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## 'We Got Him' – Bremer Announces Saddam's Capture

By Jim Garamone  
American Forces Press Service

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 2003 – With three words -- "We got him" – Ambassador L. Paul Bremer III announced at a press briefing in Baghdad today that U.S. forces had captured Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein near his hometown of Tikrit. Saddam was taken into custody at a small mud-walled compound outside the village of Adwar at 8:30 p.m. Dec. 13.

About 600 members of the 1st Brigade, 4th Infantry Division, along with special operations forces, launched Operation Red Dawn after receiving intelligence that Saddam was in the area, said Army Lt. Gen. Ricardo Sanchez, commander of coalition forces in the country.

Bremer, the coalition administrator, said it was a "great day" in Iraq's history. "For decades, hundreds of thousands of you suffered at the hands of this cruel man," he said. "For decades, Saddam Hussein divided citizens against each other. For decades, he threatened and attacked your neighbors. Those days are over forever." The ambassador called on Iraqis to look to the future. He urged those who supported Saddam to reexamine their views and cooperate to build a new Iraq. "Your future has never been more full of hope," he said

Sanchez described the operation that captured Saddam. The general said it was a cordon-and-search operation, and coalition forces sustained no casualties. In fact, he said, coalition forces never fired a shot. "For the last several months, a combination of human intelligence tips, exceptional intelligence analytical efforts and detainee interrogations narrowed down the activities of Saddam Hussein," Sanchez said.

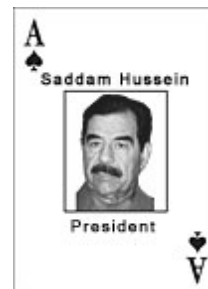
Sanchez said intelligence pointed to two likely spots where Saddam could be hiding. He said the Americans struck with lightning speed under cover of darkness. The troops initially did not find Saddam. "As a result, the 1st Brigade Combat Team elected to cordon the area and conduct an extensive search," Sanchez said. "Coalition forces subsequently found a suspicious location." In the search, U.S. forces discovered a "spider hole."

"After uncovering the spider hole, a search was conducted and Saddam Hussein was found hiding at the bottom of the hole," Sanchez said. "Saddam was captured without resistance."

Coalition forces moved the former Iraqi dictator to a secure area, and he has undergone medical tests and questioning. Bremer said Saddam was "cooperative and talkative." Coalition forces also uncovered some weapons and \$750,000 in \$100 bills. Two other Iraqis were detained.

Sanchez showed a video of the spider hole and then showed Saddam undergoing medical tests. Iraqi journalists at the press conference erupted at the sight of Saddam, shaking their fists and shouting "Death to Saddam." The Iraqi dictator had a full beard and looked disheveled.

Saddam will continue to be held at an undisclosed location. The determination on how to try Saddam will be made later.



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# Strategic Insight: Countering the al-Qaeda WMD Threat

*By Jack Boureston and Charles Mahaffey*

*Center for Contemporary Conflict*

*Naval Postgraduate School*

*November 2003*

The threat of al-Qaeda's use of weapons of mass destruction is real. During the 1990s, al-Qaeda used its significant financial resources and global support network to pursue the acquisition of nuclear, biological, chemical and radiological weapons. As the terrible events of September 11, 2001 demonstrated, the group is unrestrained by moral proscriptions against devastating, indiscriminate violence against civilians. The attacks on New York and Washington DC also reveal the group's ability to use the infrastructure of the target country as a weapon. Earlier analysis has shown that the critical infrastructure of the United States, including its nuclear and chemical facilities, as well as its shipping and transport networks, contain glaring vulnerabilities, which, if exploited in an al-Qaeda attack, could result in casualties even beyond what the world witnessed on September 11, with or without weapons of mass destruction. [1]

## **Countering the Threat: Homeland Security**

What is the United States doing to counter al-Qaeda's elusive and amorphous threat of mass destruction? Shortly after 9/11, the United States began seeking ways to protect itself against the terrorist threat. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is one result. DHS endeavors to coordinate the activities of previously disparate domestic agencies into one department to protect the nation against threats to the homeland. The DHS has developed its strategy around increasing its internal security, global presence, and international intelligence efforts. The United States has also organized a global coalition to fight terrorism on five fronts: diplomatic, intelligence, law enforcement, financial, and military.

