, provide major construction and financial assistance to war-ravaged areas. These efforts will not begin in areas affected by war until time brings the assurance that the negotiated peace is likely to last. In this regard, the Secretary-General's words are instructive:

Of course, long-term peace will also require a long-term programme of economic and civil reconstruction. Civil and econom-

ic assistance from the UN, OSCE, EU and other organizations will therefore be essential if the "Balkan powder keg" is to be permanently defused.⁵

Details of this final phase of NATO's war-ending strategy have not yet been forthcoming. However, it is likely that NATO expects a considerable portion of expenditures required to repair the infrastructure of war-ravaged Balkan states, and to meet those states' social, economic, health, and educational needs, to come from the United States. Indeed, there is some reason to believe that promises to do so were made by United States' representatives, and used as "bargaining chips" to develop the agreement in Dayton, Ohio.

Implications...directly impact civil defense in the United States

NATO's Rationale for Involvement in Bosnia

The rationale for NATO's expanded role in Bosnia, and elsewhere – if NATO views it as desirable – is evident. NATO views the risk of doing nothing in situations like Bosnia to be far greater than the risk of incurring:

...a return to the vicious spiral of violence and aggression in Bosnia, and the risk of a wider war in the Balkans that would directly affect the security of NATO allies.⁶

NATO spokespersons argue, moreover, that not meeting the "challenge of Bosnia" would have been a failure of "collective will" and an abdication of "moral responsibility" by the "international community."

Conclusions

With the end of the Cold War and the dissolution of the USSR, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) quite rapidly developed plans for changing its purpose, structure, and function. These plans are now being implemented in Bosnia for the first time. Thus far in Bosnia, NATO has expanded its involvement in central Europe; used military force to carry out offensive military actions designed to meet its "peace-goals" and has fully involved the United States in those efforts.

Implications for Civil Defense in the U.S.

The implications of NATO's new course in Bosnia – and quite likely other places in the future – directly impact civil defense in the United States. One of Newton's laws of motion; namely, "for every action there is an equal and opposite reaction," may well apply to this type of human conflict. It is evident that not all people in the world view with favor NATO's intervention in central Europe. Especially since it used offensive airpower to achieve dominance in the former Yugoslavia. Resistance to NATO's moves has already been felt on an international level by countries such as Russia, Iran, Syria, and Iraq; and by leaders of some world religions. Moreover, considerable unease has been noticed among U.S. citizens whose relatives or ancestors are represented by various warring factions in Bosnia; and by other citizens.

The prominent role being played by the United States in these events essentially makes this country and its civilian population here and abroad an even more visible target for multinational, national, factional, or individual reactions. It seems prudent, therefore, to add the possibility of retaliatory consequences of such NATO-sponsored intervention as that in Bosnia to already disturbing threats to U.S. citizens. From a civil-defense perspective, it seems even more important to anticipate and prepare for an increase in retaliatory acts that may come in one form or another ranging from individual or group terrorist attacks to nuclear blackmail. □

1. See John R. Christiansen and Reed H. Blake, "NATO's Responses to Cold War's End: IMPLICATIONS FOR CIVIL DEFENSE," *Journal of Civil Defense*, Summer, 1993, Vol. XXVI, No. 3, pp. 12-14.

2. Ibid, p. 4.

3. Ibid.

4. Javier Solana, "NATO's role in Bosnia: charting a new course for the Alliance," *NATO Review*, NATO Office of Information and Press, Brussels, Belgium, March, 1996, p. 3.

5. Ibid.

6. Ibid, p. 3.

Lt. Colonel Otakar Mika (Ph.D.) is a professor of NBC Weaponry at the Brno Military Academy in the Czech Republic. His field of instruction covers NBC weaponry and protection against it – also industrial accidents in this field. His expertise extends to civil defense and to military protective measures. In this article Colonel Mika forecasts – as do a number of American experts in the field – trouble ahead.

THE NEW TERRORIST THREAT

(A view from Central Europe)

– Lt. Colonel Otakar Mika, Ph.D., the Czech Republic

There are some changes in the characteristic of danger. The former global threat being in the form of massive and much too large nuclear forces in both the East and West is now replaced by risk of a different character. After this disintegration of the communist system of Central Europe, the development of new states and the mutual relations seem to be realistic. But the transformation of the former communist systems into classical democratic states is not without problems.

...

International control of mass destruction weapons is largely given and regulated by international agreements and treaties. Some of the most important being the Geneva Protocol on the ban of the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons in 1925, also the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) of 1968 and its prolonging in 1995 of the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) of 1972 and the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) of 1993.

Terrorists...will struggle to gain weapons of mass destruction

...

Terrorists can and certainly will struggle to gain weapons of mass destruction or their effective components such as toxic agents, toxins, bacteria and germs. These materials

can easily be "home made" since technical and technological information necessary for synthesis of the most toxic agents (nerve-paralytic) is commonly available in special or patent literature.

It is possible to say that at present various signals about changes and "improvement" of possible military means of leading terrorist actions occur. There is no doubt about the reason for the considerable increase in smuggling radioactive materials from East to West. We should reckon with the fact that the most militant of the extremist groups are struggling for nuclear weapons. The "emigration of brains" from former secret nuclear centres in the USSR could help it. We cannot eliminate the work of nuclear experts for militant terrorist groups.

March and April events in Japan showed us difficult arms control. Twelve people were killed by sarin, and more than 5,500 were injured. This was in the Tokyo underground. Later there was the "chemical attack" by phosgene in Yokohama.

From the point of view of acquiring the above mentioned weapons or their effective components it is possible to determine sequence of availability and facility of use in this way: the most easily available weapons are biological ones, then chemical weapons. The most difficult weapons to obtain seem to be the nuclear weapons. The above mentioned sequence is first of all limited by the high price of nuclear explosives due to their scarcity and the demanding

technical and technological construction of nuclear weapons – and also the secret "know-how". On the other hand, the easiest way of getting biological weapons is by technologically and economically simple production – and by the fact that effective international control over it is very difficult.

The most easily available weapons are biological ones, then chemical weapons.

...

We should also reckon with new types of weapons of mass destruction. It is highly probable that, in the frame of stormy scientific and technical development and progress, new kinds of mass destruction weapons will be invented, prepared and probably used. These weapons will be more powerful and more destructive than weapons which are most effective at present.

...

Most important sources mention that until now it was not possible to stop the horizontal spread of nuclear and chemical weapons. Nowadays it is estimated that about 25 countries are able to develop and use weapons of mass destruction and rockets for their transport to their targets.

Brno, the Czech Republic, 3rd March, 1996. □

CIVIL DEFENSE IN A BROADER SENSE: DDP MEETS IN SALT LAKE CITY

— Jane M. Orient, M.D.

While never losing sight of the need for defense against weapons of mass destruction, in recent years Doctors for Disaster Preparedness has covered a broad range of topics related to current threats to Western civilization.



Fig. 1: DDP meeting in Grants Pass, Oregon, July 1995. Dr. Edward Teller, lower right, listens attentively. Dr. Jane Orient stands behind Dr. Teller.

The 1996 meeting, to be held at the Airport Hilton in Salt Lake City, Utah, August 2-4, will begin with tours of a few of the hundreds of nuclear/chemical/biological shelters constructed by members of Civil Defense Volunteers in Utah. This group has shown that using volunteer labor and recycled steel underground fuel storage tanks, a 200-psi steel shelter capable of saving 40 lives can be built for as little as \$8000.

Civil Defense Volunteers of Utah, which is one of the meeting's cosponsors, will present several talks, on subjects including radiation safety, survival in extreme cold weather, and water purification.

Also discussing civil defense in the traditional sense will be Ed York (Soviet shelters for industrial workers); Conrad Chester (survival in areas of biological contamination); and Cresson Kearny (expedient survival equipment).

The threat of environmental extremism, as in past years, will also be featured on the agenda. J. Gordon Edwards of San Jose State University will discuss alligators,

eagles, DDT, and hormone propaganda. (One of Dr. Edward's students was the late William Hazeltine, who spoke at previous DDP meetings on the subject of controlling malaria and other insect-borne diseases.) Sanford Penner, Professor of Physics at the University of California at San Diego, will address the question "Are we using sound scientific procedures in environmental management?" (The answer is a resounding "no.")

Other featured speakers include Glen Griffin, M.D., former editor of *Postgraduate Medicine*, whose subject is the disaster of school-based clinics; Stanley Monteith, M.D., who will give an update on the AIDS epidemic; Sam Cohen, who will discuss the moral bankruptcy of U.S. national security policy; and Henry Miller of the Hoover Institution, who will chronicle the disastrous policy of the Food and Drug Administration.

The banquet speaker will be Martin Kamen, discoverer of Carbon-14 and recipient of the Enrico Fermi Award.

The 1995 meeting in Grants Pass, Oregon (see Fig. 1), broke attendance records, with 176 persons present at the banquet and awards ceremony. Edward Teller conferred the Edward

August of 1995 marked the 50th anniversary of Hiroshima, and reporters and television crews were on hand to interview Dr. Teller about that historic event.

