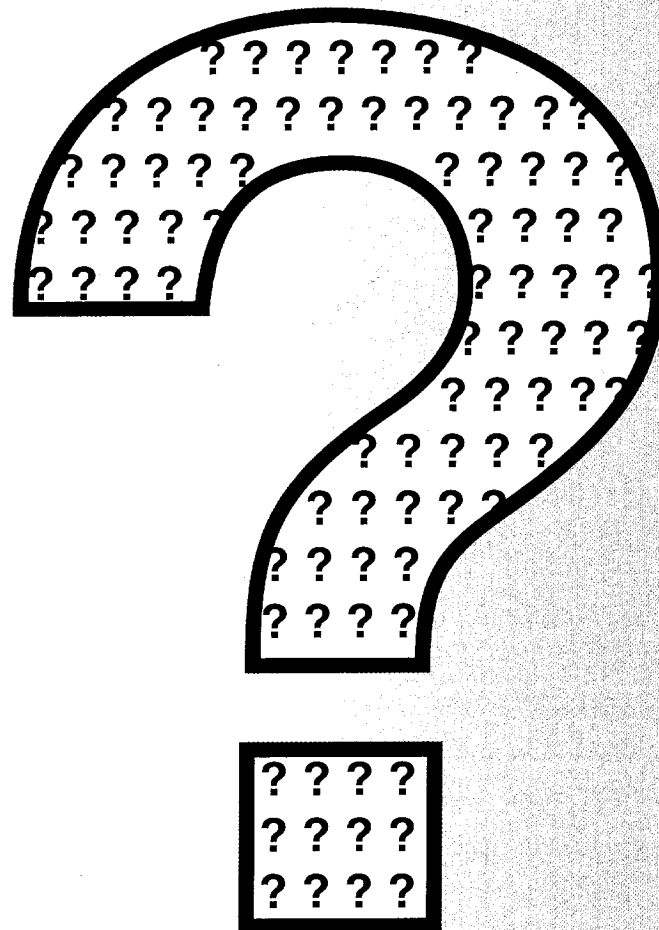


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WASHINGTON PERSPECTIVE

— Kevin Briggs



Kevin Briggs
TACDA President

Why do millions of American children today face the risk of annihilation?

As a father of four precious children, ages six and younger, my heart is grieved every time I hear our leaders say something like: "There are no nuclear missiles pointed at the children of the United States tonight and have not been in our administration for the first time since the dawn of the nuclear age." These soothing words give the impression that much has been done to reduce the nuclear threat to our children. In addition, because of highly publicized claims that there are no significant missile threats foreseeable in the next 10 to 15 years, our President and others joined forces to block Congressional efforts to rapidly field an Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) system. While many leaders speak warmly of the "end of the Cold War," they seem to ignore or discount facts that clearly define the chilling dangers we face.

Perhaps now that the election is over, the President and Congress can take a more realistic look at these dangers and decide to quickly move ahead with a true ABM system for the entire country. If our leaders continue to put off preparing for these threats, they are inviting disaster. Let us hope that the President and Congress will act responsibly to prevent the needless deaths of millions of Americans. Please consider the following seven facts to form your own opinions about these issues. I hope you will be moved to strongly encourage our leaders to field an ABM system in the next few years and to support the development of a true civil defense for our country.

Fact #1: Every American child faces the risk of annihilation from nuclear missiles originating from at least two countries. When the President and others have said "there are no nuclear missiles pointed at the children of the United States," at best,

they knew they could not verify this. The agreement we have with the Russians to aim their missiles at the ocean instead of our cities, for instance, has no provisions for verification. There is strong evidence that suggests this whole agreement on detargeting is a political gimmick with no real effect (see Fact #2 for more rationale). The only thing we do know

And what about the Chinese?

for certain is that the Russians still have thousands of nuclear missiles ready to destroy the United States at any time if, desired. **And what about the Chinese?** Our leaders should know that the Chinese very likely have nuclear missiles pointed at us, hundreds of times more powerful than what we dropped on Japan in WWII. Do you want our leaders to continue ignoring or trivializing this Chinese threat? Earlier this year, China threatened us with a thinly veiled reference to nuclear missile strikes when they said that we would do nothing to protect Taiwan because U.S. leaders "care more about Los Angeles than they do about Taiwan." We have no agreements with the Chinese about detargeting — and even if we did, how could we verify it? We would have to take their word "by faith." If our leaders were speaking forthrightly on these issues, they would have to say something like: "We do not really know how many missiles are pointed at our cities today. American children still face a great risk from thousands of nuclear missiles."

Fact #2: Detargeting is a political gimmick — it has done little, if anything, to reduce the threat. On the TV program "60 Minutes," back on January 22, 1995, General Igor

Sergeyev, Commander in Chief of the Russian Strategic Rocket Forces (SRF), stated that Russian missiles could be "retargeted and launched...in a matter of minutes." Bruce Blair of the Brookings Institute has quantified this even more precisely, stating that the time required for retargeting a Russian ICBM is "10 seconds". Blair went on to say that **even if a Russian missile were launched accidentally or illicitly that "It would automatically switch...back to its primary wartime target"** (*Washington Post*, Oct. 15, 1996). Even Russian Sea Launched Ballistic Missiles (SLBMs) can be easily retargeted, according to Rear Admiral V. Patrushev, Chief of the Russian Navy General Staff as reported by J. Michael Waller in the *Washington Times*. Given what the SRF commander, Bruce Blair, and many others have said, it would be extremely deceptive of our leaders to continue saying that our children are significantly safer as a result of any unverifiable and impotent detargeting. What is the value of detargeting if

Why do our leaders keep heralding detargeting?

it can be retargeted in a matter of minutes or seconds? It appears that even if there were an accidental ICBM launch from Russia, it would probably target the U.S. rather than some non-target in the middle of the ocean. So why do our leaders keep heralding detargeting as if something truly significant has occurred? Perhaps there has been some marginal benefit through detargeting agreements — if for no other reason than the symbolic desire to reduce tensions. However, to use the detargeting agreement as a basis for undermining the immediate need for both active and passive defenses

against nuclear missiles is dangerously deceptive.

Fact #3: Since the end of the Cold War, the Russians have continued spending billions to build deep underground nuclear command and leadership facilities to ensure they can maintain control during a nuclear war and that they are designed to survive counterattacks. This fact became public when the *New York Times* ran a front page article by Michael Gordon (on 16 April 96) that discussed the new

Russians have refused to discuss the complex...

Yamantau Mountain complex. The same day, a Department of Defense (DOD) spokesman necessarily came forward to answer questions and to say: (1) the administration has known about the complex for years, (2) the Russians have refused to discuss the complex with us, but that our intelligence analysts think it is defense related, (3) that it is a huge underground facility that has several thousand workers with housing units and extensive rail and road networks, (4) if the U.S. press wanted more details, they should go to the Russian press which has reported on it, and (5) it was not a major concern to the Pentagon at this juncture. ["Does this cause *you* concern? ...Should not the President and Congress be concerned about this?" And why do you think the Russians will not discuss this with us? What are they trying to hide? Whereas we give tours to the Russians of our key command centers, the Russians will not even talk about theirs.] In Gordon's article, he quoted an 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." The Yamantau complex is not the only new complex to be discussed in the news this past year. Barbara Starr of *Jane's Defense Weekly* said "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 Kosvinsky Mountain that has been built in the Urals..." according to U.S. intelligence officials. Additionally, in a report to the Senate Armed Services Committee, Lt. Gen. James Clapper, former head of the Defense Intelligence Agency said: "the bunker facility will be a new part of Russia's multi-billion dollar effort to modernize the nuclear infrastructure..." And going back a few years, the 1988 edition of *Soviet Military Power* said that the Russian's "deep underground program, ...rivals Soviet offensive strategic weapons programs both in scale and level of commitment... 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 so catastrophic that attempts to achieve victory or even seriously limit damage in such a war no longer made sense... The deep underground facilities beneath Moscow...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... The enormous and continuing Soviet investments in the leadership protection program indicate...that the USSR expects to exercise national command and control through all phases of protracted nuclear war."

USSR expects to exercise national command and control

And while this extended quote is now eight years old, it provides the last forthright explanation to the American public of what the Russians have been doing to protect their leaders. How many Americans would believe that Mr. Yeltsin would continue funding billions toward protecting Russian leadership in preparation for nuclear war while at the same time Russian troops are starving and going without pay for months? Could you imagine the political furor that would occur if the United States leadership was spending billions on such programs? Is

President Clinton aware of these facts? Why does his administration make us go to the Russian press for answers? Do you feel comfortable that those who could "push" the nuclear button may feel they will survive any counterattacks from the U.S.?"

It is hard to criticize the Russians for their programs. They understand the importance of both protecting their people and their leadership from the effects of nuclear war. Their civil defense programs for their people (and especially their leaders) far surpasses anything the U.S. has done. While the U.S. continues to trust in Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD) and deterrence, the Russians, Chinese, and many others are trusting more in active defenses (like ABM systems) and passive defenses (like protective bunkers for their leaders and people).

Millions of Americans could have died

Fact #4: The risk of accidental or illicit launches against the United States is real and growing. Ambassador Henry Cooper recounted recently how a few years ago, as reported in the *Armed Forces Journal* and in *Pravda*, the Soviets accidentally launched an SS-18 missile armed with 10 nuclear warheads. If this missile had not malfunctioned, millions of Americans could have died. Do our leaders feel this could never happen again? And what about China? Do they have better safeguards than Russia?

Russian leaders have built an Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) system because of threats such as these. In fact, they deployed a second generation ABM system. If the Russians are so concerned, why isn't President Clinton? *The Washington Times* recently reported (29 Oct. 96) on how the "CIA has concluded that control over Russia's vast nuclear arsenal is growing weaker and a political crisis could lead to an unauthorized strategic-missile attack by renegade military officers." Why are our leaders looking away from these threats and pushing back any decision to deploy missile defenses?

Fact #5: The Russians are upgrading each leg of their strate-
(Cont. on page 16)

TACDA's 18th annual seminar – held October 11-14, 1996 at the Holiday Inn Fair Oaks in Fairfax, Virginia featured an agenda of top leaders in the defense and preparedness fields that stimulated throughout the seminar audience the highest spontaneous interest (with stimulating comments and questions) experienced during TACDA's long history. Following is a seminar report which we believe dramatically illustrates what transpired at the seminar and sets the stage for a 1997 seminar which will again focus meaningfully on providing for America and its allies a hard core defense that aims for survival through the 21st Century and beyond.



Rasmussen



McCampbell

TACDA SEMINAR REPORT

Saturday October 12 - Monday October 14

The TACDA Seminar proper (after a Friday evening "welcome reception") began on Saturday morning at 8:15AM with "opening ceremonies." These consisted of a brief welcome, the singing of "God Bless America" by Dianne Murphey Jones (who accompanied herself on the harp), a moving invocation by James Newman, and a Columbus Day report on the origin of the word "America" by Thomas P. Strider (who revealed its *true* origin).

TACDA Challenge

Richard C. Rasmussen then took over as master of ceremonies (Rasmussen is a retired director of the office of Civil Defense Staff College in Battle Creek, Michigan – a school no longer in existence).

Opening speaker was TACDA President Kevin Briggs who spoke on the "TACDA Challenge." Briggs covered TACDA's involvement in analyzing both natural and man-made disasters. In covering typical disasters from earthquakes (a growing threat) to nuclear attack Briggs outlined TACDA's effort to deal with the many problems involved. His charts showed clearly the ominous extent of

the threats and what measures could be taken to contend with them. In this way Briggs set the stage for presentations to follow.

Dr. Peter Pry, author, formerly a member of the CIA, now working with Congress in an advisory capacity, introduced his subject of "Russian War Scare" based on his book *War Scare*. With no current or recent crises to relate to, we become indifferent to the nuclear threat. We let our guard down. We don't prepare. Dr. Pry recalled his school days in 1962 during the "Cuban Crisis" when the United States reacted forcefully to Russian plans to install nuclear missiles in Cuba. Civil defense was suddenly a high priority item. At school there was the "duck and cover" routine in case of a nearby nuclear bomb explosion. Girls were instructed to crouch behind protective furniture, and boys were to crouch over them to give them additional protection. With the passage of time and no further crises we fail to appreciate the predicaments attack scares generated.

Today we are influenced by "the end of the cold war," and we fail to appreciate the fact that even more weapons are on launch pads and that it takes only the push of a button to activate missiles. Dr. Pry brought up the example of America's war with Iraq and subsequent bombings. A similar situation in reverse would be a Russian attack on Mexico. Just how would we react? The future has more questions than answers.