**Diplomatic.** The United States has built a truly global coalition, developing new counterterrorism partnerships with Russia, China, India, Pakistan, Central Asian republics, and others. The United States also is collaborating to combat terrorism with such nations as Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, and the United Arab Emirates. The extent to which the March 2003 U.S. invasion and occupation of Iraq has impacted these latter relationships, however, remains to be seen.

**Intelligence.** The United States and its allies have expanded intelligence sharing and cooperation to effectively preempt and combat terrorism all over the world. Intelligence gathered from captured enemy combatants and imprisoned terrorists is being exploited

to thwart future activities and expose terrorist safe havens.

**Law Enforcement.** Law enforcement agencies are taking extra measures to track down and arrest al-Qaeda members. Recently, FBI Director Robert Mueller visited Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Pakistan, and Afghanistan to discuss how to more actively pursue al-Qaeda members. For example, Mueller discussed how the United States and Pakistan could collaborate more closely to capture Taliban and al-Qaeda operatives hiding in the tribal zone along the border of Afghanistan and Pakistan.[2] International cooperation among law enforcement agencies has resulted in the capture and detention of over 3000 al-Qaeda operatives in over 100 countries. In Pakistan alone, approximately 500 al-Qaeda suspects were arrested, with 346 of them handed over to the United States. On June 12, French police arrested suspected al-Qaeda leader Christian Ganczarski for his alleged involvement in the 2002 attack on a Tunisian synagogue. Ganczarski, an electronics and telecommunications expert, is thought to have been in contact with Osama bin-Laden and may have been involved in the 9/11 attacks.[3]

The DHS is also attempting to prevent terrorists from using cargo containers to smuggle chemical, biological or nuclear weapons into the United States. It has placed teams of U.S. inspectors at major seaports in Middle Eastern nations and at other smaller, strategically located ports. The inspectors have radiation monitors, chemical detectors, and other equipment to inspect what might be considered "high-risk" containers. This is part of a two-phase program, the first of which began shortly after 9/11 and focused on twenty large container ports in Europe and Asia. Currently, there are over 130 inspectors working overseas and another 170 more are in training to join them. The second phase will see teams placed in Dubai, Malaysia, Turkey, and other nations with large Muslim populations.[4]

Recently, the DHS has opened a new office to deal with potential hand-held missile threats to the aircraft outside of the United States. Acting on intelligence reports, DHS agents have inspected airports in Iraq, Greece, Turkey, and the Philippines. So far the results of these activities have not been published.

**Financial.** UN Security Council Resolution 1373 obligates nations to freeze the assets of terrorists and to

prohibit anyone in the country from providing financial or other material assistance to terrorists or their supporters. So far over 166 countries have issued orders freezing more than \$121 million in terrorist-related financial assets. The 29-nation Financial Action Task Force is establishing legal and regulatory standards and policies to combat money laundering and deny terrorists access to the world financial system.

**Military.** Most visible to the public is the military action undertaken by U.S. forces in Afghanistan, in Iraq, and in other countries. The United States has waged this war on terrorism using its own military forces and in cooperation with other countries.

Domestically, the DHS has improved U.S. structural integrity by increasing security in the air, at sea, along its borders, and overseas. An example of this is the new DHS-sponsored and administered U.S. VISIT program. VISIT is a new border security and enforcement tool under development to capture point of entry and exit information by visitors to the United States. This system will be capable of using information, coupled with biometric identifiers, such as photographs and fingerprints to create an electronic check-in/check-out system for people who come to the United States to work, study or visit. VISIT will also provide a useful tool to law enforcement to find those visitors who overstay or otherwise violate the terms of their Visas. The DHS also sponsors numerous exercises to determine the preparedness of first responders. These exercises provide valuable lessons concerning the vulnerabilities and requirements for preparing authorities for worst-case scenarios.