Other talks at the 1995 annual meeting included: "Is the Ozone Layer Threatened?" by astrophysicist Sallie Baliunas; "Mission to Mars" by Robert Zubrin; "The Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Scientific Integrity" by Peter Duesberg; "The Risks of Politicized Risk Assessment" by Fred Smith of the Competitive Enterprise Institute; "The First Laboratory Synthesis of an Enzyme" by Nobel Laureate Bruce Merrifield; "A Conversation with Former Defense Secretary Les Aspin" by Sharon Packer and Paul Seyfried and "The Threat of Emerging Infections:" by Lt. Col. Ed Eitzen of USAAMRIID. Audio and videotapes of this meeting, and of the 1994 meeting in Tucson, Arizona, are still available.

Registration for the 1996 meeting is \$95, which includes a welcome reception, two luncheons, and a banquet. For further information, call DDP at (520) 325-2680, or write to DDP at 2509 N. Campbell, #272, Tucson, Arizona 85716. □



Fig. 2: Dr. Edward Teller honors Dr. Lowell Wood at the 1995 DDP Banquet with the Edward Teller Defender of Freedom Award.

Teller Award for the Defense of Freedom on Lowell Wood (Fig. 2). Dr. Wood, the inventor of the Brilliant Pebbles anti-missile defense technology, addressed the audience on the subject of "Once and Future Threats to Health: Some Ancient Dangers in Modern Guise." (A transcript is available.)

Jane M. Orient, M.D., is the Secretary-Treasurer of DDP. She practices internal medicine in Tucson, Arizona. She is also the author of *Your Doctor Is Not In: Healthy Skepticism About National HealthCare* and the Executive Director of the Association of American Physicians and Surgeons.

CD SCENE

ANTI-TERRORISM KNOW-HOW NEEDED FOR U.S. DEFENSE

In a report by *the Wall Street Journal* Senator Sam Nunn (D-GA) is cited as conducting a probe which reveals that "local authorities lack the skills and coordination required to respond effectively to terrorist attacks involving nuclear, chemical or biological weapons."

PERSONNEL...NOT UP TO PAR

A recent exercise called "Mirage Gold" revealed that investigative personnel were not only not up to par but failed to work together. This was true in one instance with the FBI and the Energy Department.

Officials of both agencies admitted the failures and pointed out that they served as "building blocks" in making plans for future exercises.

President Clinton is reported to have given the FBI the lead role in crisis management.

□

CIVIL DEFENSE MONUMENT PLAN GETS NEW PUSH

Retired FEMA executive John E. Bex announces that ten new supporters have put their shoulders to the "Civil Defense Monument Plan." This is the ambitious plan described in the Winter 1996 issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense* (a full-color picture of the proposed monument appeared on the cover of this issue).

Heading the list of new plan backers is former FEMA National Director Lt. General Julius W. Becton, Jr. Nine other new members of the "National Civil Defense Memorial Commission" are:

Brian L. Bex (Indiana)
Donald W. Begg (Pennsylvania)
Andy C. Casper (California)
Mike Fitzgerald (Maryland)
Linda Hurley (Maryland)
Richard W. Kimble (Maryland)
Walter H. Murphey (Florida)
Dr. James M. Ridgway (Georgia)
John A. Synodinos (Pennsylvania)

Donations for the monument may be made out to the American Strategic Defense Association (ASDA) and mailed in care of John E. Bex, 8 Mayfield Road, Mechanicsburg, PA 17055 (Phone: 717-766-0697).

THOMAS PUBLISHER OFFERS EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT BOOKS

In its full-page advertisement on page 3 of this issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense* the Charles C. Thomas Company lists 28 disaster-control oriented books that could form a truly functional working library for the emergency management pro.

The books, published over the past 25 years (three of them are of 1996 vintage), cover subjects of special professional value to those who deal with crises.

For details and further information Thomas Publisher can be contacted by mail, phone or FAX (see information at bottom of ad).

□

COMING – AN "AGE OF TERRORISM"?

Editor Joseph DeCourcy of the *Intelligence Digest* reports that "any American action to save Israel from future attack would be neutralized by the threat of terrorism on the American mainland using chemical, biological or nuclear weapons. Recent reports confirm that the U.S. security services believe such a threat to be not only credible, but inevitable."

DeCourcy puts the spotlight on the new Nuclear Emergency Search Team (NEST) organized to respond quickly to nuclear threats anywhere in the country.

"In a separate but related development," DeCourcy reports, "CIA Director John Deutch has warned over a coming worldwide surge in terrorism. Deutch told the House of Representatives Intelligence Committee...that he has 'come to the conclusion there is going to be a tremendous growth in terrorism over the next decade or so, not only directed towards Americans but throughout the world.'"

□

POOR SWITZERLAND...!

Switzerland, as everyone knows, is a small mountainous country at the very crossroads of European wars.

But, curiously enough, it has not succeeded in being involved directly in any of them during the entire 20th Century. Or for over the last 85 years of the 19th Century!

It's people have therefore been deprived of much of the excitement that comes from being and having been a belligerent.

For instance:

- No purple hearts
- No war veterans organizations (like the Veterans of Foreign Wars)
- No military cemeteries
- No war widows or war orphans
- No impressive war memorials
- No historic battles to study
- No victory parades
- No battlefield cripples

Just dull "defense" – troops too tough to battle, tank traps too brutal on tanks, impregnable fortifications, deadly fields of fire, barriers of all kinds, sky-high anti-aircraft positions, booby traps par excellence, protective shelters for citizens, and so on – you name it.

Even Adolph Hitler refused to invade Switzerland – pardon, refused to "try to" invade Switzerland.

In war the Swiss got missed. And with its continued anti-war philosophy it will get missed again, and again.

Poor Switzerland – not even any heroes. Preparedness has prevented all that.

□

TACDA DONATIONS

The following individuals are among those who have made 1996 donations to TACDA:

Reed Blake – Provo, UT
D. A. McCauley – Rogersville, TN
Fred B. Vreeland
Jonathan B. Jones, PE – Orem, UT
Joe Johnson – Houston, TX
Art Willey – Utica, MI
K. E. Levin – Chesterfield, MO
Elwyn Holmes – Mt. Sterling, KY
Herbert M. Hart – Springfield, VA
George D. Nagrodsky – Islip, NY
W. E. Manry, Jr., MD – Lake Wales, FL
Brian & Alice Clark – E. Chatham, NY
Royce E. Pettit, Jr. – Tempe, AZ
Dennis Weiler – Nampa, ID
Kenneth E. Wagner, MD – Carpinteria, CA
Walter L. Adams, Jr. – Trenton, SC
John D. Hoyle – Ft. Thomas, KY
John R. Christiansen – Provo, UT
Don F. Guier – Mandeville, LA

BEHIND THE HEADLINES

by F. R. Duplantier

Mr. Duplantier is Editorial Director for the St. Louis-based America's Future, Inc. and writes "Behind the Headlines" for over 200 newspapers across the United States as well as for American radio stations. America's Future advocates a strong national preparedness as an effective war deterrent.

CLINTON VETO MAY BE CAMPAIGN ISSUE

President Clinton demonstrated his commitment to "peacemaking" in Bosnia, while refusing to provide for the defense of the United States.

The federal government has no constitutional authority to intervene in the internal affairs of foreign nations. It does, however have the constitutional responsibility to defend our own country against foreign attack. Nevertheless, as 1995 drew to a close, President Clinton committed our government to an unconstitutional intervention in Bosnia and then vetoed a bill that would have provided a much-needed missile defense for America.

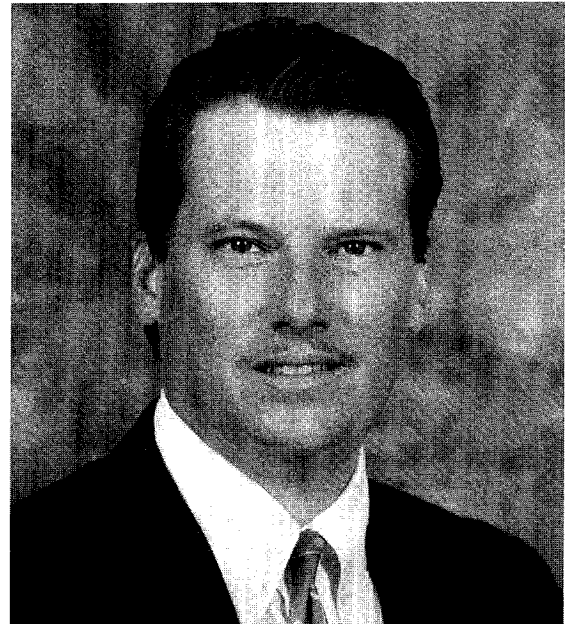
The 1996 defense authorization bill vetoed by Clinton represented "a serious effort to end America's present, absolute vulnerability to missile attack," says Frank Gaffney of the Coalition to Defend America. The bill would have required that the entire United States be protected against missile attack by the year 2003. Clinton's objection to the bill was that it would have put American policy "on a collision course with the ABM Treaty." That's what it would have done, all right, and it's about time we abrogated an outmoded, ill-advised treaty with a country that no longer exists.