Dr. Gerald L. Looney, well-known emergency physician, key member of

TACDA and Doctors for Disaster Preparedness (former president), focussed on his new research with the McDonnell Douglas C-17 program in Long Beach, California. The new C-17 is a plane especially designed for rescue that promises to revolutionize air rescue. (It will land on the proverbial dime, for instance. It even carries its own helicopter.)

As for civil defense, Dr. Looney said we and our children seem to know much more about dinosaurs than what we need to know about weaponry today. One thing we fail to understand is the concept of "hormesis" which reveals that nuclear radiation – *up to a certain limit* – is good for a person. The concept even affects life expectancy. Those with the least amount of exposure to radiation have the shortest life expectancy. At the same time, however, excessive amounts of radiation are extremely dangerous and life threatening. The well-known example of lethal radiation levels is fallout from a nuclear weapon. The logical defense here is shelter. Even more important: prevention.

Popular Charles Wiley, from the speakers bureau of Accuracy-in-Media, pounced on inaccurate reporting by some of today's featured journalists. His address, titled "We Have Met The Enemy And he Is Us," brought up example after example of present-day reporting that simply mauled the facts.

Wiley, himself a veteran of reporting in eleven wars, cited specific instances. One was where a war correspondent reported on the activities of an Army "core." Another reporter



Briggs



Looney



Wiley

reported that interest in activities had "peeked." An ignorance of history and geography further was responsible for inaccurate information.

At one time, Wiley said, Chinese youth who had rebelled against the oppressive Chinese government were promising assets to America. But American ineptitude had now turned their members against us.

The American people expect and need real information and should get it, said Wiley. "Political correctness" is another point that needs the emphasis of reliable information.

In closing Wiley cited an example of two exceptional war correspondents who had been really accurate (and dramatic) in their dispatches. He had introduced them to a student gathering – which roundly applauded them.

He suggested that people like those in the TACDA audience could be of great help.

*

Rear Admiral Carl J. Seiberlich of the American Security Council delivered a fascinating address on the history of American military and civilian shipping. Admiral Seiberlich traced his World War II sea duty which ended up in Tokyo Bay at the 1945 Japanese surrender. He described a White House ceremony where his mother confided to President Truman how concerned she had been. Truman replied: "I understand how you feel. I'm a father."

Admiral Seiberlich traced America's progress in shipping from the mid-19th Century to World War II days and then on to the present day.



Greene

Bex

Cooper

Techniques of loading and unloading were covered, and the progress in all angles of shipping, including the problems of dealing with storms at sea. Foreign crews were sometime a solution, and telecommunications played an ever-increasing role. Looking at this progress, and at the outlook for further progress today and tomorrow, Admiral Seiberlich observed that there is "a lot of good news."

A lively question and answer period followed his presentation.

*

Dr. Reed H. Blake of Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah, for many years a specialist in investigating first-hand the protective measures practiced by European countries, spoke on "The European Security Structure."

There are instances in Europe, he said where preparedness measures have definitely contributed to stability and security. These seem to be developing slowly over the years. Even cooperation among nations is improving. Progress includes Russia and other eastern European countries. There is support for such progress from NATO.

There is also rivalry among some nations and some fireworks. Bosnia is an example. But it stimulates interest in civil defense.

The United States itself shows some interest in what is going on in Europe with increased interest in preparedness. This was brought up by a member of the audience in the question and answer segment of Dr. Blake's presentation.

All-in-all, Dr. Blake asserted, the current progress is a very good sign, and more can be expected. Dr. Blake plans to continue his decades-long analyses of this European civil defense progress and its problems.

*

Shelter specialist Edwin N. York, retired from Boeing Aerospace Company, and TACDA shelter authority, presented two shelter builders to outline their separate initiatives: Sharon Packer of Salt Lake City, Utah and Marcel M. Barbier of Herndon, Virginia.

Ms. Packer displayed on a projection screen the shelters which she and her associates have been installing in the Salt Lake City area. These vary in size and are steel tanks (one which was 50 feet long) buried underground with vertical entranceways. Surprisingly, she pointed out that an average of one per month of these shelters is installed. Steel culverts are used, also railroad ties. The hole dug to house it is 15 feet deep. Bracing depends upon size. One consultant she contacted was Dr. Conrad Chester.

*

Veteran shelter authority Marcel Barbier – an "import" from France and Switzerland – then introduced to the audience his new curved concrete shelter. This above-ground

example doubles as a home, and all its surfaces are curved. Another Barbier shelter is his underground "doughnut."

The York-Packer-Barbier presentation stimulated special interest and questions. This and past York shelter panels promise more for future TACDA seminars.

*

Following the formal program at the Fairfax Holiday Inn on Saturday afternoon was a specially arranged tour of a "neighborhood" shelter at the home of Kevin Briggs and family. Fifteen seminar participants were bused to the shelter located at the Briggs' home in Fairfax. Ed York, who filmed the seminar program, made a fascinating film recording of the shelter tour. It was pointed out that the idea of a "neighborhood" shelter provides a solution for any disaster emergency for a number of families. It also provides supplies, upkeep personnel and emergency duties during times of crisis. Questions asked by tour participants (and reported on film) revealed a high interest in using the "neighborhood shelter" concept elsewhere. One question had to do with tornadoes, and the answer was that such a shelter was ideal for use in *any kind* of disaster including a tornado. In conjunction with the shelter tour Walmer Strobe, president of the American Strategic Defense Association offered copies of a paper he had prepared reporting on the actual emergency use of shelter some years ago within the blast area of a nuclear explosion.

*

"We don't really have a civil defense..."

A special Sunday religious session was held by the TACDA President noon Sunday. Briggs covered the different views found in religious faiths and bible prophecies that had been fulfilled.

The session, not an organic part of the TACDA seminar proper, was well attended, and discussions on various religious matters related to strategic defense took place.

(This special session is also reported on film.)

*

Nevada radio commentator David Horton, opened the Sunday afternoon seminar session with media-oriented

TACDA Seminar

(Cont. from page 7)

comments on the history, the present status and the future prospects of civil defense and the strategic defense initiative (SDI). "We don't really have a strategic defense in the United States," Horton observed. Even SDI, as dramatic a concept as it is, gets no real emphasis.

There are, he pointed out, actually many opportunities to improve our current civil defense posture. Shelter permits could be emphasized as parts of construction permits – a standard part of any new home. Emergency food also needs explanation and emphasis and could be much better than "SAD" (standard American diet). Proper food storage would pay off.

Government could make it practical for home owners to obtain shelter loans. And Internet could be exploited.

Horton closed by saying he intends to give further publicity to these ideas.

With the beginning of the Sunday afternoon session (October 13) master of ceremonies duties were taken over by William A. McCampbell Jr., retired FEMA executive from Sierra Vista, Arizona.

N-bomb designer and red mercury analyst Sam Cohen, confined to his home with lengthy back surgery recuperation, arranged to address the seminar audience by a phone patch arrangement with Dr. Gerald L. Looney.

Looney introduced Cohen who then through the phone patch spoke to the seminar audience. Cohen covered high points in the history of N-bomb development and explained experiments with the "mini" N-bomb. The mini N-bomb is a new development whereby the nuclear weapon generates deadly nuclear radiation thousands of yards past a small explosion. It is described as being no larger than a sandwich or a baseball. This puts a new and frightening dimension on terrorism. The fact that the concept is no secret makes it even more dangerous. Russia, for instance, is party to the discovery, and the mysterious idea of "red mercury" is exploited. Good defenses against these portable N-bombs are

big problems. Terrorism takes on a new and terrifying quality.

In spite of the phone-patch inconvenience the Cohen presentation ended with many questions. The consensus appeared to be that, as tremendously difficult as the problem of mini-N-bombs appeared to be, and the new problem of red mercury, the situation had to be faced and a solution produced.

Intelligence analyst Nancy Greene – editor of *HUMINT* – announced that she was a firm supporter of SDI and was optimistic about its development and value to the country. She asked the audience to make notes as a kind of "test" of prescribing remedies to problems. In the year 2025, she asked, what will we look back on for the past 25 years as the major problems and developments? Will we feel good, bad or indifferent? What is the most serious threat? Most important, of course, is the survival of humanity. What about the question of war in



Blake



York



Cohen

2025? What about the threat of China? What about the role of NATO? Of the United Nations? Of governments? And of the military?

To be honest, we are today totally unprepared for human survival in the 21st Century. For one thing, why don't we enlarge the scope of civil defense to include new dangers? Why don't we *address* the new dangers that face us? TACDA could play an important role. There are examples of success in facing emergencies. The analysis and treatment of certain childhood diseases is one. Present health problems deserve a similar emphasis. Cancer is becoming epidemic and should be faced realistically as a problem that needs a solution. AIDS is another problem that needs attention – a realistic cure. Many others. Biological warfare also. And the problem of water. TACDA needs to include all this with civil defense. Why not enlist the help of a good public relations firm?

In a resounding exposure of irresponsible federal budgeting and gen-

eral high level financial planning Brian Bex, son of retired FEMA executive John E. Bex, provided some dramatic relief from the subject of civil defense. Armed with critical charts showing the misadventures of government Bex showed with the charts and a current budget report five times or so the size of the 1985 version how demanding and irresponsible government had become. He called it "the greatest gobbledygook known to man" and stacked with "misleading" information.

"I have no moral right to have my hands in your kids' pockets," said Bex, and he implied that government was doing just that – no doubt at all. He stressed that he had been warning of this for years but that his words had gone largely unheeded by authorities. "Deception" was the general operational rule. Announcements like "punching a hole in the deficit" appeared at first glance to have meaning – but actually did not.

What the federal run-around on fiscal matters did provide was relief from any focus on strategic defense.

The impression appeared to be left that government's lackadaisical treatment of strategic defense was duplicated in its treatment of basic financial responsibilities.

Featured banquet speaker on the evening of October 13th (Sunday) was Ambassador Henry F. Cooper, chairman of High Frontier, who spoke on the subject of "Whither Missile Defense?"

...congressional action may hold the most hope.

Ambassador Cooper opened his address by pointing out that people at large believe that the United States *has* a missile defense, and they worry about taxes. In considering possibilities for a meaningful national defense Ambassador Cooper felt that congressional action may hold the most hope. No progress could he see in dealing with the Clinton administration. And the worst possible development would be that congressional support could be lost. He pointed to another failure in working for a meaningful defense: the fact that the 1996-97 defense budget is less than half that of the last days of the Bush administration. Technical progress in

missile development is "only a shadow" of what we need. The most important role of the U.S. military is to defend the country and its citizens. The population is the "first priority" in building a defense. Time is of the essence. Delaying missile defense development could be fatal. Needed as soon as possible is a system of space-based interceptors.

One way or another America must "wake up" – or else!

First speaker at the third and last session of the TACDA Seminar on Monday morning, October 14th was the former FEMA executive Dr. James M. Ridgway whose provocative subject was "The American Public: Fat, Happy and Doomed."

Dr. Ridgway's apparent objective was to challenge emergency management to return to a realistic assessment of the overall defense situation. Countries possessing cruise missiles are now on the increase from 15 to an incredible 75. The upward surge of populations creates more lucrative targets. The idea that "Big is Better" seems to infect city planners. The idea of population protection against modern weapons of mass destruction escapes city planners. Where planning to contend with modern weapons demands shaped cities and shelter, the only criterion recognized seems to be – again – "bigger is better."

Delays in facing threats is an affliction that goes all the way to the White House. Early attention to a growing problem like that of Korea with its fast-developing missile capabilities get a "ho-hum" approach.

Action to stimulate planners to face facts is difficult but not impossible. Recent support of defense by certain congressmen and others give us possible targets in promoting realism in defense planning.

In his address to the seminar audience – "America's Future Defense

Mission" – William Gill, representing America's Future, gave a dramatic presentation focussed on the dire need for the recognition by America – especially its government – of the very threat to its existence posed by weapons of mass destruction now in the hands of unfriendly nations – plus their development by other nations, also unfriendly. While Russia, for instance, places major emphasis on hard core protection for its politicians *and people* with its deep underground subways that double as shelter, with its deemphasis on protective construction for industry and for the population, we in the United States "build glass-box buildings." The result is that America faces annihilation in the not-too-distant future. It's that simple. SDI will work. We know this. It can also be improved upon. And it can be deployed in two to five years.

...we in the United States "build glass-box buildings."

If we neglect preparedness, if we refuse to turn our attention to it, there is the observation that, in the light of past neglect and present and future neglect in the field of defense, we don't deserve to survive as a nation. The problem is broader than the need to defend ourselves. There is the question of trade decline which is also a sign of long-standing neglect.