Lastly, the DHS is working to improve its intelligence capability and enlist experienced analysts to work within its offices. Intelligence is key to DHS and its ability to warn against potential attack. According to DHS's intelligence chief, "Information analysis and infrastructure protection is the center of gravity of this entire department." [5] However, much of the relevant intelligence work occurs outside of DHS. DHS officials have developed an arrangement in which the CIA, the FBI and the new Terrorist Threat Information Center (TTIC) will pass on intelligence reports about possible terrorist threats. Through the Directorate of Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection (IAIP), the DHS can then identify and assess current and future threats to the homeland, map those threats against U.S. vulnerabilities, issue timely warnings, and take preventive and protective action.

As good as the above process sounds, it may not be enough to predict future terrorist attacks. New and innovative methods must be considered to identify

possible terrorist plots and prevent possible attacks. As Dr. Joshua Sinai of ANSER wrote, "Failing to anticipate the attacks of 11 September represented more than a failure of intelligence—it was a failure of imagination." [6] Sinai has developed a risk assessment methodology that is based on seven attack warning indicators: previous terrorist attacks, failed attacks or plots not yet executed that serve as blueprints for intentions and future targeting; a terrorist group's modus operandi, particularly tactics; use of particular types of weaponry and devices that a terrorist group perceives will achieve its objectives; the objectives of a group's state sponsor; the location of a group's adversary and the group's logistical capability to reach, conduct surveillance on and attack a target; historical dates of particular significance to terrorist groups; and triggers that propel a group to launch attacks in a revenge mode as quickly as possible as a result of sudden developments such as a severe military setback. [7]

### Conclusions

The events of September 11, 2001 have forced policymakers in the United States to see what others around the world already knew: terrorism is a constant threat and is not going away any time soon. Since 9/11 much has changed for the United States and for the world. A U.S.-built coalition against terrorism has led to numerous arrests of key members of al-Qaeda. Intelligence sharing has allowed the coalition to thwart several planned attacks. But what we know about terrorism, and in particular about al-Qaeda, is that it is asymmetric. Al-Qaeda is vast in its membership and resources, and can readily adapt to the environment surrounding an intended target. And we know that al-Qaeda has studied methods of developing biological, chemical, nuclear, and radiological weapons.

Al-Qaeda remains a real enemy that must be dealt with in the United States and overseas. The enemy is not attempting to attack in the overt conventional fashion to which Americans have grown accustomed. This enemy is subtler, more staggered, and perhaps more strategically calculating. "Al-Qaeda is not only trying to beat the United States," a senior intelligence official said, "it is trying to create a lasting legacy of international insurgencies by supporting conflicts in Philippines, Kashmir, Pakistan, Chechnya, inside Iraq, Malaysia, Indonesia—everywhere on earth where there is an Islamic insurgency." The organization's strong point is not its overall military strength, but its ability to "change its operational system at will in response to the methods needed to approach and attack a new target." [8]

Another lesson learned after 9/11 is that many components of our critical infrastructure are vulnerable to attack and in desperate need of improvement. Our

ports, power supplies, hospitals, and nuclear plants are all vulnerable to some extent to terrorist attack. The Department of Homeland Security was established to coordinate the efforts of federal agencies charged with managing the potential threats coming from land, sea, and air. DHS is primarily focused on protecting assets in the United States; but it also responsible for nullifying enemies abroad that may threaten American interests overseas. DHS is charged with collecting and analyzing information that may lead to terrorist activity, as well as with providing actionable intelligence to state and local authorities to better prepare first responders. DHS analysts would do well to consult with Dr. Sinai's methodology, which offers innovative concepts for assessing potential adversary's activities. Potential targets or events that are not necessarily high value, but have perceived importance to a terrorist's view of the United States also should be considered when performing threat analyses. The nexus between Dr. Sinai's warning indicators and U.S. vulnerabilities may be the point that requires further scrutiny and additional security as protection from future attacks.

No matter how much work goes into making an area more secure, it can never be made invulnerable. The sheer volume of radioactive, biological, and chemical material transported and stored in the United States alone makes it nearly impossible to ensure the security of such shipments at all times.

Therefore, timely intelligence to foresee possible attacks must be produced. Greater emphasis must be made on improving intelligence collection and analysis. Some analysts have suggested that improving HUMINT is the key.