"Bipartisan majorities on Capitol Hill recognize that the time has come for the American people to be protected against missile attacks from all quarters by deployed defensive systems," says Gaffney. "Mr. Clinton, on the other hand, believes the American people should not be protected by such systems, lest a 1972 treaty that effectively prohibits their deployment be jeopardized." This difference of opinion as to whether America should be defended or "deliberately left vulnerable, and perhaps exposed, to missile attack" could be a defining issue in the 1996 presidential campaign.

Gaffney points out that vetoes of defense authorization bills helped decide two previous presidential contests. In 1978, President Jimmy Carter vetoed the Pentagon's fiscal 1979 authorization legislation because he thought it provided too much money for defense and because he objected to several of the projects it authorized. "Ronald Reagan was able to use this veto as a prime example of the differences between his determination to rebuild America's military and Mr. Carter's refusal to do so," recalls Gaffney. Giving that veto symbolic value contributed greatly to Reagan's election.

"Then, in 1988, President Reagan vetoed the fiscal 1989 defense authorization bill on the grounds that it did not provide sufficient resources for defense and in particular for anti-missile systems," says Gaffney. "This action once again showcased differences between Democrats (who then controlled Congress) and Republicans on security policy, contributing to the sound drubbing Vice President George Bush gave Michael Dukakis in the '88 election."

Bill Clinton's veto of the 1996 defense authorization bill could help decide the outcome of the 1996 presidential election, says Gaffney, provided the Republican candidates "make the most of it by clearly establishing that, if elected, one of their first orders of business will be the prompt deployment of U.S. missile defenses." □



F. R. Duplantier

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One of America's top-notch professional shelter builders (others include Walton McCarthy of Northwood, New Hampshire and Paul Gauthier of Many, Louisiana) Marcel Barbier is an American shelter authority and builder with an extensive French and Swiss background. Proof of his idea that rounded reinforced structures survive blast is evident in pictures of bombed-out Hiroshima and Nagasaki – and hurricane destruction which show clearly the survival advantages of these rounded structures. Barbier may be reached at 3003 Rayjohn Lane, Herndon, Virginia 22071 (Phone/FAX: 703-860-1275).

DEVELOPMENTS IN BLAST/FALLOUT SHELTER CONSTRUCTION

– Marcel M. Barbier

General Construction

Shelters have been built of concrete, metal, fiberglass and reinforced plastic. We will deal here mainly with concrete shelters, and somewhat with metallic ones.

Concrete shelters have the basic advantage of being built on site, i.e. not having to be transported, and are thus not limited in size. also one has more freedom for the lay-out.

...A trend...these shapes from rectangular

Engineers have recognized for a long time that singly or doubly curved surfaces resist external pressures far better than flat ones. Especially doubly curved surfaces distribute the stress and make full use of the material throughout their entire thickness.

Therefore there is a trend in going to these shapes from rectangular, flat topped shelters. Basically one starts from the dome shape (half-sphere, as one likes to have the shape come down vertically on the floor slab). When the floor space gets big, the

dome gets high and the radius and span large. To avoid this one can go over to the ring shape, taking a vaulted gallery and closing it into itself in a ring shape. Both the dome shape and the ring (toroidal) shape are doubly

curved and highly resistant.

Another construction element available is the barrel vault, a singly curved shell. One can attach a barrel vault to a dome or torus, provided steel reinforcement is adequately

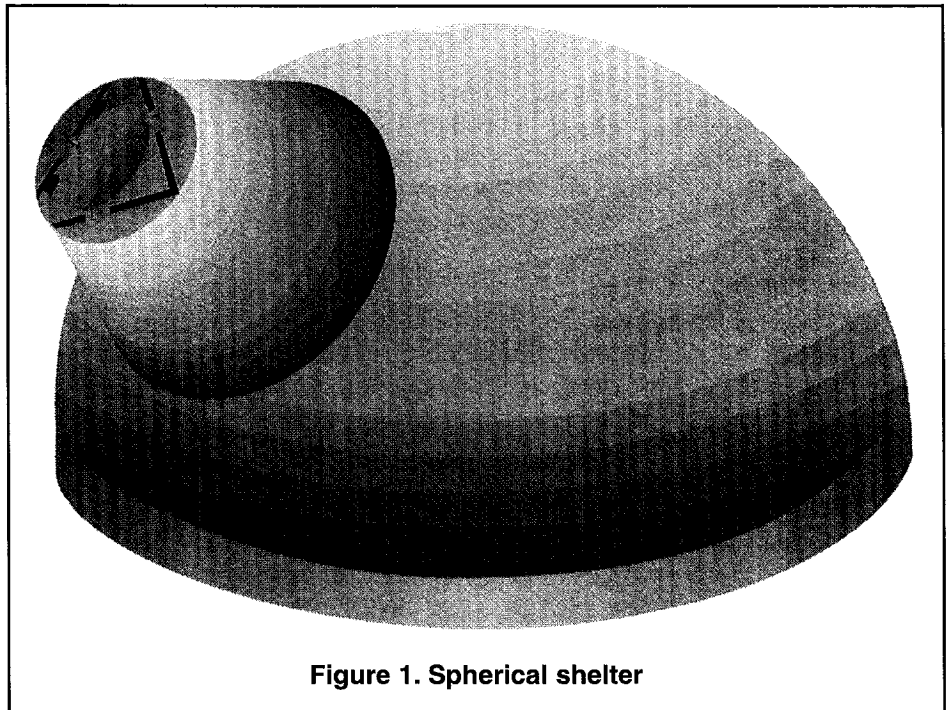


Figure 1. Spherical shelter

laid out at the junction. One is thus capable of connecting domes or rings, making walk-in entrance ways, and attaching cones to domes for doors.

One can either build above ground and cover up with earth, or lower the structure into the ground. The first way eliminates ground water problems.

Doors

Shelter doors have been heavy, made of 8" thick concrete (to absorb some radiation) and open outwardly so that the blast overpressure could be distributed over the whole frame. Even the frame has to be put in place with a crane. Also they can be blocked by rubble outside, or by malevolent action.

One has come to light: metallic doors that open inwardly, so that, if there is rubble outside, you can still work your way out. The pressure on the door leaf is now carried over to the door frame by dogs, and the frame is structured in such a way that it carries the load to the concrete.

These doors do not stop radiation. One has to provide a radiation wall inside for that.

Our doors are now oval (elliptic). This is a good shape for ease of ingress and also for letting longer objects in.

As the door cannot be blocked, there is no need for a second (escape) door for small shelters. For large shelters one places one door for each 15 to 20 people. This is to be able to fill the shelter quickly and close the doors in case of alert.

Blast valves

These are needed to prevent ear damage (starting at 5 psi) if there is a blast during the time one sucks air in (generally the shelter is buttoned up after the alarm until its air capacity is used up, usually a few hours). It has been calculated that if the air intakes are small enough the pressure inside the shelter may not reach 5 psi before it enters its negative phase and the air is sucked out. Nevertheless valves are recommended and also prevent the clean shelter air from being sucked out. One should be able to close them tightly from inside the shelter. The valves must also be able to be mounted in any position with respect to the vertical. The orifices should be framed by a grid to prevent ingress of small animals and by a bug

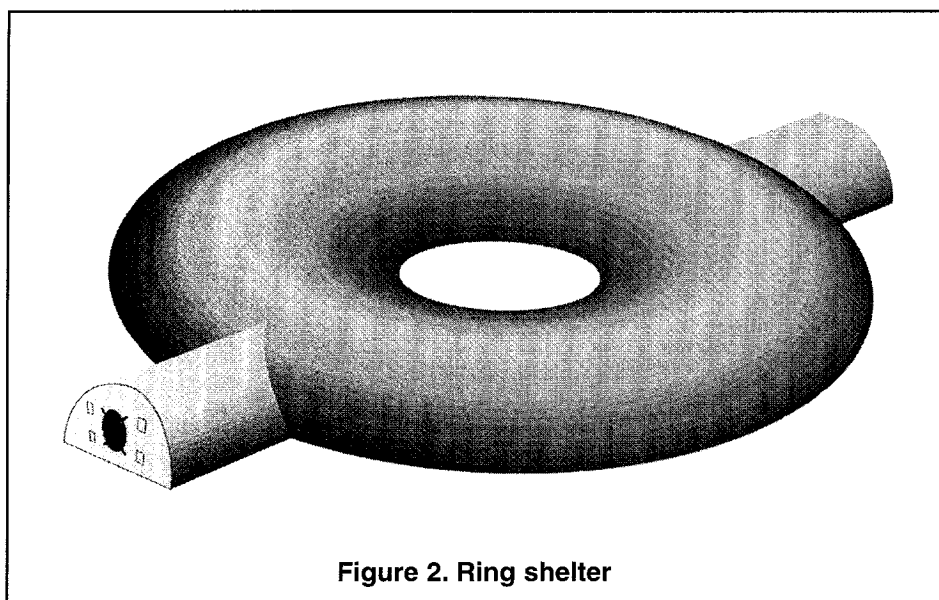


Figure 2. Ring shelter

net to prevent ingress of insects and termites.