Required is a revolution in foreign relations.

The last presentation on Sunday morning was that of Dr. Leon Goure, Director of the Division of Soviet Studies at Science Applications International Corporation. Dr. Goure's chosen subject was "Communist Backlash" and it focussed on recent developments inside Russia as related to its foreign relations. Dr. Goure pointed out that the breakup of the Soviet Union and the emergence of Russia and former Soviet states had brought about a period of instability and regional conflict in spite of the intent to provide the opposite – stability. Old problems of touchy relations with other countries continued under the new regimes. The spread of nuclear weapons technology also complicated matters. Small countries like North Korea, although "half starved," put major emphasis on the development of nuclear power and

nuclear weapons. Relations with the United States remained touchy. Russia more often opposes U.S. foreign policy than supports it. Corruption in Russia remains a problem, and Kremlin in-fighting complicates the governing process. The poor health of President Yeltsin com-



Ridgway



Goure



Teller

plicates matters. With all its troubles, however, Russia has not forgotten civil defense. There are military civil defense troops and civilian civil defense forces.

A spirited question and answer session wound up Dr. Goure's presentation.

Dr. Edward Teller, who developed the H-Bomb for the United States and who today is Senior Research Fellow for the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, is widely recognized as a foremost scientist and a firm and aggressive supporter of strategic defenses. Dr. Teller was the TACDA Seminar's wind-up speaker at the October 14th luncheon.

"I will attempt to tell you the truth," said Dr. Teller in his opening statement, "and I will answer every question whether I know the answer or not."

Dr. Teller's "truth" was inspiring to all in the audience. He complimented Ambassador Henry F. Cooper on his banquet address, and he recommended that those in the audience consider sending letters to the presidential and vice-presidential candidates supporting ABM. What do we do now, he asked, in reference to the top-level indifference to strategic defense? He vigorously recommended that everyone concerned with defense "go full speed ahead." He recommended in the strongest terms that international parleys focus on preventing war, and that international cooperation replace it. Missile defense concerns the entire world, he pointed out, and nations of the world should devise a way to shoot down any unleashed missile immediately upon detection. The biggest problem, said Dr. Teller, is ignorance. Ignorance needs to be defeated. □

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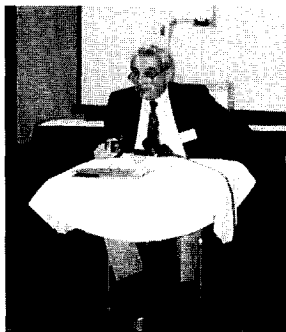
Candid Shots at the TACDA Seminar



TACDA President Kevin Briggs welcomes Dr. Edward Teller to the head table for seminar finale.



Table at Saturday luncheon. Tom and Winifred Strider at right.

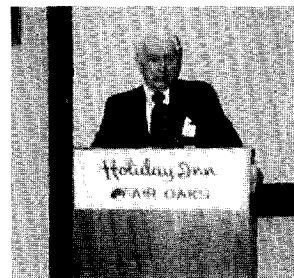


Dr. Leon Goure addresses seminar from chair (spinal injuries prevent prolonged standing).



War correspondent Charles Wiley talks with intelligence analyst Nancy Greene.

RIGHT: William Gill of America's Future addresses seminar audience.



William McCampbell, master of ceremonies for October 13 and 14.

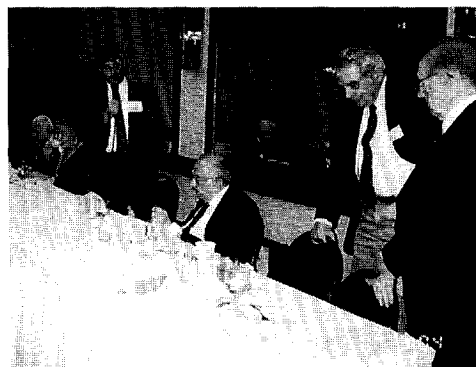


Rear Admiral Carl Seiberlich (Ret.) stands at head table.



Display of Ready Reserve Foods in exhibit area.

**Photos by
JANE FOX
and
DIANNE JONES**



Head table at wind-up luncheon on October 14th. Dr. Edward Teller seated in center, Kevin Briggs to left, Dr. Leon Goure to right.

TACDA Seminar Video Tapes – Order as Desired

VIDEO TITLE	PRICE
1. TACDA CHALLENGE – Kevin Briggs	\$50.00
RUSSIAN WAR SCARE – Peter Pry	
CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE 21st CENTURY – Dr. Gerald Looney	
WE HAVE MET THE ENEMY AND HE IS US – Charles Wiley	
2. THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN MILITARY AND CIVILIAN SHIPPING – RADM Carl J. Seiberlich	\$50.00
THE EUROPEAN SECURITY STRUCTURE – Dr. Reed Blake	
SHELTER WORKSHOP – Edwin York	
NEIGHBORHOOD SHELTER INSPECTION – Kevin Briggs	
MEDIA ANALYSIS OF CIVIL DEFENSE – David Horton	
3. NUCLEAR TERRORISM COVERUP – Sam Cohen & Dr. Gerald Looney	\$50.00
WINNING BATTLES AND LOSING WARS – Nancy Greene	
AMERICA'S HANGOVER – Brian Bex	
WHITHER MISSILE DEFENSE? – Ambassador Henry F. Cooper	
4. THE AMERICAN PUBLIC: FAT, HAPPY, AND DOOMED – Dr. James Ridgway	\$50.00
AMERICA'S FUTURE DEFENSE MISSION – William Gill	
AND NOW COMES RUSSIAN NATIONALISM – Dr. Leon Goure	
DEFENSE OR DEFEAT? – Dr. Edward Teller	
ENTIRE VIDEO SERIES AT 10% SAVINGS	\$180.00

The TACDA office staff was able to get 4 to 6 speakers on one tape. Simply order tape numbers from TACDA (P.O. Box 1057, Starke, FL 32091. Or phone: 1-800-425-5397.)

No Such Thing as Doomsday

by Montana Survivalist Philip L. Hoag

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1996 ELECTION RESULTS BODE DIFFICULTIES FOR STRATEGIC DEFENSE

The fight to wakeup America to the need for strategic defenses – both active and passive – must continue given the reelection of President Bill Clinton. It must even intensify and approach the problem from a multitude of angles.

The repeated assertion by Clinton, for instance, that Russian missiles no longer target American children is good to hear but founded on fantasy.

Good to hear but meaningless. As the *Washington Inquirer* has pointed out Russian missiles can be retargeted in a matter of a few seconds.

A report in the *Washington Inquirer* had this to say:

Although Bill Clinton has said repeatedly – nearly 90 times, according to Mike Waller of the American Foreign Policy Council – that he is proud that Russia has no missiles targeting America's children, the fact is that even if the claim is true, it is absolutely meaningless. The Russian missiles can be retargeted to hit America's children [and anyone else] in a matter of seconds – 10 seconds, in fact. Mr. Clinton no doubt knows this, but is trying to gain campaign points in style if not in substance. [Written before the election.] And certainly there is no verification that Russia has even changed its targeting.

"Although President Clinton and Russia's Boris Yeltsin agreed to stop aiming strategic missiles at one another after May, 1994, they did not implement their pledge in any meaningful sense. Neither removed the aim points from their missiles' portfolios of preprogrammed targets. Neither lengthened the amount of time needed to initiate a deliberate missile strike. And the risk and consequences of an accidental or unauthorized launch barely was affected by their pledge," said Bruce G. Blair in a commentary piece in *The Washington Post*.

Other observations and considerations enter into the question. Targeting children is an emotional accusation, but a serious observer could ask how children can be singled out as targets. Women, invalids,

politicians, homosexuals, the aged and other categories would not be targeted? And many other observations enter the matter. We can also worry about the actual *accidental* launch recently of a Russian missile and what might have happened had it not veered from its target (presumably in the United States) and wound up digging a hole in the ocean. And what about the 30 missiles unaccounted for? And the Russian scientists and technicians now employed by Third World countries with budding missile programs? And the general world development of missile capabilities?

And so on and on. We need more than fairy tales about missiles targeting kids, cripples or puppies.

We need known defense measures that will effectively counter these threats!



DISTRIBUTION OF RADIATION PILLS RATTLES FRENCH

French authorities, taking into consideration the possibility of one of its 25 nuclear power plants having a Chernobyl-type accident and spewing radiation into the French countryside, recently began distributing iodine-131 pills to the populations likely to be victims of radiation.

Pills-in-hand are necessary as they would be effective only if taken within two hours of an accident to saturate the thyroid gland. At Chernobyl the time interval was two days – much too long – and responsible for the devastating effects.

At the time of the Chernobyl tragedy French authorities insisted that the radiation had not reached France. This was disputed inasmuch as other countries reported contamination at that time. French citizens accused the government of lying to them.

Well-regulated French reactors are an asset, but not fool-proof. The world's largest fast-breeder reactor in Grenoble was shut down for two months in the fall of 1995 due to a leak in a steam generator.

FEDERAL SIGNAL CORPORATION INTRODUCES EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM (EAS)

The Federal Signal Corporation announces the recent addition to its extensive warning product line, the Emergency Alert System. The Emergency Alert System, model EAS, consists of an FCC Type-Certified Encoder/Decoder to originate messages and to confirm their dissemination. The unit also has logging and storing capabilities and can receive messages from up to four different sources.

EAS, replacement of the current Emergency Broadcast System (EBS) provides both alerting capabilities and detailed information on emergencies and preventive measures for public safety. Emergency manager professionals will be able to use the EAS system to originate emergency alert messages with details of where the alert came from, who sent the message, what the nature of the emergency is, what areas are affected and for how long. The new EAS was a "web" structure so that originators of emergency alert messages may be state and local authorities as well as national agencies. Emergency manager professionals will be able to reach AM, FM, TV broadcasters and cable operators in addition to other emergency organizations with a single transmission rather than repeated telephone calls.

For further information contact Jean Szurnski at 1-800-548-7229.



FOOD FOR 15 DAYS TOTAL WEIGHT: UNDER 1 POUND!

Storage of and access to emergency food can be a big problem – and poor nutrition can be the consequence.

The "Sallin Group" of Syracuse, New York, however has come up with a 15-day concentrated food supply that fits in one's coat pocket.

As the ad at the top right of "Marketplace" page 31 informs us, this can be ordered by phone. For information and orders just call (816) 463-2158 any time of night or day.

Fellow who runs the show: Craig Sallin. He would like us all to know that he's at our service.

IN MEMORIAM
Dr. Conrad V. Chester



Dr. Conrad V. Chester, veteran director of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory Civil Defense Research Program (1972-1994) passed away last August 16th after a long and courageous bout with Parkinson's Disease. Dr. Chester's many invaluable contributions to American strategic defense were capped by his remarkable 1993 technical study "Oak Ridge National Laboratory Nuclear Attack Fatality Estimates for U.S." This study shows how America could – if it chose to do so – deal with the estimated 165 million deaths it would suffer in a nuclear attack by putting in place an umbrella of active and passive defense measures and reducing the death toll to the amazingly low figure of 7,000 – or less than .005% of expected casualties without a defense umbrella. Dr. Chester leaves as a legacy to his country this possibility which, if it were achieved, would make nuclear missile attack upon the United States utterly useless – an unacceptable threat to the attacker.

Dr. Chester's study is getting further dissemination and analysis through TACDA.

IN MEMORIAM
Colonel Hiram W. Tarkington



Colonel Hiram W. Tarkington, Florida's popular pioneer civil defense director from 1955 to his retirement in 1968, died October 5th. His age at death: 100.

Colonel Tarkington graduated from The Citadel in 1918 and served in the U.S. Army for 36 years. Stationed in the Philippines at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack, Colonel Tarkington was captured by the Japanese and participated in – and survived – the infamous Bataan Death March. He spent three years as a Japanese prisoner of war. His medals include the Legion of Merit and Purple Heart with Oak Leaf Cluster.

Colonel Tarkington's years as Florida Civil Defense Director were spent in building up civil defense throughout the state, in stimulating interest in protective measures and in promoting the interests of national survival.

Colonel Tarkington is widely regarded by those who served under him in the Florida Civil Defense Office and those in organizations under his direction as a prominent leader in the field of defense against wartime attack.

He remains an inspiration.