No doubt, infiltrating a terrorist group would be helpful to obtain a deeper understanding of its intentions. What is required is constant tracking and profiling of terrorist groups. According to Dr. Sinai, "We need to begin thinking like the enemy—always anticipating and preparing to counteract new types of attacks and targeting." [9] And this can only be done through greater intelligence, analysis, preemption, and protection.

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## Helping Children Cope with Disaster

### Response and Recovery Guide

*Federal Emergency Management Agency*

Disasters may strike quickly and without warning. These events can be frightening for adults, but they are traumatic for children if they don't know what to do.

During a disaster, your family may have to leave your home and daily routine. Children may become anxious, confused or frightened. As an adult, you'll need to cope with the disaster in a way that will help children avoid developing a permanent sense of loss. It is important to give children guidance that will help them reduce their fears.

FEMA and the American Red Cross have prepared this brochure to help you help your children cope. Ultimately, you should decide what's best for your children, but consider using these suggestions as guidelines.

### Children and Their Response to Disaster

Children depend on daily routines: They wake up, eat breakfast, go to school, and play with friends. When

emergencies or disasters interrupt this routine, children may become anxious.

In a disaster, they'll look to you and other adults for help. How you react to an emergency gives them clues on how to act. If you react with alarm, a child may become more scared. They see our fear as proof that the danger is real. If you seem overcome with a sense of loss, a child may feel their losses more strongly.

Children's fears also may stem from their imagination, and you should take these feelings seriously. A child who feels afraid is afraid. Your words and actions can provide reassurance. When talking with your child, be sure to present a realistic picture that is both honest and manageable.

Feeling or fear is healthy and natural for adults and children. But as an adult, you need to keep control of the situation. When you're sure that danger has passed, concentrate on your child's emotional needs by asking

the child what's uppermost in his or her mind. Having children participate in the family's recovery activities will help them feel that their life will return to "normal." Your response during this time may have a lasting impact.

Be aware that after a disaster, children are most afraid that--

- the event will happen again.
- someone will be injured or killed.
- they will be separated from the family.
- they will be left alone.

### **Advice to Parents: Prepare for Disaster**

You can create a Family Disaster Plan by taking four simple steps. First, learn what hazards exist in your community and how to prepare for each. Then meet with your family to discuss what you would do, as a group, in each situation.

Next, take steps to prepare your family for disaster such as: posting emergency phone numbers, selecting an out-of-state family contact, assembling disaster supplies kits for each member of your household and installing smoke detectors on each level of your home. Finally, practice your Family Disaster Plan so that everyone will remember what to do when a disaster does occur.

Develop and practice a Family Disaster Plan. Contact your local emergency management or civil defense office, or your local Red Cross chapter for materials that describe how your family can create a disaster plan. Everyone in the household, including children, should play a part in the family's response and recovery efforts.

Teach your child how to recognize danger signals. Make sure your child knows what smoke detectors, fire alarms and local community warning systems (horns, sirens) sound like.

Explain how to call for help. Teach your child how and when to call for help. Check the telephone directory for local emergency phone numbers and post these phone numbers by all telephones. If you live in a 9-1-1 service area, tell your child to call 9-1-1.

Help your child memorize important family information. Children should memorize their family name, address and phone number. They should also know where to meet in case of an emergency.

Some children may not be old enough to memorize the information. They could carry a small index card that lists emergency information to give to an adult or babysitter.

### **After the Disaster: Time for Recovery**

Immediately after the disaster, try to reduce your child's fear and anxiety.

Keep the family together. While you look for housing and assistance, you may want to leave your children with relatives or friends. Instead, keep the family together as much as possible and make children a part of what you are doing to get the family back on its feet. Children get anxious, and they'll worry that their parents won't return.

Calmly and firmly explain the situation. As best as you can, tell children what you know about the disaster. Explain what will happen next. For example, say, "Tonight, we will all stay together in the shelter." Get down to the child's eye level and talk to them.

Encourage children to talk. Let children talk about the disaster and ask questions as much as they want. Encourage children to describe what they're feeling. Listen to what they say. If possible, include the entire family in the discussion.