Hand-cranked blowers are a must...

Ventilation

Hand-cranked blowers are a must, as electrical blowers will be of no use if there is a power outage or if the fuel runs out for your motor-generator set. The optimum size seems to be 4" diameter. Tests with attached filters and both 4" and 6" diameter blowers show that there is in the long run more air pumped in with the 4" blower because of its lighter weight and higher speed sustainable over longer periods of time. One can count one blower for 12 to 15 people (max).

Filters

Basically, one takes air in through one of the blast valves, sucks it through the filter with the hand-cranked blower and sends it to the shelter living space. The overpressure created then pushes the air through the exhaust blast valve and pipe. So, when you stop cranking your ventilator, button up the exhaust valve.

When expecting the blast, it is better to button up the shelter (with both valves) and live with the shelter air for a few hours.

One must first have a roughing filter (or pre-filter) to take out the dirt or other large size particles that come through. Then comes the HEPA (high

efficiency particulate) filter, which takes out all the suspended particles, i.e. nuclear fall-out and biological agents.

If one fears a gas attack, either by cyanide gases, or nerve gas, which can be in the form of either aerosols (stopped by the HEPA filter) or pure gas, then a chemical filter is needed, consisting usually of activated carbon, sometimes spiked with metals (whethlerite).

There are a number of good manufacturers of industrial filters in America, who can provide these three types of filters.

Water

There should be a water reserve in the shelter. Drums (55 or 30 gallons) are adequate. One can also build concrete cisterns solid with the footings and floor slab and accessible through man holes.

Water pipes to the outside can be expected to break because of the

(Cont. on page 20)

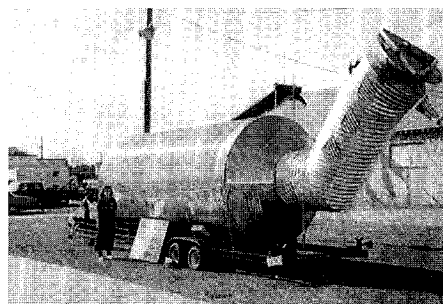


Figure 3. Metallic shelter

(Cont. from page 19)

large ground motion associated with blasts. It is better to have a well separated from the shelter. Even in the worst of fall-outs, one can go out after a day for five minutes to pump water. Of course the pump should be manual, because there will not be electricity available. Streams will be contaminated by the fall-out but a good water filter, like the Swiss army filter, will clear that out.

In addition to water reserves, and of course food, one should have first aid medical kits, particularly geared to burn wounds.

Wood used for structures in shelters should be of the type treated against humidity.

Metallic shelters

Many have been built using corrugated steel sewage pipes and fuel tanks. The ends have to be particularly well braced for resistance to overpressures, pipes with bends welded on for entrances, and door panels welded to these pipes.

A metallic shelter designed from scratch has been developed by us. It has a double-bend entrance way, a blast door, two blast valves, and cones to take the pressure on the ends. It has 8 berths.

Metallic shelters are limited in size because of transportation. They are blast shelters only if embedded in sand or gravel, which locks under pressure and provides natural arching. In ordinary soils or clay they are fall-out shelters only.

Protected houses

When you live more than 10 to 15 miles away from a possible target such as military base, airfield, defense industry, or large city, the risk of a nuclear blast or gas attack is practically vanishing. However one may still be hit by radioactive fall-out.

Three feet of earth will protect you from fall-out radiation.

There are houses covered with earth, and one can build one rather easily using the dome technique. All one needs to do in times of alert is to stack 8" thick concrete blocks on the window sills to prevent fall-out radiation from coming in. As the door must be operable at all times, one also needs two walls forming a labyrinth permanently installed inside the house, and one can then stay in one's own house in times of alert or

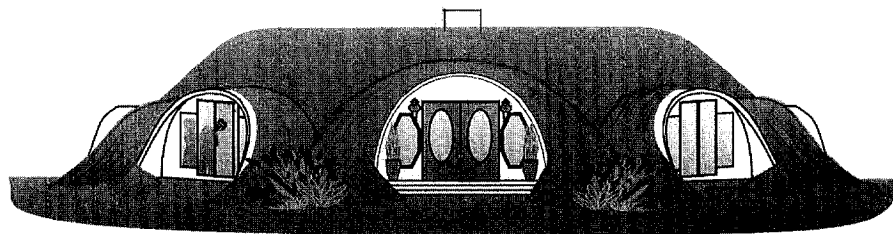


Figure 4. Protected house

war. Of course a hand-cranked blower with roughing and HEPA filters are also required.

We can provide full architectural and engineering drawings for such houses, as for shelters, or we can have them built for you. □

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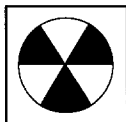
Combination door and door frame, U.S. Pat. 5,014,463, Marcel M. Barbier, May 14, 1991.

Underground Shock Resistant Structure, U.S. Pat. 5,048,244, Marcel M. Barbier, Sept. 17, 1991.

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NEW TACDA STATEMENTS:

At the May 5, 1996 TACDA Board of Directors meeting at Crystal Lake, Florida TACDA President Kevin Briggs presented drafts of the new (1) TACDA Mission Statement and the new (2) TACDA operating Principles and Philosophy. These drafts are reproduced below for the information of TACDA members and *Journal* subscribers who are invited to critique them and make any desired suggestions for editing, etc. Suggestions may be sent to TACDA, P.O. Box 1057, Starke, FL 32091. These are also slated for review and comment at the 1996 TACDA Seminar in Fairfax, VA (suburb of Washington DC) October 11-14.

TACDA Mission Statement (Draft)

The American Civil Defense Association has as a fundamental goal the preserving of life and property by promoting reasonable civil defense preparations at all levels of American society. To accomplish this goal, TACDA has adopted the following three major purposes:

1. To alert and inform the American public about potential dangers related to natural and man-made disasters, to include epidemics, terrorism and war.
2. To assist Americans (including Emergency Medical/Management/Preparedness workers or other concerned citizens) to be prepared for disasters.
3. To encourage preparedness activities at all levels of American society (whether for a single family or the entire nation) to avert danger and save lives (e.g., Medical Emergency Triage Tags, METTAG).

TACDA Operating Principles and Philosophy (Draft)

1. TACDA is a non-sectarian, non-political, and not-for-profit organization.
2. TACDA believes that *Preparedness Begins at Home* (i.e., preparedness is a responsibility of all citizens). All citizens should try to protect and provide for themselves and their families in the event of a natural or man-made disaster. These responsibilities include personal preparations (such as food, water, and emergency supplies storage) and support to reasonable preparedness programs.
3. TACDA believes that an uninformed (or misinformed) public is one of the greatest dangers our society faces. Hence, while TACDA may work to sell disaster supplies or technology, the end objective is to promote public awareness of disaster related issues.
4. TACDA promotes dual-use preparations wherever possible, so that the cost of preparing for disasters is offset by normal day-to-day utility (such as with the Swiss concept of using parking garages for blast shelters). In addition, the dual-use concept can extend into the dimension of ensuring that preparations for natural disasters are done in such a way that preparations for war or terrorism are also addressed.
5. TACDA believes that for a government to hold a population hostage to known dangers, as occurred during the height of the Cold War with policies like Mutual Assured Destruction is at best irresponsible and goes against the Constitutional mandate to provide for the common defense.
6. TACDA believes that the best defense against man-made disasters, such as terrorism and war, is through a credible deterrence combined with the strength to survive and prevail.
7. TACDA believes that a lack of preparedness invites disaster.

Usefulness of Preparedness

- Saves lives
- Preserves the benefits of society
- Reduces the likelihood of national blackmail
- Strengthens deterrence
- Adds to the stability of a society
- Improves the economic outlook of a society
- Improves our ability to help other countries in times of need
- Denies a potential adversary the hope of a rapid victory over the nation

REVIEWS

FIRST AID GUIDE – *Your Personal Guide to Emergency Medicine and Self-Treatment*, by Moshe Zalle. Published by Carlton Press Corp., 11 West 32nd St., New York, NY 10001. 1995. Price: \$17.45 (shipping included).

(Reported to the *Journal of Civil Defense* by John D. Hoyle, President, St. Lukes Hospital, Inc., Ft. Thomas, Kentucky.)

Moshe Zalle is an Israeli Army medic, and Part VIII of his book is entitled "Defense Against Chemical, Biological and Nuclear Weapons." He approaches the problems involved from the background of Israeli experience. He notes that there has been a long history of use of chemical warfare in attack situations, and he goes into detail in covering appropriate precautions to be taken.