TACDA MEMBERSHIP AND BOARD MEETINGS JANUARY 10, 1997

Membership and Board of Directors meetings for the American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) are scheduled for January 10, 1997 in Starke, Florida. (To be held at the Crystal Lake residence of Betty Nice.) Membership meeting begins at 9:30AM, shifts to Board of Directors meeting which adjourns at 1:30PM. Agenda will include: (1) finances, (2) seminar planning, (3) mission, and other matters as may be presented. Proxies are requested from those not able to attend. Sample proxy:

PROXY – January 10, 1997 TACDA MEMBERSHIP-BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

DATE: _____

I hereby designate _____ as my proxy for the January 10, 1997 Membership-Board Meeting in Starke, Florida (Crystal Lake) to vote for me on items presented as deemed in the best interests of the organization.

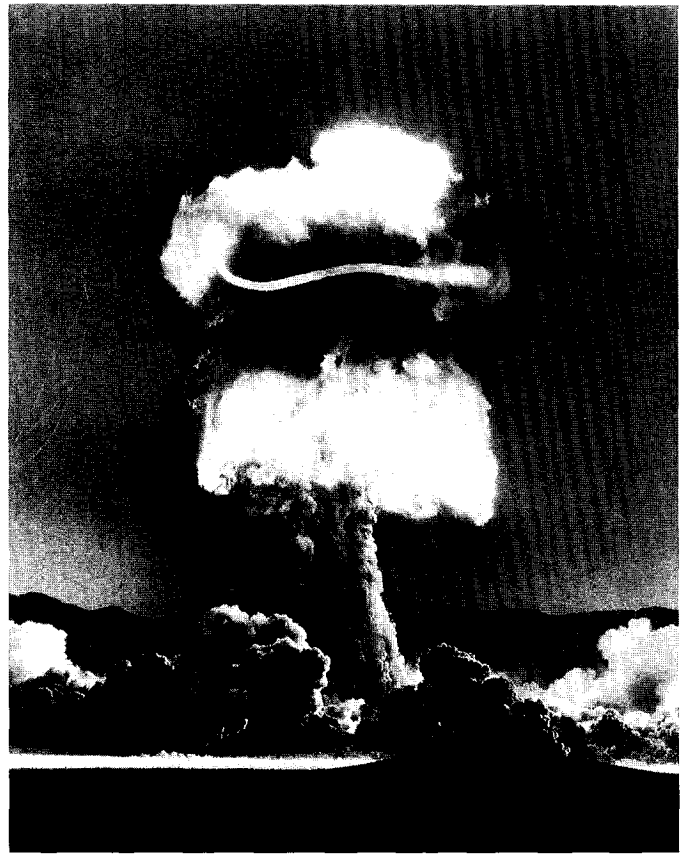
Board/TACDA members expected to be present: President Kevin Briggs, Executive Director Kathy Eiland, Secretary-Treasurer Regina Bass, Board member Thomas P. Strider, Publications Director Walter Murphey, TACDA members Winifred Strider and Betty Nice.

(Signature)

■ EDITORIAL

Could New York City or Los Angeles or other metropolis suffer the same fate as Hiroshima and Nagasaki? The obvious and sharply disagreeable answer is "yes." But with more than 100 times the fatalities, more than 100 times the devastation – and also throughout the U.S. with over 100 times the targets. And with over 150 million fatalities instead of 150 thousand or so that was the Japanese toll. A bit easier to ignore than to face. In view of the overwhelming impact, most Americans find more manageable problems to worry about. Easier this way.

NEW SUPPORT FOR SURVIVAL???



"Save the manatee!"

"Save the whale!"

"Save the panther!"

"Save the sea turtle!" – "Save the deer!" – "Save the spotted owl!" – Save whatever!" The touchingly deep concern by man for his endangered fellow being – which in sportier times he is in some cases wont to slaughter – is expressed in a number of touching ways. Clubs are even formed to deal with the problem (see ad next page).

Touching. Really! Worth all the effort and expense.

When it comes to man's well-defined, well orchestrated and not-so-well solved problem of dealing with the known terrifying threat to *his own* existence – missile attack as reported by TACDA's publications *ad nauseum* – there is, as we know, a quite different story:

The problem is much too big! Other problems demand solutions that are not so difficult, so costly, so complicated. And there is the matter of hope. Missile attack, with its unprecedented devastation, is better kept in the closet. War – especially nuclear-chemical-biological war delivered from the skies – is unthinkable. Totally so. Maybe preparing for it could be inviting it?

That's the reasoning – totally false as TACDA points out. But tempting to embrace. Known effective defenses – "preparedness" – that would make missile attack useless and completely discourage any attack can be put in place with a bit of trouble and expense. It requires the amendment of a treaty wherein America agreed *not* to defend itself. It requires the investment of federal funds. It would implement the Constitution's provision "to provide for the common defense."

It would – as TACDA has *ad nauseum* pointed out – pull the teeth from the threat of war.

Preparedness, and the lack of preparedness, have given us lessons in the past – as we all know. The Pearl Harbor attack in 1941 is a notable example. As TACDA and others have pointed out, we knew the Pearl Harbor attack was coming. We did nothing. We elected *not* to prepare. We were clobbered. Fortunately, we had the leadership, the courage and the capability to fight back and to come out victorious in a little better than 3 1/2 years of desperate warfare (which would have been longer had it not been for the development and use of the "atomic bomb" by the United States).

*

Preparedness from a *positive* angle provides – as previously reported – an invaluable positive lesson. Switzerland and Sweden are notable examples – exposed repeatedly to involvement in European wars. They opted for tough population protection – and tough all-around defense. They today mark over 180 years of peace! Germany, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Norway and other countries today officially embrace population shelter as one effective defense measure. This

in addition to government, industrial, commercial, military, hospital shelter, etc.

The value of preparedness is nothing new. Quotes from past issues of the *Journal of Civil Defense* prove it. It was George Washington, the "father of our country" who told us:

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

Julius Caesar before him voiced the same conviction. And other leaders after him: Thomas Jefferson, Lenin, John F. Kennedy, Ronald Reagan, former Congressman Bill Chappel. Pope John Paul II. Many others. Winston Churchill pointed to British pacifists as responsible (with Nazi warmongers) for World War II. Edward Teller has, as previously reported, warned us of our predicament with today's missile buildup:

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

*

Finally, with the recent presidential election campaign (and other political campaigns) we witnessed a truly remarkable political reawakening to the global missile threat – and the realization that today's active and passive defense measures can be put in place to contend with it – to bring it to its knees, to completely defeat it.

A credible defense...an effective deterrent

Senator Jesse Helms (Republican – North Carolina) is one member of Congress who has come out vigorously for developing missile defenses – *known* missile defenses. He has introduced the "Strategic Anti-Missile and Security Act" (the "STARS Act") in Congress. He points to 30 countries around the world with ballistic missiles and 35 more in the process of acquiring them.

Senator John McCain of Arizona points out in *The Wall Street Journal*: "The U.S. does not have the capability to defend our population from the devastating effects of an accidental launch of a single ballistic missile from Russia or China.... Providing a credible defense against missile attacks would serve as an effective deterrent against their use..."

Other members of Congress have voiced similar opinions. A number of articles in the nation's press have supported missile defense – a growing number. They also reveal that manufacturing ballistic missiles is no secret and that even public libraries are among the sources for missile-building information.

Among other cited dangers is that of Russian submarines (capable of carrying and launching three different types of nuclear missiles) which today prowl U.S. coastlines.

As columnist Charles Reese points out, there are still 8,000 or so strategic nuclear weapons in the Russian inventory.

*

The good thing about media and political plugs for preparedness is that America, if it finally reacts to them, stands a good chance of effectively "providing for the common defense."

TACDA – and other preparedness-minded organizations (High Frontier, America's Future, the American Strategic Defense Association et al.) are dedicated to helping to achieve this goal.

It would be of major help in providing protection for American citizens if they could be made keenly aware of the fact that their survival during the next five, ten, twenty or fifty years or so depends on being protected from weapons now on launch pads in potentially unfriendly nations. It is a matter of choice. And a matter of common sense.

Providing realistically for the continued existence of the United States should be a matter of first concern to our citizens, and to their leadership be they democrats, republicans or whatever. □



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The "Adopt-A-Manatee" club is an earnest, commendable and genuine effort to keep an endangered species of life from disappearing. It deserves support. The fact that Americans themselves are an endangered group (see the above editorial) is largely ignored. It also needs to be recognized and acted upon.

Washington Perspective

(Cont. from page 5)

gic nuclear missile TRIAD and will continue to have thousands of missiles aimed at the U.S. for the foreseeable future. J. Michael Waller, in a September 24, 1996 article in *The Washington Times* described in some detail how the Russians plan to significantly upgrade their nuclear submarine, bomber, cruise missile, and land-based ballistic missile forces. How would the American public respond if President Clinton said he was going to launch new programs to upgrade all three legs of the U.S. nuclear

Approximately 6,000 nuclear missiles could hit the U.S. from Russia today

TRIAD even though the Cold War was supposedly over? And while the President and his administration are quick to point out that the Russians are dismantling nuclear weapons as quickly as they can, many of our leaders are silent concerning the fact that approximately 6,000 nuclear missiles could hit the U.S. from Russia today within about 30 minutes. Even if the START II treaty is ratified, it still allows thousands of Russian warheads to be targeted at us into the indefinite future. What seems particularly ironic is that while U.S. taxpayers have provided over \$1 billion to the Russians to dismantle their nuclear weapons, the Russians have (1) not allowed us to clearly audit where these funds have gone, and (2) the primary weapons destroyed appear to be obsolete. And while this administration has repeatedly stated that if we try to deploy a strategic missile defense system right away, as desired by the Congress, then the Russians may not ratify the START II treaty and may jeopardize the elimination of thousands of additional warheads. The truth is that (1) the Russian Duma does not plan to ratify the START II accord, whether or not we have a ballistic missile defense, and that (2) the Russians, according to many experts, such as the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Strategic Command, will most likely be forced to dismantle their nuclear missiles down to the START II levels,

with or without START, because of economic and operational obsolescence reasons.

Fact #6: The current administration knows that we have come precariously close to nuclear war several times in the past few years. For example, Bill Gertz and J. Michael Waller, in *The Washington Times* have reported on how Russian President Yeltsin and his key military staff had thought Russia was possibly under attack from the USA on January 25th, 1995. As they tell the tale, the incident that brought us to the brink of nuclear war resulted from the firing of a Norwegian meteorological rocket that got misinterpreted as a surprise attack from the U.S. It is hard to believe that the Russian generals would have called up their President and activated his nuclear briefcase had they thought this was a mere exercise launch. According to Waller, "John B. Stewart, former Director of the Office of Foreign Intelligence at the DOE, later cited an authority who described Moscow's miscalculation as coming closer to a Russian nuclear launch than at any previous time during the Cold War, including the Cuban missile crisis." (*the emphasis added is mine*). One of the unspoken reasons why Mr. Yeltsin did not launch a reactive attack on the U.S. may have been because he knew he could rely on their ABM system to shoot down this singular missile. One could only imagine what President Clinton would do if the roles were reversed. *The Washington Times* also quoted a recent CIA report as stating that during the attempted 1991 coup in Moscow, Russian intelligence "erroneously reported that U.S. strategic forces had gone to their highest readiness levels," which reportedly could have triggered a preemptive Russian attack. One can only wonder what will happen if the Russian economy collapses and the transition of power from Mr. Yeltsin goes awry. Will the Russians once again mistake our responses to these internal crises?

Fact #7: An effective ABM defense can be fielded within a few years, if our leaders ever could come to believe there was a threat that warranted such concern. The President vetoed this year's defense authorization bill because it called for a rapid deployment of missile defenses

for America. He first nationalized his veto by saying these defenses would be too expensive. He then stated that the threat did not justify the need to deploy defenses in the near term. The latest cost projections (from the Congressional Budget Office and the military) for an effective ABM system have ranged from between \$5 to \$15 billion, a relatively small percentage of the DOD budget. Would you want a small percentage of the budget to go to protecting your children? Do you think the dollars saved warrant the continuing risk to tens of millions? And what would be the costs with rebuilding, say, the cities of Los Angeles, New York, Washington D.C., and Chicago after limited nuclear strikes? Mr. Clinton has repeatedly said he does not feel there is threat worthy of concern for the next 10 to 15 years. What about the current Russian and Chinese threats, whether accidental, illicit, or intended? What about the projected near-term threats to Alaska and Hawaii from N. Korea and possibly others? Do our leaders consider these two states expendable?