Include children in recovery activities. Give children chores that are their responsibility. This will help children feel they are part of the recovery. Having a task will help them understand that everything will be all right.

You can help children cope by understanding what causes their anxieties and fears. Reassure them with firmness and love. Your children will realize that life will eventually return to normal. If a child does not respond to the above suggestions, seek help from a mental health specialist or a member of the clergy.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency's Community and Family Preparedness Program developed this information in cooperation with the American Red Cross' Community Disaster Education Program. Both are national efforts to help people prepare for disasters of all types.

For more information on how to prepare for and respond to disaster, contact your local or State office of emergency management and your local Red Cross chapter.

Ask for "Your Family Disaster Plan." Or, write to: FEMA, P.O. Box 70274, Washington, D.C. 20024.

# Terrorism Preparedness in State Health Departments United States, 2001 - 2003

CDC Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report  
October 31, 2003

The anthrax attacks in fall 2001 highlighted the role of infectious disease (ID) epidemiologists in terrorism preparedness and response. Beginning in 2002, state health departments (SHDs) received approximately \$1 billion in new federal funding to prepare for and respond to terrorism, infectious disease outbreaks, and other public health threats and emergencies (1). This funding is being used in part to improve epidemiologic and surveillance capabilities. To determine how states have used a portion of their new funding to increase ID epidemiology capacity, the Iowa Department of Public Health's Center for Acute Disease Epidemiology and the Iowa State University Department of Microbiology conducted two surveys of U.S. state epidemiologists during September 2000--August 2001 and October 2002--June 2003. This report summarizes the results of these surveys, which determined that although the number of SHD epidemiology workers assigned to ID and terrorism preparedness increased by 132%, concerns remained regarding the ability of SHDs to hire qualified personnel. These findings underscore the need to develop additional and more diverse training venues for current and future ID epidemiologists.

All 50 SHDs responded to both surveys. A total of 47 SHDs reported adding or expecting to add ID epidemiologists, who were assigned various responsibilities (e.g., terrorism preparedness, ID and terrorist agent surveillance, outbreak and possible terrorist threat investigation, public health worker and health-care provider training, and grant writing) (Table 1). Overall, during 2001--2003, the number of epidemiology workers employed in ID and terrorism preparedness increased by 132%, from 366 to 848 (Table 2).

**TABLE 1. Number and percentage of state health departments hiring epidemiology workers, by planned activities — United States, 2001–2003**

Activity	No.*	(%)
Develop surveillance activities for possible terrorist agents and infectious diseases	47/47	(100)
Investigate outbreaks and possible terrorist threats	46/47	(98)
Train public health workers	44/47	(94)
Develop and test epidemiologic plans for terrorism preparedness	43/46	(93)
Train health-care providers	43/47	(91)
Write grants for funding	29/47	(62)
Perform other duties†	23/47	(49)

\* Number who responded "yes" versus all respondents who answered the question.

† Including community education and collaborating with other agencies.

Despite these hiring increases, the surveys identified multiple challenges, including problems 1) allocating time for planning (66% of responding SHDs), 2) establishing disease surveillance systems (55%), and 3) hiring qualified ID epidemiologists (57%). Other challenges to preparedness included the complexity of food-security issues, state hiring freezes and budget deficits, political and public policy considerations, and difficulty allocating the necessary time and resources for the pre-event smallpox vaccination program.

**TABLE 2. Number\* and percentage increase of state health department epidemiology workers employed in infectious disease (ID) and terrorism preparedness — United States, 2001–2003**