Zalle bases his findings ...on real experience

The same for biological warfare. Defense here is similar to that for chemical warfare.

There are general precautions to be taken such as fire extinguishing capabilities. Special care for babies is recommended. The obvious: special parts of housing that can be sealed off so as to protect home occupants from chemicals and biological agents. Gas masks, of course. Zalle bases his findings and recommendations mostly on real experience with emergencies.

There is the presumption by Zalle that chemical, biological and nuclear attacks may come without sufficient warning for most people to reach a shelter, so he strongly recommends the preparation of a "sealed room" in each flat (he is obviously writing about crowded cities where "flats" are the normal residences).

The sealed room should be carefully selected and should be a central room if possible with a minimum of windows and external walls. All cracks in doors and windows should be able to be sealed when a room is used for emergencies.

Of course, stocks of food and medicine should be adequate for a prolonged stay. Special attention to the aged and to infants is covered in detail.

TOMORROW'S WAR: THE THREAT OF HIGH-TECHNOLOGY WEAPONS by David Shukman. Published by Harcourt Brace and Co., New York, 1996. 256 pages plus introduction, notes, bibliography, and index. Price \$26.00. (Originally published with title of *THE SORCERER'S CHALLENGE* by Hodder and Stroughton, London, 1995.)

– Reviewed by James M. Ridgway, Ph.D.

David Shukman is BBC-TV's Chief European Correspondent stationed in Belgium. His book is based upon visits to military research and development facilities and interviews with scientists and military and civilian officials in Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Subject matter treatment is "popular", not particularly technical. The book has some interesting numbers, pertinent insights, and "gee whiz" speculations extending to 3000 A.D.

The first interesting numbers are who has how many nuclear devices. From 1945-92 he reports: U.S. 70,000 (10,500 still active); USSR 55,000 (15,000 still active); U.K. – 834; France – 1,110; Red China – 600; Israel – 200; India – 20; Pakistan – 4 to 7; South Africa – 6; and North Korea – 1 or 2. Sizes of weapons are not specified, but are believed to be 10 times the size of those dropped upon Japan. That would put most of the devices in the megaton range or above.

Nuclear devices...
U.S. 10,500
USSR 15,000 etc.

The second set of numbers is on ballistic missiles, used 4 times before the Gulf War (Desert Storm). Beginning Sept. 4, 1944 the Nazis fired 1,400 V-2's, 518 landed in London, killing 2,511 and injuring 19,000. In spite of maximum air efforts, the V-2's were not stopped until allied troops occupied The Netherlands.

In 1973 Egypt used 3 Scuds against Israel. From 1980-88 Iraq and Iran used missiles, producing about 40 casualties a day. In 1988 increased missile warfare produced 4,000 casualties, and in March one million people evacuated Teheran. Another million evacuated in April. Also in 1988 about 2,000 missiles were used in Afghanistan. (Along with physical damage, missiles have a strong psychological effect.)

For pertinent insights there is the statement, "...The weaker America looks, the greater the incentive for its allies to go nuclear..." Here we enter diplomatic history. Moscow has, or had, the only anti-ballistic missile system in the world. It was composed of tunnels, radars, and defensive missiles – now in disrepair and under-staffed. The U.S. agreed not to develop such a system and relied on mutual assured destruction (MAD).

**"...The weaker America looks,
the greater the incentive
for its allies to go nuclear..."**

Thus things stood until President Reagan advocated the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). This upset Prime Minister Thatcher, the French, and Russia. British and French nuclear submarines were their insurance against Moscow. Reagan pacified Thatcher by agreeing to do research on SDI, but not to deploy it without consultation.

Laser-based SDI did not pass scientific scrutiny. However, Brilliant Pebbles did. Russian scientists played Brilliant Pebbles on their computers and found the system feasible. This increased Russian interest in a Global Protection System as outlined in a Bush-Yeltsin agreement in 1992. Secretary of Defense Les Aspin changed the name of SDI to "Ballistic Missile Defense" with emphasis upon military theater defense.

Speculation on future warfare is based upon a number of factors: some firm, some mushy. Among the firm factors is computerization. The IBM PC introduced in 1981 could run 250,000 instructions per second; its

1993 machines could handle 30,000,000 instructions per second. Capacity of memory disks increased 60 times while unit size shrank by half. Tied to the information processing capability is a global communications structure.

Capacity of memory disks increased 60 times...

Shukman believes thrusts in improved technology now originate in commerce and industry, not in military organizations. In the reviewer's opinion the mushy factors are a desire for "bloodless wars" and the assumed impact of media on national resolve to conduct a war.

Shukman also believes robots will have an increasing role in wars. Drone planes and unmanned submarines are already in use. Robot jeeps can do perimeter sentry duty. Scientists in the field think in terms of micro-electro-mechanical systems. To them small machines like ants are better than battle wagons. Arming of robots is the next logical, but frightening step. Germ warfare is a poor nation's choice for mass destruction. Any country that can make bread or brew beer has a basis for producing bacteria. Production facilities are hard to detect and attacks are hard to spot – until people get sick.

Germ warfare is a poor nation's choice...

Some of the "gee whiz" items are well known and are in use. Electro Magnetic Pulse (EMP) is one of the effects of nuclear blasts. Using EMP to fire cannons, replacing gunpowder and other explosives, would be revolutionary. "Biodeterioration" sounds impressive. As a non-lethal agent the idea is to develop a microbe that can eat fuels, explosives, solder, or silicon circuits. Some such are now used today on oil spills and in sewage treatment.

There is a substantial chapter on non-lethal weapons. In this he dis-

cusses a gas that can stop car and truck motors; isotopic radiation – a blinding flash of light; microwave energy to knock out communications; information sabotage, or large scale computer hacking; a super reagent that will melt tires; anti-traction agents including superglues and superskids; and noise bombs that produce vomit.

Also non-lethal are psychological operations "psy ops." Under this heading the U.S. has used planes in Cambodia, Grenada, Panama, and Iraq that can broadcast on AM, FM, shortwave, military frequencies, and on 6 TV systems or channels. Russia has developed something of a mind control system by using subliminal visual messages. Application of this to mass audiences is not discussed.

What about that 3000 A.D.? One of the futurist interviews by Shukman believes mankind is now in the information-communication cycle. In the future is it the genetic engineering cycle that will set the foundation of the exploration of the heavens in 3000 A.D.?

...Protection of the U.S. public at large?

The reviewer will now write an op. ed. paragraph. If digital battlefields are here or near, and sensors can pick up images, heat, and radiation, why is not some of this technology applied to the protection of the U.S. public at large? The Department of Defense or Energy, or NASA, or FEMA should have research and development projects on the potential of Brilliant Pebbles. Even if effective, this might not appeal to Arkansas Democrats, other possibilities can be explored. Candidates for exploration are the placing of sensors, radar or otherwise, on coastal skyscrapers along with a battery of rockets; or the use of solar-powered drone planes to spot and destroy incoming missiles. Protection of military facilities within the United States by such means suggests strong compatibility between civilian and military interests.

ENFORCING SOUND CONSTRUCTION, published by Insurance Institute for Property Loss Reduction, 73 Tremont St. (Suite 510), Boston, MA 02108-3910. 1995. 28 pages. Free upon request. Format: 8x11 inches.

– Reviewed by Kevin Kilpatrick.

This informative booklet is in effect a tool for surveying municipal and local building departments to determine how effectively they are able to draft and enforce building codes that will promote construction that will stand up against hazards and result in lowest possible disaster damages to structures and the fewest possible casualties. It calls building codes "a first line of defense against natural hazards."

This kind of philosophy, of course, dovetails with TACDA goals and in the opinion of TACDA would be even better if it went beyond preparing for natural disasters and focussed also on protection against vandalism, terrorism and weapons of war.

One of a number of important points covered is the understanding of quality building (vs. "cheap" building) by contractors. Respondents to the Institute's survey reported that over half of the contractors understood the requirements for quality construction.

Clearly implied in the study is the serious drawback that both contractors and home owners want construction costs that are as attractive as possible – which means cutting corners that make construction more vulnerable to disasters. In the long run, of course, over the years quality construction winds up saving money through longer building life, much healthier and safer environments and reduced maintenance costs.

The survey covered 20 states with responses from Florida and Texas contributing 42% of the answers. In all, replies were received from 779 localities.

The survey is an eye-opener and an ideal starting point for any locality seriously interested in promoting practical building codes that will act to give home owners a good grip on reducing storm damages and – much more important – in protecting lives.

REVIEWS (Cont.)

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCIES: THE PROFESSIONAL RESPONSE TEAM, Third Edition, by John R. Cashman. Published by Technomic Publishing Co., Inc., P.O. Box 3535, Lancaster, PA 17604-9961. 1995, 287 pages, plus introduction, appendices, and index. Price \$65.00.

— Reviewed by James M. Ridgway, Ph.D.

Cashman deals with a complex subject in an excellent manner. He has produced a resource book on hazardous materials that should be basic reading for any local or state official who has responsibility for meeting hazardous materials emergencies. The book's thrusts are primarily local and to fire departments.