We desperately need both active and passive defenses

Our nation may be running out of time. We desperately need both active and passive defenses against missile strikes. As citizens, we have a responsibility to write and call our representatives in Congress and to notify the President of our great concern over these issues. Our leaders need to feel threatened, if not by nuclear missiles, then let it be by the political missiles of an informed public, who understand the threat and how to reduce it. Ultimately, we the public are responsible for whether or not we effectively campaign for defenses for our families. Please consider providing additional assistance to organizations such as *High Frontier* and *TACDA* so that we can continue working to help provide true defenses for our country. □

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.

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.

A CLEAR CASE OF DERELICTION OF DUTY

"The most dangerous threat to America today is the proliferation of long-range nuclear missiles that could reach American soil from Iran, Iraq, North Korea, or some other hostile nations."

by F. R. Duplantier

"While the Soviet Union has fallen and no longer threatens the free world with nuclear annihilation, new conflicts have been spawned – ethnic, tribal, and religious – between emerging nations and at the subnational level," observe Thomas Moore, Baker Spring, and John Hillen in *Issues '96*, a publication of the Heritage Foundation. "Some of these conflicts may threaten U.S. interests; most will not. But they certainly disturb peace and order in the world. Under what circumstances should the U.S. intervene?" ask Moore, Spring, and Hillen. "What are sound and politically supportable criteria for the use of American military force abroad? These are two key questions facing the U.S. today."

In addition to dramatic geopolitical changes in the world, technology is also having a tremendous impact on America's defense effort. "The computer chip and microelectronics revolutions are bringing about a corresponding revolution in military affairs," say Moore, Spring, and Hillen. "As its forces shrink, the U.S. must maintain the most technologically advanced military in the world, paying close attention to new operational concepts made possible by new technologies."



F. R. Duplantier

Of more immediate concern is the vulnerability of our homeland and our troops abroad to ballistic missile attack. "Five years after the Gulf War, in which the largest single loss of American lives came from an Iraqi Scud missile attack, the U.S. still has no better defense against regional or theater missile threats than the *Patriot* missile, which was designed primarily not as a missile defense, but as an anti-aircraft missile," say Moore, Spring, and Hillen. They argue that the U.S. should "move aggressively to deploy more effective theater missile defenses for U.S. forces and allies abroad."

Strategic antimissile defenses are more important than ever.

An antimissile defense is long overdue. "Intelligence officials state that at least 20 countries already have or may be developing both weapons of mass destruction (including nuclear weapons) and ballistic missile delivery systems," warn Moore, Spring, and Hillen. "While no Third World countries yet have ballistic missiles with sufficient range to reach the United States, it is a virtual certainty that some will have them by the next decade. Yet America has no defense against these weapons. Strategic antimissile defenses are more important than ever," the three analysts insist, "and could be deployed by the early part of the coming century. To do otherwise – to leave America undefended against such a clear physical threat – would be a dereliction of duty with tragic potential consequences."

Thomas Moore, Baker Spring, and John Hillen make a fervent pitch for rapid deployment of an antimissile defense. "With many potentially unstable regimes acquiring both nuclear weapons and long-range ballistic missile delivery systems, anti-ballistic missile defenses are absolutely essential to defense of the U.S. homeland," they insist. "The ability to knock out single or multiple missile launches could save tens of millions of American lives and spare the country unimaginable devastation." □

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25 YEARS AGO IN THE JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE

A

In past wars the enemy has had an equation for defeating the United States. To be sure, it has not worked well at all. But it was very simple and very tempting, and to all appearances foolproof. It was:

$$A + B + C = \text{AGGRESSOR VICTORY}$$

where A represents an overwhelmingly powerful military juggernaut; B represents its ruthless and cunning employment; and C represents traditional American attitudes of (1) peace at any price, (2) deliberate unpreparedness, and (3) a blind faith in aggressor good will and shaky economy.

In the past, aggressors in implementing the equation have erred in that they omitted another factor which at first appeared not be to a factor but which ultimately turned victory into defeat. This was Factor X. X represents the ability of the United States, once deceived and attacked, to rally its courage and its resources to stage a miraculous comeback. Factor X turned the tables in World War I, in World War II, and also in the Korean conflict. Factor X took time, but in past wars time was available. With Factor X the equation became:

$$\frac{A + B + C}{X} = \text{AGGRESSOR DEFEAT}$$

Factor X was not entirely a secret. Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto of Japan, for instance, said before Pearl Harbor that Japan would have to win World War II within one year or American staying power and offensive surge would be out of control and would defeat Japan. As Yamamoto feared, Japan became the victim of Factor X.

Factor X and the equation are no secrets today. But Factor X, which cancelled out $A + B + C$, is itself cancelled out by a new factor, Factor N. The new arrangement is a revised equation which again provides the basis for the defeat of the United States – in the 1970s and 1980s. Factor N represents nuclear-missile power. It wipes out Factor X because Factor X requires time and Factor N denies that time. It telescopes an utterly fantastic explosive power – hundreds of times greater than that of all past

+ B

wars combined – into a matter of minutes. The equation can now resume its original meaning of victory for the aggressor:

$$\frac{A + B + C}{X/N} = A + B + C = \text{AGGRESSOR VICTORY}$$

Washington statagists, however, argue that unacceptable aggressor losses (“assured destruction”) through retaliation by the United States would in this case make his victory completely meaningless and would therefore deter him from attack. This theory is valid if we presuppose an aggressor home defense posture as feeble as that of the United States. This, in fact, is the basis for the “hostage concept” wherein world powers expose their populations to annihilation in order to guarantee their non-use of nuclear weapons. The real trouble with this concept is that potential aggressors *do not subscribe to it*. In the Soviet Union, for instance, home defense – “civil defense” – includes:

- a. Blast shelter in probable target areas;
- b. Fallout shelter in probable fallout areas;
- c. *Organized* evacuation of probable target areas;
- d. Stockpiling of critical supplies and equipment;

- e. Resources management planning;
- f. Dispersal of industry and vital services;
- g. ABM protection for cities; and
- h. Defense against chemical and biological attack.

Through the continued development of these – and other – defense measures the Soviet Union does not contemplate unacceptable losses in the event of World War III. Soviet losses of substantially less than 10,000,000 are considered realistic – and 10,000,000 dead is substantially less than the number of Soviets killed in World War II.* As Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin has pointed out, home defense threatens no one. It simply is a practical means of saving lives and property. In spite of popular witch tales this sort of survival planning makes a nation viable in the face of nuclear attack. It also makes for a strong international cold war posture. It helps greatly to establish a capability for “nuclear blackmail.”

This same option of protecting our home front exists in the United States – if we really want it. We have lost Factor X. But we can substitute for it, as the Soviets are doing, a

recovery. It would bring aggressor defeat back into the picture. Factor P would not be overcome by Factor N, and the equation would become:

$$\frac{A + B + C}{P} = \text{AGGRESSOR DEFEAT}$$

Unlike Factor X, however, Factor P must be applied *before* attack. It requires planning and action in time of peace. Now.

This is – or rather would be – a totally unsatisfactory equation for an aggressor. Like Factor X, Factor P is a spoiler. Better than Factor X, it is one which is *immediately* apparent to a potential aggressor. Defeat is of course the last thing an aggressor desires. He will not knowingly risk it. He will avoid anything that promises him less than sure-fire victory odds. He will back away from confrontation. In this light the equation can read:

$$\frac{A + B + C}{P} = \text{PEACE}$$

* * *

Unfortunately, we are not at this point. Far from it. America's Factor P is absent. We have ridiculed civil defense to a last priority status. We have rejected ABM protection for our population. We have allowed totally emotional appeals to hoodwink us into accepting the silly proposition that protecting our people from attack is provocative, warlike and cowardly.

Like the proverbial ostrich, we are steadfastly refusing to look at the facts, refusing to defend ourselves, inviting attack and defeat. □

+ C

by Robert Baffin

survival capability through the meaningful development of a home defense. In the place of Factor X we would then have a “Factor P” – *home front preparedness*. Factor P would give us a “hardened” America. Instead of contemplating losses of over 60% of our population we could anticipate losses of less than 10%. It would assure a quick

*See “The Myth of Assured Destruction,” by Eugene P. Wigner, *Survive*, Vol. 3, No. 4.

Alertness to the possibility of disaster impact on an airport and proper means to contend with it are obviously of major importance to the discharge of the airport's vital disaster assistance missions. Lt. Col. Joseph T. DePaolo has for many years played a spotlight on the dire need for attention to the serious problems involved and to their solutions. Here he underlines debilitating deficiencies that need readily available corrective action.

THE AVIATION OSTRICH

— Joseph T. DePaolo
Lt. Colonel, Civil Air Patrol, Retired

The lack of disaster preparedness on the part of the aviation community is really disturbing. Like the ostrich, who buries its head in the sand when danger is near, proper disaster planning on the part of aviation authorities is sadly deficient. Most state aviation officials refuse to enter into any plans that will help their airports and aviators prepare or respond to disasters. Most states rely on the Civil Air Patrol (USAF Auxiliary) to respond to disasters, but the Civil Air Patrol has only 5 to 10 percent (if that much) of any state's aviation resources available.

...no knowledge of "aviation crisis relocation."

Most Civil Air Patrol Wing and Region Commanders have no knowledge of "**AVIATION CRISIS RELOCATION**". What it means or how to use it. No alert is sent out to unit commanders when hazardous conditions are predicted. I know there are many disasters, such as earthquakes and tornados, that cannot be forecast and occur without notice. Still, if you are in an area where these can and do occur, some precautions can be made.

Take airports, for example. Most airport officials only plan for aircraft crashes on the airport itself or in the

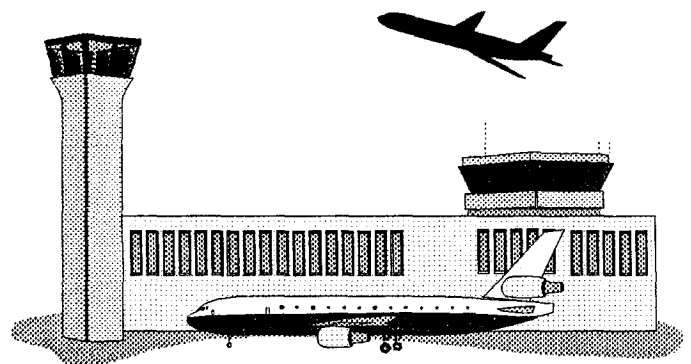
close neighborhood. They may know what fire department they can call for help or they may not.

Most emergency program managers, after a disaster has occurred, upon receiving a call from an airport manager for help just say "What the heck does the airport want?" It's last on the list for any help.

All too often the local airport is not even considered in disaster plans. I don't doubt that there are many emergency program managers that don't even know where the airport is, never visit it, let alone send help to it. Another problem is that most local fire departments do not have foam capability and never train to put out an aircraft fire.

Most local fire departments do not have foam capability

As far as pilots are concerned, I am really amazed at the lack of care they take of their aircraft. Even if neglect costs thousands of dollars. If they live in an area where hurricanes



are frequent, they often do not heed the warnings of the National Weather Service. They also don't have any idea what aviation crisis relocation means. They tend to leave their aircraft in tie-downs or in hangers in the path of the storm.

Yet these same pilots are totally shocked to find their aircraft sitting on top of someone else's aircraft (that was also left in tie-downs) or smashed against a hanger wall. Somehow they seem to believe their aircraft would be spared. Big mistake....

On a larger scale, I fear the threat of nuclear attack not as much as the potential of a terrorist attack with a low yield weapon on a big city. How would this effect the aviation community?

If the city has a large airport, served by major airlines, thousands

could die as the airport is destroyed. Airline traffic will be disturbed for hundreds of miles around, as air traffic controllers attempt to handle aircraft trying to get out of the area – as well as trying to keep others from going in.

Thousands could die

For the rest of the aviation community, I doubt there is anything that could be done. The effects of the blast alone will destroy airports and aircraft for miles around. If the bomb goes off in a city that contains an FAA Air Route Traffic Control Center, airline and corporate air traffic could be affected nationwide. If it contains an FAA Automated Flight Service Station, FAA and air traffic communications could be affected for an entire state.

*

What can airport managers, aircraft owners and pilots do to prepare for disasters? First of all they could investigate the hazards. They could talk with the local emergency program manager's office to find out what the latest hazards survey is. This should give some idea of what

they need to plan for. Basically, for a pilot and aircraft owner it comes down to two options: leave the aircraft where it is or move it (evacuate).

If you decide to let it remain where it is, be sure it is on high ground in case of flooding and that either the tie-downs are strong or the hanger is strong enough to withstand high winds. If the disaster is such that there is enough time for a warning and you decide to leave, there are a few things to think about. First, plan in advance where to go. File an FAA Flight Plan and tell both your fixed-base operator and FAA Flight Service your destination. If you cannot fly it out yourself, perhaps you know another pilot who will move it for you.