State	No. in 2001	New hires in 2002	Expected new hires 2003	Expected total 2003	% increase 2001–2003
Alabama	3	0	2	5	67
Alaska	3	0	1	4	33
Arizona	7	6	1	14	100
Arkansas	4	2	0	6	50
California	8	4	4	16	100
Colorado	16	0	14	30	88
Connecticut	1	11	6	18	1,700
Delaware	6	2	1	9	50
Florida	20	5	11	36	80
Georgia	30	12	2	44	47
Hawaii	3	2	0	5	66
Idaho	2	2	0	4	100
Illinois	45	5	4	54	20
Indiana	7	0	11	18	157
Iowa	4	0	6	10	150
Kansas	4	5	2	11	175
Kentucky	5	6	10	21	320
Louisiana	18	14	9	41	128
Maine	7	2	3	12	71
Maryland	1	16	4	21	2,000
Massachusetts	30	0	0	30	0
Michigan	3	7	5	15	400
Minnesota	4	0	7	11	175
Mississippi	9	3	2	14	55
Missouri	7	35	6	48	586
Montana	1	1	0	2	100
Nebraska	2	3	1	6	200
Nevada	4	0	2	6	50
New Hampshire	2	1	4	7	250
New Jersey	11	6	8	25	127
New Mexico	3	12	5	20	566
New York	14	9	4	27	93
North Carolina	2	1	10	13	400
North Dakota	2	0	0	2	0
Ohio	2	4	0	6	200
Oklahoma	4	0	4	8	100
Oregon	10	5	0	15	50
Pennsylvania	1	17	0	18	1,700
Rhode Island	1	0	0	1	0
South Carolina	4	12	5	21	425
South Dakota	1	1	4	6	500
Tennessee	3	11	3	17	466
Texas	7	19	4	30	429
Utah	10	8	6	24	140
Vermont	7	1	2	10	43
Virginia	7	23	15	45	543
Washington	6	4	3	13	117
West Virginia	6	5	1	12	100
Wisconsin	6	2	0	8	33
Wyoming	3	5	1	9	200
Totals	366	289	193	848	132

\* The numbers of ID epidemiologists employed by certain states (e.g., Vermont) are disproportionately high for the states populations because no local or regional health departments exist. Other states have acquired new ID epidemiologists primarily at the regional or local level, and those hirings are not indicated.

### Editorial Note:

Long before the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, and the subsequent anthrax attacks, public health officials recognized that the U.S. public health infrastructure was not equipped to respond adequately to events of biologic terrorism and other national public health emergencies (2). In 2003, the number of qualified persons employed in microbial threat preparedness remains dangerously low (3). Since 2001, Congress has appropriated increased amounts of funding to improve the overall capacity of state public health departments for terrorism preparedness (1). This funding was key to increasing the number of ID epidemiologists and the surveillance and response capabilities of SHDs. However, barriers to preparedness remain, and continued public, political, and financial support are essential to removing these barriers.

The findings in this report are subject to at least two limitations. First, the surveys were conducted during a period when the responsibilities of ID epidemiologists were in rapid transition, making consistent categorizing by utilization difficult. Second, although all SHD workers described in the surveys performed duties related to epidemiology, because of broad differences in academic background and experience, the nature of their roles and abilities were highly variable.

The findings in this report reflect concerns expressed by respondents to the national Epidemiology Capacity Assessment (ECA) regarding inadequate epidemiology staff and resources to conduct the 10 essential public health services (4). In the ECA survey, as of November 2001, approximately 42% of epidemiology workers were reported to have had no formal training in epidemiology, underscoring the need for increased curricula and training programs to improve the capabilities of current and future state and locally based ID epidemiologists.

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## 2003 A Busy Year for FEMA

Federal Emergency Management Agency

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) expended more than \$1.69 billion in FEMA funds in 2003 to help people and communities recover from a variety of natural disasters that included winter storms, floods, fires, tornadoes, hurricanes and tropical storms.

According to FEMA data, the expenditures were in response to 56 major disasters and 19 emergencies declared by President Bush involving 37 states and the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Micronesia, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. In addition, the agency authorized 48 fire management grants to help fight wildfires in 12 western states and Hawaii. FEMA funding obligated by year-end showed the costliest 2003 disaster recoveries to be as follows:

**Hurricane Isabel** - FEMA obligated \$337.81 million related to efforts with the response and recovery activities for Hurricane Isabel that impacted NC, VA, MD, DE, WV, PA and the District of Columbia.

**Tornado Outbreak** - FEMA obligated \$194.42 million for the rash of violent tornadoes that ravaged parts of AL, IL, KA, MS, OK and TN in early May.

**Southern Winter Storm** - \$146.65 million has been obligated for the March winter storms that brought a mix of heavy snow, ice, and flooding rains to OH and six southern states.