U.S. highway system... a pipeline on wheels.

Much of United States' economic life and social culture are based upon chemicals. There is a cycle of extraction, processing, mixing, product production, packaging, and shipment. At each stage in the process there is some kind of transportation. Since railroads will not handle less than tank car or car load lots, the U.S. highway system, Interstate and otherwise, has become a pipeline on wheels. Both railroads and highways set the scene for big trouble.

Since the 1960's a plethora of federal agencies have become increasingly involved in environmental and hazardous materials matters. This has produced an effusion of federal directives, publications, and information. Cashman has pulled the essential elements of this, often redundant, information together in one place with a cutoff date of 1994.

His book has other strengths. It has a good mix of big jurisdictions — small jurisdictions planning and response to hazardous materials events. Cities like New York, Los Angeles, and Chicago can afford incident control vans loaded with communications equipment and computers, and several fully equipped hazmat trucks. Smaller places like

Sedalia-Pettis County, MO and the Oconomowoc-Waukesha County, WI areas have to "beg, borrow, and steal" and have bake sales to plan and equip across jurisdictional lines. The book gives state area planning its full due.

Style of writing is another strength. Cashman quotes people in field interviews. The net effect gives readers the feeling they are communicating with real people who are coping with workaday problems in the field of hazardous materials.

In the industrial area Cashman refers to Texas Instruments, Boeing (in Texas), Kodak, and MCI. He tips his hat to private contracting companies, but notes they are better located for clean-up than emergency response. To carp a bit, he does not have much discussion on on-site hazardous materials like tank farms, chemical plants, or plants that use and store a lot of chemicals. He lists four-and-a-half pages of equipment found on a Chicago hazmat truck, but mentions no casualty tags. (In a multi-casualty disaster, emergency rooms like to see TACDA/METTAGs. What is the agent? What has been done?)

This book leads you into reality.

Other strengths of the book are forms on crew safety and checklists on emergency actions that can be used, or adapted, to local use; an index of hazardous materials transportation markings; a directory of hazmat response teams; and contract information on the people interviewed in the text. This is linkage "in spades." If readers are dubious about the need for this book, they should read pages 71-72 containing 13 bogus commandments on hazmat response. If you believe "close your eyes and all will be well" think again. This book leads you into reality.

HIGH-TECH TERRORISTS: PLOTTING A NUCLEAR "PEARL HARBOR?" by Philip C. Clarke. Published by America's Future, Inc., 7800 Bonhomme Ave., St. Louis MO 63105. Pamphlet — 32 pages. 1996.

Available upon request from America's Future. \$1 per copy to cover postage and handling.

— Reviewed by Walter Murphey.

Phil Clarke's 35 years as a world-wide journalist for the Associated Press, Newsweek and the mutual Broadcasting System have given him the opportunity to assess the facts of nuclear armament, the mounting dangers posed by the spread of the technology to Third World countries and to terrorists.

The fight to contain this proliferation, he writes, is a losing battle. The wild desires to obtain and use weapons of mass destruction result in traffic that cannot be controlled with the limp attitudes of most of the countries who possess the means for waging nuclear-chemical-biological warfare. There is even the technique developed (in Russia) whereby weapons may be fired automatically without human involvement. Called the "doomsday machine" it is, over ten years after its development, still operational and in place.

A new threat, Clarke warns, is the "mysterious new substance" that goes under the name of "red mercury" that simplifies processing plutonium.

Like other techniques "red mercury" is shrouded in deep mystery.

The closing pages of this remarkable booklet zero in on measures to contend with the problem. With the uncontrolled spread of these weapons, and their further refinement and development, practical solutions point to defense measures, both active and passive (SDI and shelter). Except for a few countries these measures are neglected by Western nations.

In his conclusion Clarke cites a 1993 TACDA resolution that calls for a no-nonsense preparedness posture to face up to the unprecedented threat.

"Above all," Clarke says, "we desperately need bold and decisive leadership to start now to provide Americans and their allies with the Strategic space-based defenses and civil defense that can save millions of lives and our free society while there is still time."

REACHING HIGH RISK GROUPS: THE COMMUNITY-BASED FIRE SAFETY PROGRAM, by Christina Rossomando. Published by Rossomando & Associates, 1750 Euclid St., NW, Washington, DC 20009. 73 pages, 8 1/2 x 11-inch format. 1995. Free (copies may be requested by faxing Rossomando & Associates 202-667-2834 – or by mail).

– Reviewed by Bob Baffin.

Communities interested in general safety and specifically in reducing fire damages and casualties in low-income fire-prone areas can provide ready solutions to their own problems by imitating the approach outlined in this book.

A multi-year project... managed by Rossomando...

An excerpt from a press release issued by Rossomando & Associates should be a convincer. It reads in part:

Reaching High Risk Groups ...describes experiences and evaluation results for local projects conducted in a variety of geographic and demographic areas with differing fire problems. Each community conducted a targeted program using a research-based methodology that combines fire-data analysis, market-research-techniques and community involvement to promote fire safety and smoke detectors to high risk households.

Results from seven pilot-project sites suggest the approach outlined in the report is highly effective at reaching high-risk households whose residents are most likely to die in fires. These include low-income or minority groups which can be among the most difficult to reach with traditional broad-based public fire education programs.

Using a model developed in Portland, Ore., pilot projects using the community-based fire safety education approach were conducted by fire departments in Baltimore, Md.; Barnwell and Blackville, S.C.; Peoria, Ill; six communities in rural Maine; Albuquerque, N.M.; New Orleans, La.; and Cleveland, Oh. Fire departments in these pilot sites were participants in a multi-year project managed by Rossomando & Associates. Funding was provided by R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company....

Author Christina Rossomando, who heads up Rossomando & Associates as president, concentrates on high-risk groups in studying the programs of the cities all across the United States. A good bit of concentrated community-wide planning is required. Fire Departments should not be given the job without this wider involvement. Even the people themselves must be brought into the picture. With the proper approach this is not difficult. The media must be involved, and they are normally more than willing to cooperate. Also volunteer organizations. And door-to-door canvassing pays off. Smoke detectors and fire extinguishers help to a very significant extent in bringing the threat under control. In some cases smoke detectors – and their installation – were offered free. This, of course, stimulated additional interest. Schools are quick to embrace the program.

Financial help to fund a new fire-safety program based on community involvement is often available with the right approach.

What kicked off widespread interest – and the Rossomando book on fire safety – was a pioneer fire safety effort in Portland, Oregon focussed on a part of the city that had 26% of Portland's fire deaths although it had only 5% of the population.

Results of the education program were "dramatic." This rehabilitated neighborhood in the three years following the fire-safety program had *no deaths* from fire. Similar results have been reported in other localities which have gone to the trouble to educate its citizens and require fire-safety measures.

The conclusion drawn by this reviewer is that, with the 100% success reported so far in this fire-safety program, other communities stand to benefit by it – and where the program is adopted *will* benefit by it. Free copies of the revealing Rossomando manual can be a first giant step in programming a life-saving effort.

PARTNERSHIPS IN PREPAREDNESS – A Compendium of Exemplary Practices in Emergency Management, Published by the

Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C St., S.W., Washington, DC 20472. December 1995. 8 1/2 x 11-in. format, 89 pages. Free.

– Reviewed by Kevin Kilpatrick.

Partnerships in Preparedness is a most impressive manual. Its red, white and blue cover makes it stand out as a sort of patriotic achievement in drawing attention to the need throughout America of a preparedness that is meaningful in terms of expertise and of covering all bases.

It reflects as convincingly as possible the measures and safeguards to be taken by all those up and down the FEMA organization – federal, regional, state and local – to contend with the many forms of disaster that threaten us – hurricanes, earthquakes, floods, tornadoes, volcanic eruptions, etc. etc.

All but one, and the one it is silent about is the one that it has effectively scrubbed from all its activities and studies: wartime attack. And to that we must add the current growing threat of terrorism. Nuclear, chemical, biological – or whatever.

Too bad. If anything the threats of war and terrorism have grown in the recent past and promise to grow further. Admittedly, it is more comforting to ignore them – but is it realistic? Events give us no room for comfort.

We are reminded of what a former FEMA director had to say when he came aboard in 1990. This was Wallace E. Stickney, and in a *Journal* interview he reported:

One of the things I like to do now in talking with groups is to ask members of a group – and the group as a whole – if they feel more secure now in terms of the world situation than they did before...the USSR began to crumble. And most people don't feel any more secure now. They feel less secure.... Those governments could snap right back to where they were.

This is, of course, now happening. Communism appears to be on the road back. And mounting terrorist incidents, along with the promise of worse to come, are increasingly dramatically every day.

Time to go to sleep? Yes, if we want that sleep to be everlasting.

Recommended reading and analysis.



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- providing **technical assistance** to national civil defense authorities with whom it maintains direct contact.