Make a check list of things to take with you, such as sleeping bags, medicines, etc. Keep informed of the disaster's progress. Do not return until you are sure it is safe to return. Be sure to check with FAA Flight Service. Make sure any temporary flight restrictions are no longer in effect.

For airport managers and operators, make sure that FAA Flight Service knows your status after any

disaster has occurred in your area. After hurricane "Andrew" in 1992, I know of at least two airports in Louisiana that were right in the middle of the affected area, were fully operational but not used. Instead supplies, personnel and equipment were landed in New Orleans and trucked over 150 miles.

Planning ahead can make a great deal of difference.

Also plan ahead for emergency electrical power to run gas pumps, radios and airport lighting. Make sure you are included in all local disaster plans and that local emergency program managers know you are there to help.

Planning ahead can make a great deal of difference. Disasters happen every day in all parts of our country. There is no part completely free of any natural disaster. If there was one I am sure there would be a man-made hazard somewhere close by. Don't be like the ostrich and bury your head in the sand.

Remember: It wasn't raining when Noah built the Ark. □

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REVIEWS

EXECUTIVE ORDERS, by Tom Clancy, Published by G.P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1996, 874 pages, \$27.95.

— Reviewed by Col. John E. Bex.

This novel tells an exciting story of action at the very highest level, the Presidency of the United States, including extreme events and situations, which have not yet happened in real life but could well do so any day. The author specializes in this sort of drama, and this book carries it to the highest level he has yet reached. As the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* puts it, "this man can tell a story." One doesn't have to agree with the author's right wing ideology to appreciate the technical accomplishment.

In our time there are two major factors which coming together amount to a sort of gigantic time bomb ticking away, though the general public is not really aware of this underlying reality and menace. The first is the fruit of technology. There is not only the various forms of atomic bombs which are now proliferating out of control, despite the sincere efforts of both ourselves and the Russians to put the lid back on this huge Pandora's box. The danger from chemical and biological weapons is probably still greater since so much less is required to assemble a massive threat.

The second factor is political and cultural. There is a growing number of terrorist nations, like Iran. Moslem fundamentalists have just gained control of Afghanistan and are trying to take over Algeria, Tunisia, and Egypt. In holding the American Embassy personnel captive, Iran violated the immunity of diplomatic personnel, which had been internationally accepted for hundreds of years. In this we can see clearly that Iran is a new type of nation.

These two factors, the new level of terrorist threat and new level of terrorist means available, make an explosive mixture indeed. Clancy gives us the picture of two ambitious high level terrorists talking. "The meek do not inherit the earth," Daryaei replied, having for the first time explained his mission outside his own inner circle of clerics.

It was a struggle for both of them

to act like gamblers around a poker table while they discussed a plan that would change the shape of the world. For Daryaei it was a concept toward which he'd labored and thought and planned for more than a generation, the culmination of everything he had ever done in life, the fulfillment of a dream, and such a goal as to put his name aside that of the Prophet himself — if he achieved it. The unification of Islam. That was how he typically expressed it to his inner circle.

"Badrayn merely saw the power. The creation of a new superstate centered on the Persian Gulf.... 'The Great Satan.... is weak. The Lesser Satan is destroyed, with its Islamic republics ready to fall into our laps.'"

In a long book of 874 pages, the author has ample space to ring all the changes on terrorist themes and he pulls out all the stops. He is frank enough to include some fairly ruthless actions of our own government, both open and covert. It is a rough game that is played by all participants. The book is action-packed with the sort of action that his readers can hardly get too much of, as the success of his previous books testifies. One can imagine the subject treated in a more concise fashion as done by the great classic novelists of the past and criticize Clancy for his verbosity. But that is simply not his style, and his style achieves its purpose of telling a dramatic story of things which may yet come to pass.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN THE U.S. AND CANADA, by Richard T. Sylves, Ph.D. and William L. Waugh, Jr., Ph.D. Published by Charles C. Thomas, 2600 South First St., Springfield, IL 62794-4265. 393 pages. 1996. Price: paper — \$49.95; cloth — \$78.95.

— Reviewed by Kevin Kilpatrick.

What we have here is a thorough and fascinating review of disaster management aimed at briefing those involved with emergency management professionally plus those who want an in-depth introduction to the practices and problems involved. It's a highly recommended investment for all those working within the FEMA

organization. And it gives the citizen an invaluable briefing on how to exploit emergency management teams in disaster situations.

As an independent federal agency FEMA is composed of about 2600 employees. A good many are spread across the country but most work right in Washington DC.

Civil defense is another story

A critical study of FEMA by the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA) furnished guidelines for further reorganization. However, the current director, James Lee Witt, is recognized as giving FEMA a streamlined mission concept that has notably improved its response to natural disasters.

Civil defense is another story. FEMA, originally founded to address the civil defense problem, has done that more or less over the years. *Disaster Management in the U.S. and Canada* points to a notable decline in attention to civil defense and comments as follows:

...To the average American these programs are obscure and largely infeasible. To the emergency management community, civil defense against nuclear attack has too long dominated FEMA operations. For many years, "the civil defense funds have been the primary source of federal funds allowing subnational governments to upgrade disaster and civil preparedness."

However, by the 1990s, the fall of the Berlin Wall, the decline of Communism, and the break-up of the Soviet Union dramatically reduced the threat of nuclear attack against the United States. This raised doubts about the need for FEMA's nuclear attack civil defense programs. The NAPA report declared, "The time has come to shift the emphasis from national security to domestic emergency management using an all-hazards approach." However, retooling FEMA in a way that moves "nuclear attack civil defense" employees and resources to domestic emergencies and disasters requires extensive internal reorganization, personnel retraining and new laws....

It is like assuming that all nuclear weapons have been removed from their launch pads and destroyed —

and that the technology required to make them has disappeared. Living in a dream world paved the way for Pearl Harbor. As this disaster book points out, it can pave the way for much worse.

A VISION FOR THE SECOND FIFTY YEARS OF NUCLEAR ENERGY, by the International Nuclear Societies Council. Published by the American Nuclear Society, Inc., 555 North Kensington Ave., La Grange Park, IL 60526. 71 pages. 1996. Price: \$20 plus \$1.40 shipping and handling.

— Reviewed by Bob Baffin.

A list of the participants in the preparation of this report on the future of nuclear energy gives special credence to it. They are:

American Nuclear Society
Atomic Energy Society of Japan
Canadian Nuclear Society
European Nuclear Society
(which includes Russia)
Korean Nuclear Society
Latin American Section
Nuclear Energy Society Taipei,
China

International reviewers and contributors are also listed.

A vision of hope for all humanity

World population in 2050 will be right at 10 billion — double that of today. As overwhelming as this sounds in a world already bursting at the seams there is room for optimism according to the book. It describes its "vision" as follows:

Any vision of the next 50 years demands a leap of faith — it applies going beyond what we know and can do today and finding a pathway to a better life for the people of the world, even as the population continues to increase dramatically. With vision, all kinds of possibilities and new social opportunities and within grasp. While the pathway cannot be seen clearly today, scientists, technologists and entrepreneurs of the future will undoubtedly find it — a pathway beyond today's business and politics, inventing things and generating new benefits for the world....

Our vision of nuclear science and technology is a vision of hope for all humanity.

In its concluding remark the book forecasts that nuclear power will increase significantly in response to population growth. This will reduce pollution by carbon dioxide and other products of combustion.

One might ask if the doubling of population in 50 years will cease in 2050. Or will there be another doubling in the following 50 years? A continuation of the doubling trend will have to stop somewhere. If it didn't the world would have over 5,000 billion inhabitants by 2500 and 10 billion billion by the year 3000! The thought is ridiculous, but perhaps it needs to be addressed. We could colonize space.

Seriously, *A Vision for the Second Fifty Years of Nuclear Energy* deals in survival problems for today and tomorrow. It should generate constructive planning.

GUIDE FOR ALL-HAZARD EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLANNING. Published by FEMA. September 1996. 274 pages, large format. 1996 Available for state or local emergency management organizations.

— Reviewed by Kevin Kilpatrick.

As the title of this volume indicates, it is meant to be a "guide" to dealing with emergencies across the board. It indicates FEMA policy and capabilities and limitations.

Tab 2 to Attachment F is meant to cover "Nuclear Conflict" and opens as follows:

The possibility of a nuclear conflict involving the United States is extremely remote. Our nation's relationships with the foreign governments that possess nuclear weapons remain fluid. The scope of the nuclear conflict threat can vary from a single accidental launch or detonation by terrorists to a large scale strike against the United States.

The purpose of this new guide is to assist state and local emergency management and their staff in drawing up emergency operations plans. It is not meant to be an emergency operations plan but a "toolbox" of ideas and advice.

QUOTABLE QUOTES

Posterity — you will never know how much it has cost my generation to preserve your freedom. I hope you will make good use of it.

— John Quincy Adams

What we obtain too cheaply, we esteem too lightly; it is dearness only that gives everything its value. Heaven knows how to put a price upon its goods, and it would be strange indeed if so celestial an article as freedom should not be highly rated.

— Thomas Payne

History teaches us again and again that disasters, wars and political misfortune befall people. However, man can defend himself against these threats. There is no absolute protection from modern weapons of mass annihilation, the effects of natural disaster or a totalitarian intrusion upon our lives and liberty. Preparation mitigates disaster... Without protective measures, we as individuals and our nation as a whole are vulnerable to blackmail, intimidation, control, injury and death.

— Philip L. Hoag in *No Such Thing As Doomsday*

The United States has set the example for Europe in our rapid advance into the 20th Century and the nuclear age, and we have since 1951 looked to you for leadership in the field of Civil Defense. But for unknown reasons you have failed to give us this leadership. You are dreaming of angels in a world of devils. In Europe and elsewhere we are going ahead with our disaster planning without you.

— Milan M. Bodi

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

— George Washington

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

— Bill Chappell, former U.S. Congressman

REVIEWS (Cont.)

MAKING THE BEST OF BASICS, Family Preparedness Handbook – James Talmadge Stevens, Gold Leaf Press, Carson City, Nevada, 1974, 1976, 1980, 1996, 258 pages, \$19.95.

NO SUCH THING AS DOOMSDAY, Underground Shelters and How to Prepare for Earth Changes, War and Other Threats – Philip L. Hoag, Yellowstone River Publishing, Emigrant, Montana, United States of America, 1996, 316 pages, \$29.95, + \$4.00 shipping and handling.

– Reviewed by Col. John E. Bex, USAF retired.

These two books provide much more than a glimpse of the world of survivalism and the thinking of survivalists, something the vast majority of Americans really have no real conception about. The books have also an intrinsic interest and appeal in themselves. Their real difference begins already in the titles, etc., quoted above, since both are by unusual, non-standard publishers. The second book, for some particular psychological reason, includes in the Montana address of the publisher "United States of America". On page 61 of the second book, under the dramatic heading of "Three Days' of Darkness", which expresses quite well the survivalists' state of mind, there is the following quotation:

"Neither their silver nor their gold shall be able to deliver them in the day of the Lord's wrath. Bible, 'Zephaniah' 1:18."

An inside view of the world of survivalism

Survivalism was, of course, greatly stimulated by the Cold War, and even the most cool-minded among us must have felt a little concern about surviving a nuclear holocaust during that period. But it came before that and will doubtless last a long time after the Cold War is long past. Survivalism is, further, closely related to the various militia groups and their thinking, some of whom want to nullify the American laws they dislike, stop paying taxes, and form a sort of autonomous state within U.S. territory. It relates to groups such as the Branch Davidians and the Waco dis-

aster and, indeed, to the Unabomber, who holed up in a tiny shack in Montana while he continued his war against the United States and the modern world itself – it all ties in. It is valuable to gain as much insight as we can into the minds of widespread underground rebellious way of thinking, which has periodically exploded into violence in the past and may explode still more violently in the future.

Philip L. Hoag, the author of the second book, summarizes its message as follows:

This book will help you...

- Understand potential threats and thus maneuver around them.

- Design underground shelters including air and power systems, E.M.P. shielding, food storage, shelter type options and security.

- Deal with disasters, including medical & psychological problems, radiation, communication, management & much, much more.

Let's confess it. There is something very appealing to the rest of us, as well as to survivalists, about holing up snug and secure while the world outside erupts with massive violence and chaos. Of letting the world go by, while we and our loved ones are secure and comfortable. A great Roman writer, probably Lucretius Carus, once said that there was something undeniably pleasant about viewing a huge disaster from a safe position.