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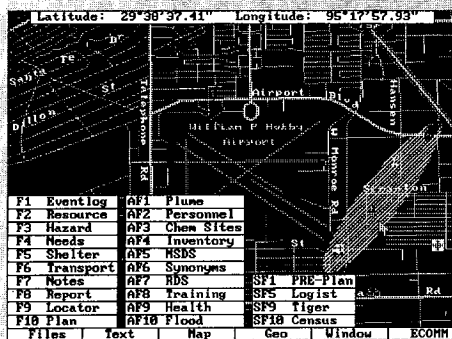
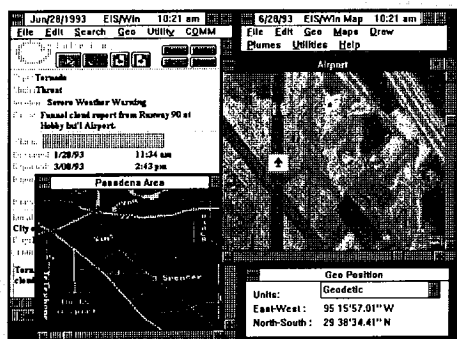
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(see also): METTAG ad — Page 4)

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TOO GOOD TO FILE

NATO EXPANSION PRO AND CON

(From *USA Today*)

PRO (*USA Today* view):

An expanded NATO would spur democracy, provide stability and open more trade doors.

For more than four decades, NATO ensured Western Europe against Soviet AGGRESSION. With that mission complete, emergency democracies in Central and Eastern Europe – once part of the Soviet alliance – want inclusion.

Who can blame them, particularly now?

They're free from foreign occupation. Many of their economies are thriving. And when they look to Russia, they see much to worry them....

OPPOSING VIEW (Ted Carpenter, vice president for defense and foreign policy studies at the Cato Institute):

The current version of NATO is a bad idea from the standpoint of America's interests. It is needlessly expensive, costing U.S. taxpayers \$60 billion a year. Even worse, it perpetuates an unhealthy, dependent mentality on the part of the Western European countries. Relying on the United States allows them to act as though they can forever evade responsibility for solving security problems in their own region.

An enlarged NATO would make matters even worse. It is not merely a bad idea; it is a dreadful, potentially catastrophic idea....

□

IRAQI MISSILRY

Iraq imported sophisticated guidance systems last year that are compatible with long-range missiles that could hit targets more than 1,000 miles away, the chief U.N. weapons monitor said....

An Iraqi official told weapons monitors that Baghdad destroyed the equipment a month after getting it...

The report also said Baghdad withheld information on arms programs and has blocked U.N. inspectors from examining sites.

– Associated Press item in *The Cincinnati Enquirer*.

NUCLEAR HANKY-PANKY

Social and economic changes are increasing the threat of theft of nuclear-weapons materials in the former Soviet Union, according to several witnesses....

Their testimony before the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations will give the first detailed picture of the shortfalls of Russia's accounting and security systems for highly enriched uranium and plutonium, the two explosive metals that are used to make nuclear and hydrogen bombs. According to a new General Accounting Office study, thefts of such materials may not be detected because there is no overall national accounting system in Russia....

Even at Moscow's prestigious Kurchatov Institute, the scientific headquarters of Russia's nuclear program, GAO investigators found that scientists didn't have an exact account of their nuclear materials and that a concrete security fence was crumbling from lack of maintenance....

The situation in some of the former republics appears to be worse. Andrei Y. Glukhov, who recently left Ukraine's Ministry of Environmental Protection and Nuclear Safety, says ...that new caches of nuclear material keep turning up. "Even today, Ukraine does not know for certain what the former Soviet Union may have left" when its control of Ukraine ceased, he said.

...A related concern is the increasing reports of mercenary activities by former Soviet weapons scientists. Another scheduled witness, Glenn E. Schweitzer, a staff member of the National Research Council, will testify that during a recent two-year stint in Russia he met with scientists who had attempted to go to North Korea and others who had been recruited for weapons-related programs in Iran, Syria, China and India.

– Report in *The Wall Street Journal* by Staff Reporter John J. Fialka.

□

POTASSIUM IODIDE – CHERNOBYL?????

...Today, an epidemic of childhood thyroid cancer marks the area most

affected by the fallout – Ukraine, western Russia and Belarus. In Belarus alone, the rate for this disease climbed from 1 per million in the decade before the Chernobyl accident to 36 cases per million in 1995, according to the World Health Organization.

Poland, which also received a dose of fallout, has been spared an upsurge of thyroid cancer. Unlike their Soviet counterparts, Polish health authorities quickly distributed potassium iodide, a cheap and effective drug that protects the thyroid from exposure to radioactivity.

Today, the stockpiling of potassium iodide is standard practice in the developed world – except in the United States. Our national policy is that it is not worthwhile....

Potassium iodide is no panacea; it protects only the thyroid gland. Ideally, the population should be evacuated when radiation exposure seems likely....

– Peter Crane in *The New York Times*.

□

U.S.A. – “UNPROTECTED”

The White House disclosed...that President Clinton would sign a contested defense authorization bill. But Mr. Clinton made the larger political statement last month. He vetoed the bill, in large part because it included money to build a system to defend the continental U.S. against an incoming missile attack. So we have a campaign issue for the year. President Clinton is not interested in defending Americans against ballistic missile attack. Are the Republicans prepared to do so?...

Mr. Clinton, indeed, vetoed the defense bill on the grounds that it would violate the 24-year-old Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty under which the U.S. and the Soviet Union agreed not to defend themselves from missile attack in the name of stability....

The American public lives insulated from these concerns, which is to say that it is the responsibility of political leadership to respond to such contingencies. They have not, leaving the nation at risk by finding excuses not to build anti-missile defense.

– Editorial, *The Wall Street Journal*.

RUSSIA NO PUSSYCAT

...Russia and China have missiles that could be launched at American cities today, and rogue states may not be far behind – they can get missiles to threaten the U.S. homeland before we can build defenses against them.

President Clinton notes with great satisfaction in his January State of the Union speech that Russian missiles are not pointed at U.S. cities – what he didn't say was that the missiles are still on alert and can be retargeted within minutes as senior Russian military officials have said publicly. ...And the recent elections for the Russian legislature – and the preliminaries for the presidential elections in June – show a definite trend toward rising communist and fascist influence.

These developments do not leave one with a comfortable feeling for the future. As Bruce Blair of the Brookings Institution testified before Congress last year, "The world remains unsafe as long as there are thousands of launch-ready weapons at the fingertips of a Russian control system that is tottering on the edge of civil collapse."...

Both Russia and China contribute to the proliferation problem by selling ballistic missiles technology – and associated nuclear, biological and chemical weapons – to a number of unsavory states around the world. And some of those states have impressive development programs as well. For example, North Korea is building the Taepo Dong 2, which the intelligence community acknowledges will be able to reach Alaska and Hawaii – and which others suggest may reach more of the western U.S....

We must spread the word to arouse the American people to Defend America Now!

– Ambassador Henry F. Cooper, High Frontier Chairman, in *The Shield* (High Frontier newsletter).



RUSSIA 'IS STILL PREPARING FOR WAR WITH USA'

Preparation for nuclear war with the USA appears to remain a high Russian priority according to statements by U.S. intelligence community officials recently made public.

One sign is a new Russian underground command and control centre known as Kosvinsky Mountain that has been built in the Urals. It is "one of the main new elements" of nuclear command and control architecture that has emerged since the Soviet Union dissolved, US Navy Adm. William Studeman, then Acting Director of Central Intelligence, told the Senate Armed Services Committee earlier this year....

Lt. Gen. James Clapper, who was Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency during the hearings told the committee the bunker facility "will be a new part of Russia's multi-billion dollar effort" to modernize its nuclear infrastructure....

– *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 16 December 1995.



CLINTON "ANTI-PROTECTION"?

...The 1996 defense authorization bill vetoed by Clinton represented "a serious effort to end America's present, absolute vulnerability to missile attack," says Frank Gaffney of the Coalition to Defend America. The bill would have required that the entire United States be protected against missile attack by the year 2003. Clinton's objection to the bill was that it would have put American policy "on a collision course with the ABM Treaty," which it would have, too.

POLITICKLES

SAFE SAX

"The voter has no head for facts. They stop him right dead in his tracks. The public," said Bill
"Just want a cheap thrill
Now, Hillary, hand me my sax."

"Bipartisan majorities on Capitol Hill recognize that the time has come for the American people to be protected against missile attacks from all quarters by deployed defensive systems," says Gaffney. "Mr. Clinton, on the other hand, believes the American people should not be protected by such systems, lest a 1972 treaty that effectively prohibits their deployment be jeopardized." This difference of opinion as to whether America should be defended or "deliberately left vulnerable...to mis-

sile attack" could be a defining issue in the 1996 presidential campaign....

– *America's Future*, March/April 1996.



LUGAR: BEWARE OF U-235!