The first book also has an intrinsic appeal to non-survivalists. It discusses, in great detail what one needs in the way of food, energy, and the like to survive in complete independence of the outside world for an entire year or more. The author, James Talmadge Stevens, puts it this way:

Because no one knows what's in store on the horizon, the individual who takes responsibility for his life and that of his family not only expects the unexpected but prepares accordingly. The premise of *Making the Best of Basics* is that we know we are at a high risk for some disaster. The purpose of this edition is to help you become prepared for it.

Well then, what do we need as the basic minimum of food to survive for a year say? Actually very little it seems. In order of importance, we need a year's supply of water, wheat, and whole milk in powder form. to this we can add some other grains, beans, cheese and powdered milk, sugar, salt, oil, and yeast, and we will have a more attractive and varied diet. We can produce our own green fresh vegetable equivalents by sprouting things like the grain and the beans. There is a certain charm about knowing how simple the basic needs are for complete independence from the outside world.

What about the quantities and costs of these minimum essentials? Again it is nice to know that these can be so modest for an entire year's supply. For example, one needs for a full year's supply: 700 pounds of wheat, 200 pounds of powdered milk, 100 pounds of sugar. At current commodity prices, as quoted in the daily newspaper, the total cost is modest indeed, even if one had to pay considerable more, say double, these commodity prices.

The two books in all their hundreds of pages, of course, go into a wealth of further detail about shelter and food and energy requirements. Once you read these volumes and ponder the matter a bit, you will have already entered pretty far into the mind of the survivalists and the strange world of survivalism.

NOTE:

Reference *No Such Thing As Doomsday* reviewed above by John Bex, this book was also reviewed (most favorably) by Edwin N. York in the Spring 1996 issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense*.

No Such Thing As Doomsday is offered to *Journal* readers from the *Journal* office. Please see ad on page 11.

NATIONAL POLICY ON CIVIL DEFENSE: PART 1

— Kevin Briggs

What follows is the first in a series of articles which quote legal documents which define our nation's security policies involving Civil Defense (and related matters). This article will reprint selected extracts from a document titled: *National Security Directive 66, Subject Civil Defense*. Although this document was written in March of 1992 and signed by then President Bush, it is still national policy. The following extracts highlight the need to explicitly include attack preparedness and planning in the all-hazards approach to civil defense. It reads, in part:

The United States will have a civil defense capability...

POLICY

The United States will have a civil defense capability as an element of our overall national security posture. The objective of the civil defense program is to develop the required capabilities common to all catastrophic emergencies and those unique to attack emergencies in order to protect the population and vital infrastructure. Civil defense can contribute to deterrence by denying an enemy any confidence that he could prevent a concerted national response to attack.

The civil defense program will support all-hazard integrated emergency management at State and local levels. In so doing, the civil defense program will:

(3) Continue to implement a policy of dual use of civil defense resources through the development and use of capabilities at Federal, State and local levels to perform emergency functions to respond to emergencies

of all kinds including attack.

(4) Focus on the development, jointly with State and local governments, of the required capabilities common to all catastrophic emergencies and those unique to attack emergencies, thus ensuring that the use of civil defense funds is consistent with, contributes to, and does not detract from attack preparedness.

(5) Provide for the development of a civil defense infrastructure capable of expansion in a national security emergency involving the threat of all forms of attack on the United States which provide advanced warning....

IMPLEMENTATION

The program under the direction of the Federal Emergency Management Agency with the support of heads of the Federal Departments and agencies, and under the general policy guidance of the National Security Council, will include:

(1) Population protection capabilities, with the Federal Government providing guidance and assistance to enable State and local governments to effectively support the population in all catastrophic emergencies.

(2) State and local government crisis management capabilities to effectively support the population in all catastrophic emergencies.

(3) Information to promote a clear understanding by the public of the civil defense program, all threats which may affect their localities and actions they should take to minimize their effects.

(4) Information to assist U.S. business and industry in taking measures to protect their work forces and physical assets in all catastrophic emer-

gencies and encouragement of the private sector to make maximum use of private sector capabilities.

(5) Voluntary participation by citizens and institutions in community civil defense activities and emphasis on citizen protective actions.

(6) Plans for sustaining survivors, for restoration of critical life support capabilities, and to establish a basis for recovery.

(7) Definition of and an assessment of the base capability necessary to respond to emergencies that do not provide warnings, and the development of those base capabilities which are common to all catastrophic emergencies and unique to attack.

(8) Plans for a civil defense surge from the base capability to the total required capability in a national security crisis involving the threat of attack. These plans should assume advanced warning, adequate time to conduct the surge, and the required base capability from which to surge. Total required capability is that operational capability necessary to protect the population and vital infrastructure through preparedness measures common to all catastrophic emergencies and unique to attack emergencies.

The Department of Defense will support civil authorities...

The Department of Defense will support civil authorities in civil defense, to include facilitating the use of the National Guard in each state for response in both peacetime disasters and national security emergencies.... □

UPCOMING

- Jan 3-7 **FIRE RESCUE EAST '97** – For further information: Florida Fire Chief's Association Expo Dept., 200 East Granada Blvd. #203, Ormond Beach, FL 32176. Phone: 904/676-2744.
- Jan 9-11 **NAEMSP '97** – The National Association of EMS Physicians meets in Naples, Florida. For more information call: (412) 578-3222 or FAX: (412) 578-3241.
- Jan 10 **TACDA MEMBERSHIP & BOARD MEETINGS** – The meetings will be held in Starke, FL, from 9:30 AM-1:30 PM. For further details contact The American Civil Defense Association office at: 800-425-5397, or FAX your request: 904/964-9641.
- Jan 13-24 **CRITICAL CARE CONVENTION** – The convention will be in Baltimore, Maryland. For details, call: 410/455-3223.
- Jan 27-29 **FLORIDA CHAPTER APCO ANNUAL CONFERENCE** – The conference will be in Orlando, Florida. For more information call: 407/422-3636.
- Jan 27-29 **THE AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION WINTER CONFERENCE** – The conference will be held in Indianapolis, Indiana. For more information call: 314/919-8920.
- Jan 27-31 **DISASTER RECOVERY** – Offered through the California Specialized Training Institute (CSTI), contact Registrar Linda Wilcox at 805/549-3536 for more information.
- Jan 30-Feb 2 **DISASTER '97 – EXPANDING YOUR KNOWLEDGE BASE** – Disaster '97 Registrar, Florida Emergency Medicine Foundation, 3717 South Conway Road, Orlando, FL 32812-7607.
- Mar 10-12 **THE EIGHTH ANNUAL CORPORATE CONTINGENCY PLANNING SEMINAR & EXHIBITION** – The Seminar/Expo will be held in San Diego, CA. Contact: DRJ – Dan Walz at 314/894-0276.
- Mar 14-16 **1997 GEORGIA EXTRICATION SCHOOL** – For additional information, contact: Northern Georgia Emergency Medical Services, 468 North Milledge Avenue-Suite 100, Athens, Georgia 30601-3808, voice: 706/542-9500, FAX: 706/548-5181, email: negaems@aol.com.
- Mar 19-22 **15th ANNUAL EMS CONFERENCE & EXPOSITION** – For more information call: 800-266-5367 or FAX: 619/431-8135.
- Mar 24-28 **OCCUPATIONAL & ENVIRONMENTAL RADIATION PROTECTION** – For additional information call, fax or email. Tel: 617/432-1171, FAX: 617/432-1969, contedu@sph.harvard.
- Apr 2-6 **4th WORLD CONGRESS ON STRESS, TRAUMA & COPING IN THE EMERGENCY SERVICE PROFESSIONS: RESEARCH & PRACTICE** – The conference will be held at the Sheraton Inner Harbor in Baltimore, Maryland. For more information call 410/730-4311.
- Apr 3-6 **NATIONAL VOLUNTEER FIRE COUNCIL CONFERENCE** – The meeting will be held in King of Prussia, Pennsylvania. For more information contact the National Office at 888-ASK-NVFC.
- Apr 9-12 **FIRE, SAFETY & RESCUE ASIA '97** – To be held at the Singapore International Convention & Exhibition Centre, Suntec City. For more information call 65-278-8666, FAX: 65-278-4077, email: cemssvs@singnet.com.sg
- May 1-3 **EMS MAGAZINE EXPOSITION** – The meeting will be held at America's Center in St. Louis, Missouri. For more information contact Deana Hendrickson at 800-224-4EMS.
- May 9-24 **CRITICAL CARE PARAMEDIC** – The location has not been set. Call (410) 455-3223 for more details.

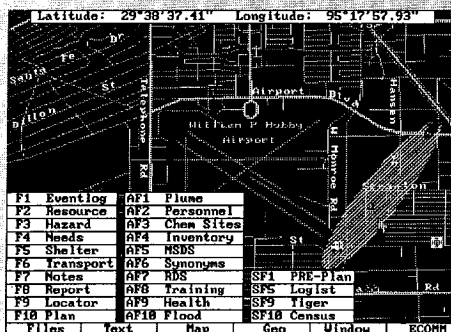
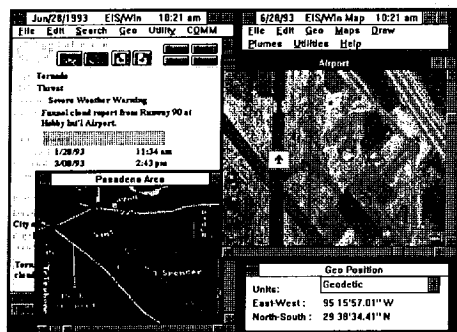
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TOO GOOD TO FILE

MISSILE TARGET: USA???

"Ballistic missiles can and increasingly will be used by hostile states for blackmail, terror and to drive wedges between us and our allies."

This warning, delivered to Congress last spring by R. James Woolsey, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, had a particular immediacy. Just weeks earlier, China had threatened Taiwan by test-firing missiles off Taiwan's shores. In a not-so-veiled warning against interference, China reminded a former U.S. diplomat that Los Angeles was within reach of its nuclear-tipped intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs).

...Los Angeles was within reach of its...missiles (ICBMs)

Ballistic missiles are becoming a dangerous factor in international relations, but the United States has yet to deal fully with the threat. Here are five reasons why the nation must take steps to defend itself:

1. *Ballistic missiles are proliferating.* More than 20 nations are in the ballistic missile "club." Others are knocking on the door....

2. *Missile range and accuracy are rapidly increasing.* By strapping on booster engines, countries can turn shorter-range missiles into multi-stage rockets – vastly increasing attack distance....

3. *Warheads of mass destruction are within reach of many new missile powers....*

4. Defense against ballistic-missile attack is a practical reality. It's for political, not technological, reasons that the U.S. government has chosen not to build a missile defense....

5. *The longer we wait, the less time we may have.* In November 1994 President Clinton issued Executive Order 12938 declaring missile proliferation to be a "national emergency." However, every Congressional effort to build a defense against attack has been vetoed by the President or thrown into a limbo of "further research."...

Surveys show that the public believes the United States can "shoot

down" incoming missiles. But if an ICBM were fired at the United States today, here is what would happen:

Defense...a practical reality

A vast network of reconnaissance satellites would detect the launch, compute its speed and predict its impact. Ground-based radars would track it. Then...

Nothing.

Untold numbers of Americans might die from a nuclear, chemical or biological strike....

– *Defenseless Against Terror*, by Ralph Kinney Bennet in *Reader's Digest*.



NEW APPROACH TO TERRORISM?

In the wake of actions against U.S. forces in Saudi Arabia, the TWA 800 crash, and the Olympic bombing, demands for tough measures to combat terrorism are again being heard. Both Democrats and Republicans highlight the issue....

U.S. administrations, often under congressional prodding, have identified specific states as sponsoring international terrorism and have seriously restricted U.S. relations with them. Cuba, Libya, Iran, Iraq, North Korea, Sudan and Syria are on that list....

[However] associating terrorist with a single country may be difficult – especially in the Middle East. Ramazi Ahmed Yousef, convicted on charges of planning to blow up U.S. Pacific airliners, and a suspect in the World Trade Center bombing, had ties with Kuwait, Pakistan, and Palestinians.

Nationals of friendly countries may also be involved in terrorism. Sheikh Omar Abdel Harman, currently in prison for a role in the World Trade Center bombing, is an Egyptian. Recent revelations suggest that wealthy Saudi Arabians may be financing such acts. Intelligence may pinpoint financial and logistical support from other unusual sources....

– David D. Newsom in *The Christian Science Monitor*.

BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS – GREATEST THREAT???

...At the recent convention of the American Society for Industrial Security, or ASIS, in Atlanta, more than 15,000 current and former law-enforcement officials, security consultants and entrepreneurs, as well as chemists and criminologists, gathered to fight the specter of terrorism....

Nuclear proliferation and the risk of nuclear terrorism undoubtedly is the most ominous threat, but several experts at the ASIS conference said the use of biological weapons on Americans is a more-likely scenario. "Nuclear weapons can be hard to get, but biological agents can be easily purchased, made in a laboratory or may even occur in nature," said Barbara Seiders, leader of the biological threat-reduction program at Pacific Northwest National Laboratory in Richland, Wash. "This is not the stuff of a Tom Clancy novel but represents a potent threat right now."...

An anthrax attack in a large metropolitan area might kill up to 3 million people in a matter of days, she noted. And terrorists view airports as "ideal" locations....

A linchpin of this strategy involves research into lightweight gas masks that could be distributed quickly at an airport or on a plane in the event of threat. On the ASIS exhibitor floor, Houston-based Air Security International demonstrated its Quick-Mask, which it is marketing as "a Respiratory Protective Escape Device (that) affords business travelers the extra time needed to safely exit a contaminated area, whether they are in a hotel room, in flight, at the office or home."

Companies are working to develop counteragents that might be released via an airport air-conditioning system into a public area to neutralize deadly viruses and chemicals. Toxin-battlers may sound like the stuff of sci-fi movies, but if the experts are right, these tools can't be developed soon enough.

– Russell Shaw in *Insight*.

METTAG ANNOUNCES "NO PRICE INCREASES" FOR JANUARY 1, 1997

After weighing the impact of inflation, changes in paper prices (subject in the past to sudden increases), shipping costs and other factors which dictate METTAG products prices, METTAG business manager Regina Bass and TACDA executive director Kathy Eiland have reached the conclusion that METTAG products prices will remain stable into 1997.

No January 1 increases!

"METTAG enjoyed a good business year throughout 1996," observes Ms. Eiland, "and we anticipate that the high quality of the METTAG products and their recognized high value in the life-saving efforts of emergency responders will grow more through 1997. The obvious appreciation of the fact that they actually save lives and generate order out of confusion makes us proud of our work. Expressions of support stimulate us to do everything we can to give those associated with rescue work the tools they need. The claim that METTAG saves lives is now recognized as fact. We always invite questions and comments."

Shipping and handling is done by Regina Bass – as well as publicity and providing information for those seeking it. "METTAG," she says "is a field triage tag so rugged, so simple and so adequate that more and more communities throughout the United States – and in a rapidly growing number of places outside the United States (throughout Canada and Australia for instance) – find the METTAG triage tag and other METTAG products a way to provide life-saving emergency response service to their communities."

As in the past, emergency responders are invited to send for free METTAG catalogs which give pictures and descriptions of METTAG and its sister products. Address queries to METTAG, P.O. Box 910, Starke, FL 32091 – or phone 904-964-5397 (for orders: 1-800-425-5397) – or FAX 904-964-9641.

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(See METTAG ad on page 3 of this issue of the *Journal*.)

STROPE OFFERS "REAL THING" SHELTER TEST REPORT

At the 1996 TACDA Seminar (October 11-14, 1996 – Fairfax, VA), Jerry Strobe, founder of the American Strategic Defense Association and former author of "Capital Commentary" for the *Journal* (until he saw the capital wash civil defense down the drain), distributed an informative (and dramatic!) 9-page paper describing a 1957 actual shelter test he conducted with a special team within the blast area of Operation PLUMBBOB in Nevada.

The paper is titled "The Ultimate Shelter Test" and is available upon request from the American Strategic Defense Association, P.O. Box 7385, Fairfax Station, VA 22039-7385. In ordering please send \$3 per copy to cover printing and postage.



LESSON FOR NUCLEAR DEFENSE: GO UNDERGROUND – DEEP UNDERGROUND

One downside in the Gulf War was that the U.S. and its coalition allies showcased nearly everything they had in their military arsenal. Potential enemies got to observe Western military tactics and weapons systems firsthand. One of the biggest lessons the West's adversaries learned was that if your command and control and missile bunkers are going to escape a massive bombing campaign you'd better bury them deep, and the deeper the better. For while the U.S. was successful in crippling much of Iraq's underground command and control network, Saddam Hussein's bunker was so deep that it was impenetrable by U.S. bombs....

In April, the *New York Times* broke the story that the Russians were continuing construction on a vast underground complex begun in the southern Urals in the 1980s. U.S. satellite intelligence has determined that it's about the size of Washington, D.C., complete with extensive rail and road networks.

– Mark Yost – *The Wall Street Journal*.

TACDA 1997 FUND-RAISING INITIATIVE NOW BEING LAUNCHED

With this Winter 1997 issue of the *Journal* The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) and its publications, the *Journal of Civil Defense* and the newsletter *TACDA Alert* seek donations from its patriotic members to help in fighting the rugged battle to support what it calls "peace through preparedness."

"We are truly proud of the support in the past that has permitted us to remain in operation," observes publications director Walter Murphey. Without the generous help of supporters geared to their financial capabilities, TACDA would be forced to fall back from its effort to support a realistic means of national survival in the nuclear age. The threat is there. The danger is awesome. The solution is possible. We must continue to support its realization. TACDA has operated from a position of debt for the past several years. It must overcome its indebtedness. To do this we need the extra financial support of those members who are willing and capable of making their generous contributions. We in return pledge our unrelenting effort to help all we can to implement in this most dangerous of times the wise counsel given to us by George Washington. He said:

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

"Today, with incredible weapons of mass destruction, this has a very special meaning. We cannot fail in our support effort. We count heavily on our loyal members. I join them in giving the support that will, with determination and sacrifice, see us in TACDA pointing the way to American survival into, throughout and beyond the 21st Century. I hope TACDA members will agree and will provide the support their financial situations permit. We must prevail."

Special donations for the 1997 fund-raising initiative may be sent to TACDA at P.O. Box 1057, Starke, Florida 32091. For information call 904-964-5397 or FAX 904-964-9641.

Thank you!

CIVIL DEFENSE - A BATTLE TO SURVIVE

As most TACDA members know, TACDA has over the years had a rough time staying afloat. Finances have always been a painful problem, and we have seen interest in preparedness sink lower and lower as the years pass.

One reason for this is that Americans (as well as other citizens of western democracies) are peace-loving people who have the feeling that preparing for war is *inviting* war. George Washington's advice to the contrary gets little recognition. He said:

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

The former premier of the Soviet Union expressed similar feelings when he said:

I believe that defensive systems, which prevent attack, are not the cause of the arms race, but constitute a factor preventing the death of people. Some argue like this: "What is cheaper, to have offensive weapons which can destroy towns and whole states or to have defensive weapons which can prevent this destruction? At present the theory is current somewhere that the system which is cheaper should be developed. Such so-called theoreticians argue as to the cost of killing a man - \$500,000 or \$100,000. Maybe an anti-missile system is more expensive than an offensive system, but it is designed not to kill people but to preserve human lives.

The attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941 is one example of American determination not to recognize the approaching tragedy and not to take actions to prevent it, but to dream that the signals of attack are not there. We knew Pearl Harbor was coming. We have dwelt on this in the *Journal of Civil Defense* perhaps to the point of boredom. And we have said too that Winston Churchill in one of his books pointed out that the refusal of British pacifists to turn their attention to the defense of England was as much to blame for the outbreak of World War II as the Nazi militarists.

There are other examples, and there is today the example of America refusing to take any precautions to defend itself against nuclear weapons (and chemical and biological weapons). We know precisely what to do to defend ourselves so that we would be protected against the awesome weapons that face us today. TACDA members know. They realize that preparing for war (as George Washington advised) would actually prevent war. The *Journal* is wont to cite the study made at Oak Ridge National Laboratory by Dr. Conrad Chester which showed that in a full-scale nuclear attack an unprepared America would suffer over 165,000,000 fatalities and that a *prepared* America - fully prepared - suffer less than 7,000. These amazing figures get little attention.

There are other arguments, and there is the example of Switzerland - and that of Sweden. Both of these countries saw the advantages of preventing war by being prepared for it. In war-torn Europe they have been at peace now for over 180 years. This doesn't seem to mean much to political leaders and to the citizens of other Western countries.

Anti-war movements which neglect preparedness for war have pathetic histories. War correspondent Charles Wiley (a speaker at TACDA seminars who has covered 11 wars so far) has this to say:

The history of anti-war movements is a history of violence, war and enslavement. Every anti-war movement that has ever come along has ended up helping aggressors, and usually helping to bring on the very war that it is so concerned about.

Many more similar expressions of the value of preparedness could be cited (and have been in the pages of the *Journal*).

It could be pointed out too that *people* simply don't like to think about war - or about preparations for it. This includes the Swiss and the Swedes. It takes knowledgeable *political leaders* to see the light and to act in the best interests of their peoples.

In America we need this kind of leadership. There are some rumblings of it. Will we get it? □

BEETLE BAILEY AND NUCLEAR WEAPONS

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BEETLE BAILEY

Mort Walker



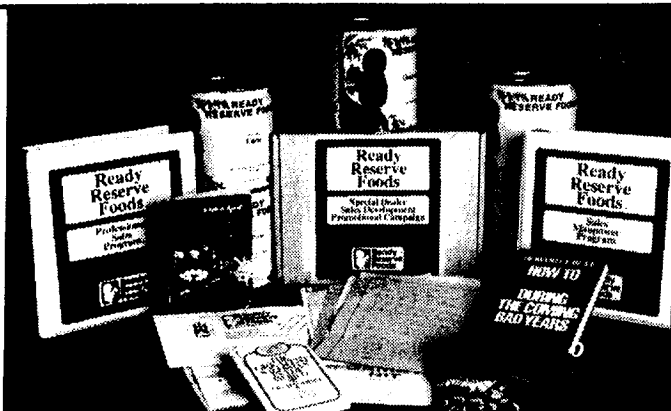
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TACDA: FORWARD TO WHAT?

— Sam Cohen

Once upon a time the U.S. public lived in fear of nuclear war with the Soviet Union. Civil Defense then had real meaning, and for a while it seemed that the country might get a Federal Government-sponsored and paid-for system of shelters and all the associated systems enabling the American people to survive even a massive thermonuclear exchange. However, despite an abundance of evidence that the Soviets were doing something about civil defense on a very large scale to protect government, industry and society, the anti-nuclear, anti-civil defense propaganda in the U.S. prevailed. Nothing of any consequence happened. But at least TACDA came along and with positive ideas, and support from realists made significant contributions to national security considerations.

On the other hand, if the threat of thermonuclear war has really disappeared from the public mind, and is dismissed by government, within the last-few years, with nuclear proliferation proceeding apace and nuclear weapons materials being smuggled out of Russia to terrorist countries, dealing with the threat of nuclear terrorism has emerged as perhaps the number one U.S. national security priority. What the nature and magnitude of this threat may be remains to be seen although one hopes we never will see it.

One thing is to hope, but the most crucial thing is to do something about it — namely, for the government to honestly and realistically assess the matter and act accordingly. All signs point to the very high probability that this is not about to happen — UNTIL the unthinkable happens — and we know what the unthinkable is!

What the target list in the U.S. of different terrorist groups may be, I don't pretend to know. Maybe the alleged "experts" in the area do — but again, perhaps not. I would argue for good reasons, however, that given the Federal Government structure, the highest terrorist priority may be the worst terrorist strategy, the reason being a U.S. government so threatened for its own survival would feel impelled to take the most drastic measures against the terrorists and their host countries. On the other hand, if an attack were made against, say, the corporate headquarters of General Motors or Chrysler, we might be far more restrained in retaliating for fear of bringing on even more such attacks against industry and finance.

To be sure, a huge intellectual effort has been mounted, mainly at government expense, to study terrorism and weapons of mass destruction. Judging by the quality of the work, it appears to be mainly done to provide the government with answers in existence before the questions were asked, answers preferred by the government for political reasons. As a non-profit organization not paid by the government and thus independent of the government, TACDA should have special appeal toward getting financial support to address questions and provide answers that "Corporate America" badly needs but doesn't have and isn't about to get from other groups that I'm aware of. It also might draw attention to concerned citizenry at large who might want to become members and attend conferences to learn things about these vital matters they otherwise wouldn't know about.

TACDA needs to fight an old battle with new weapons, come out on top of the problem with America's defenses intact and fully effective.

This, indeed is the American way!



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