...Sen. Richard Lugar, a Republican from Indiana, has alerted the public to the real and present danger of terrorism involving the more readily available variety of uranium known as U-235. This uranium isotope occurs in nature, whereas plutonium must be manufactured in a nuclear reactor and then separated from its intensely radioactive environment. In contrast to plutonium, U-235 is so common that it can be found in very dilute quantities even in our own backyards, in the coal used to generate our electricity and in seawater.

Terrorists are not going to attempt to concentrate U-235 from diluted sources such as coal or seawater. But they could steal or buy nonweapons-grade uranium in metal or oxide form and concentrate it using numerous small centrifuges to separate it from its much more common companion, U-238, which is not usable for weapons....

– *Insight* – March 25, 1996.



DISASTERS ON THE INCREASE

The closing years of the 20th century and the opening years of the 21st may be among the most unstable, convulsive, and challenging in all of world history. Earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, climatic upheaval, physical disasters and viral plagues are increasing dramatically all over the world. Wars and rumors (or threats) of wars are spreading all over the planet, with over 40 military conflicts in progress somewhere in the world at this writing.

Terrorism (mostly Islamic or Communist-driven) is rearing its ugly head all over the world with the recent quadruple terrorist massacres of innocent Israeli men, woman and children by Hamas (Arab) bombers, IRA attacks in Great Britain, and Arab terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center in New York and the federal building in Oklahoma City. [ED. NOTE: John Doe II was an Iraqi terrorist....]

– *The McAlvany Intelligence Advisor* (April 1996)

UPCOMING

- June 16-21 **SIXTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT (WCDM)** – By the Canadian Centre for Emergency Preparedness at P.O. Box 2911, Hamilton, Ontario L8N 3R5. Phone: 905/546-3911; FAX: 905/546-2340.
- June 20 **FEMA'S FAMILY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM/ACT NOW: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND FIRE PREVENTION** video conferences to be held in Maryland. For information contact Ralph Swisher at 202/646-3561.
- July 11-14 **1996 CLINICAL CONFERENCE ON OUT OF HOSPITAL EMERGENCY CARE (ClinCon '96)** – To be held at the Omni Rosen Hotel, Orlando, Florida. Contact: ClinCon '96 Registrar/Florida Emergency Medicine Foundation. Phone: 407/281-7396/800-766-6335.
- July 12-14 **THE NINTH ANNUAL PITTSBURGH FIRE RESCUE & EMS EXPO** – Kelly Simon Productions, 1600 Ranch Drive, Latrobe, PA 15650. Call Sonny at: 800-747-5599; FAX: 412/539-7979.
- July 14-18 **NATIONAL COORDINATING COUNCIL ON EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT REGION IV – ANNUAL WORKSHOP** – For further information contact: Boone County Emergency Management, P.O. Box 900, Burlington, Kentucky 41005. Phone: 606/334-2279, ask for Bill Appleby.
- July 21-26 **HAZARDS '96 – 6TH INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON NATURAL AND MAN-MADE HAZARDS, TORONTO, CANADA.** Contact: Natural Hazards Society, P.O. Box 49511, 80 Glen Shields Ave., Concord, Ontario L4K 4P6, Canada.
- July 25-27 **EMERGING ISSUES CONFERENCE** – Weston Crown Center Hotel, Kansas City, MO. Phone: 816/431-2600.
- July 25-28 **FIREHOUSE EXPO '96** – Baltimore Convention Center, Baltimore, Maryland. Phone: 516/845-2700; FAX: 516/845-7218.
- July 29-Aug 2 **PAN PACIFIC HAZARDS '96 VANCOUVER, CANADA** – For further information: Disaster Preparedness Resources Centre, Univ. of British Columbia, 2206 East Mall, 4th Floor, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1Z3, Canada. Phone: 604/822-5518; FAX: 604/822-6164.
- Aug 2-4 **1996 DDP CONFERENCE** – For further information call DDP at 520/325-2680, or write to: DDP, 2509 N. Campbell, #272, Tucson, Arizona 85716. (See page 15 for story.)
- Aug 9-11 **PA'S 19TH ANNUAL EMS CONFERENCE** – Hershey Lodge and Convention Center, Hershey, Pennsylvania. Phone: 800-243-2EMS (in PA) for more information.
- Aug 23-25 **WASHINGTON STATE EMS CONFERENCE** – For further information contact: Hugh Funk, Lynn Johnigk, or Jack Cvitanovic at 360/705-6712.
- Aug 24-28 **FIRE RESCUE INTERNATIONAL '96** – Contact the IAFC Conference Department, 4025 Fair Ridge Dr., Fairfax, VA 22033-2868.
- Sep 8-10 **ACEP SCIENTIFIC ASSEMBLY** – To be held in New Orleans. For further information: Dana D. Bellantone, CMP, American College of Emergency Physicians, P.O. Box 61991, Dallas, TX 75261-9911.
- Sep 22-24 **FOURTH NEW MEXICO SYMPOSIUM ON DISASTER MEDICAL ISSUES** – For further information: Phone: 505/277-3942; FAX: 505/277-8604.
- Oct 11-14 **THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION ANNUAL SEMINAR** – Holiday Inn Fair Oaks, Fairfax, VA. Contact: Kathy Eiland, P.O. Box 1057, Starke, FL 32091. Phone: 904/964-5397; FAX: 904/964-9641.
- Nov 7-9 **R. ADAMS COWLEY 17TH NATIONAL TRAUMA SYMPOSIUM** – Hyatt Regency Hotel, Baltimore, MD. Phone: 410/328-2399; FAX: 410/328-0501.
- Nov 18-19 **GEORGIA STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT FALL CONFERENCE** – Contact the Crisp County Emergency Agency at: 912/276-2600 ext. 231, ask for Patricia Jones.

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WASHINGTON WAKE-UP? NUCLEAR DEFENSE NO LONGER A "NO-NO"

As if planned as a positive backdrop to TACDA's October seminar in the shadow of the nation's capital the long-rejected Reagan "Star Wars" initiative to provide missile protection for America takes on new life with its inclusion as part of the Republican "Contract With America." It is now becoming a campaign issue. Democrats want to delay it in respect for the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty with the former Soviet Union which in effect calls for *no* defense against missiles. However, strong Republican reaction to neglecting defense was kicked off by the Republican "Contract With America." Point No. 6 calls for a credible defense. Since then, Senator Robert Dole, Representative Newt Gingrich and other candidates have come out for a missile defense set-up that would be in place by the year 2003.

Staff Reporter John J. Fialka of *The Wall Street Journal* reports in that paper:

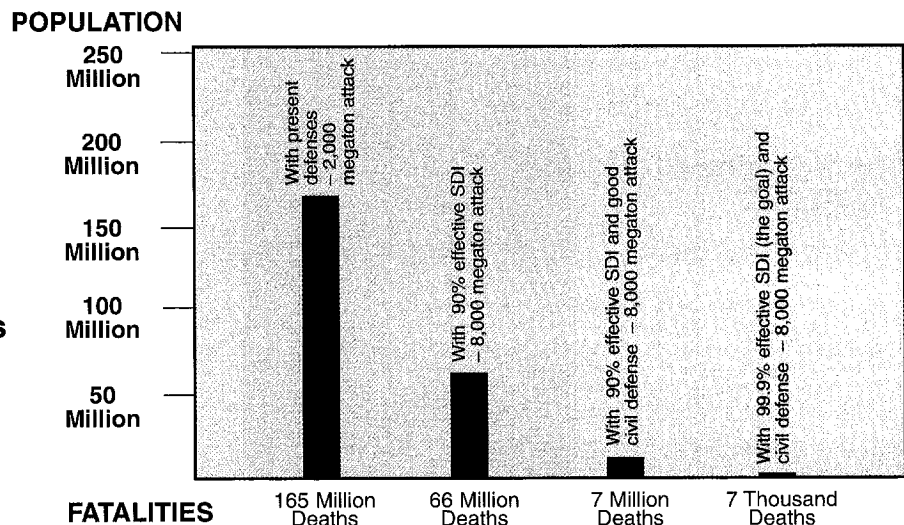
...GOP leaders, with varying degrees of enthusiasm, favor starting work on an operational system now. President Clinton and many Democrats, arguing that such a system is premature and too expensive, back only research spending.

Fialka points to Frank J. Gaffney Jr. of the Coalition to Defend America as a prime mover in the effort to produce a practical "Star Wars" shield:

Promoting costly new weapons in this age of federal downsizing is tricky. But the 43-year-old Mr. Gaffney, by tirelessly pushing results of his polls and studies of "focus groups"...has convinced Republican leaders that backing a national missile defense can be a winning issue for them this fall....

The *Journal* has previously underlined exactly what such a defense could mean by publishing Dr. Conrad V. Chester's study on estimated fatalities. Changing the circle charts to a bar graph we see that a defense system, according to the Chester Oak Ridge National Laboratory study, looks like this:

**Chart representing
Dr. Conrad V. Chester's Oak
Ridge National Laboratory
Study on nuclear attack
fatalities for the United States
- 1993 study.**



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