**Space Shuttle Columbia** - FEMA funds totaling \$229.26 million also were spent by the agency in emergency response and recovery costs following the fatal crash of the Space Shuttle Columbia in February.

Among other major events that FEMA responded to in 2003 were:

**Winter Weather** - The record snowstorm that paralyzed the Mid-Atlantic and Northeast regions on Presidents Day, leading to emergency assistance declarations for the District of Columbia and the states of CT, DE, MD, MA, NH, NJ, NY, PA and RI.

**Floods** - Seasonal storms that flooded AK, FL, GA, and WV in May and June; NY, NH, OH, PA, and VT in July and August; and VA, WA, WV, PR and the U.S. Virgin Islands in October and November.

**Tornadoes** - Spring and summer tornadoes that hit FL in March, MS in April, OH in July and IN in August.

**Tropical Storms** - Hurricane Claudette that made landfall on the central TX coast in July and the effects of Tropical Storm Henri on DE shoreline communities in September.

**Wildfires** - The runaway wildfires that scorched nearly 750,000 acres and razed more than 3,500 homes in Southern CA in late October.

Statistically, West Virginia led the nation in the need for federal aid, requiring four major disaster declarations, followed by three each for Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee and Virginia.

On March 1, 2003, FEMA became part of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. FEMA's continuing mission within the new department is to lead the effort to prepare the nation for all hazards and effectively manage federal response and recovery efforts following any national incident. FEMA also initiates proactive mitigation activities, trains first responders, and manages the National Flood Insurance Program and the U.S. Fire Administration.



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**Forging America's New Normalcy**  
**Final Gilmore Commission Report Calls For Improved Homeland Security Strategy**  
*Advisory Panel to Assess Domestic Response Capabilities for Terrorism*  
*Involving Weapons of Mass Destruction*  
*December 2003*

In a report to President Bush and the Congress, the commission—chaired by former Virginia Gov. James S. Gilmore III and known as the Gilmore Commission—says the creation of the Department of Homeland Security has resulted in improved planning and readiness. But the report concludes that the overall national homeland security strategy should be directed by a White House-level entity that “must have some clear authority over the homeland security budgets and programs throughout the federal government.”

The Gilmore Commission says that an existing entity—the Homeland Security Council—is best equipped to craft a new strategic policy that could then be carried out by the Department of Homeland Security, other federal agencies and a host of state, local and private groups that also must be involved.

The Homeland Security Council is made up of the secretaries and heads of federal departments and agencies with homeland security responsibilities, supported by its own staff in the White House.

The formal title of the federally chartered Gilmore Commission, created in 1999, is the Advisory Panel to Assess Domestic Response Capabilities for Terrorism Involving Weapons of Mass Destruction. The RAND Corporation provides staff support to the commission.

The 17-member Gilmore Commission will disband in early 2004 now that its final report is complete. Since it began, the panel has made 144 recommendations, with 125 being adopted by the Congress and various government agencies.

The commission says that by providing long-term guidance to federal, state, and local government officials, an improved homeland security strategy can help create a “new normalcy” that acknowledges the threat of terrorism will not disappear, but still preserves and strengthens civil liberties.

“There will never be a 100 percent guarantee of security for our people, the economy, and our society,” Gilmore writes in the report’s cover letter. “We must resist the urge to seek total security—it is not achievable and drains our attention from those things that can be accomplished.”

The commission calls on the president to create an independent, bipartisan oversight board to provide

counsel on homeland security efforts that may impact civil liberties, even if such impacts are unintended. The commission says the board is needed because of the potential chilling effect of government monitoring conducted in the name of homeland security.

The report expresses concern about protecting freedoms guaranteed by the First Amendment to the Constitution, which could be violated by government’s increased reliance on sophisticated technology that has vast potential to invade personal privacy.

The Gilmore Commission urges policymakers to move beyond simply reacting to the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks. The report calls for forward-thinking efforts by government at the federal, state and local levels, and by the private sector as well.

Despite an encouraging start in the effort to protect the nation against terrorism, the report warns that “the momentum appears to have waned as people, businesses, and governments react to the uncertainties in combating terrorism and to the challenge of creating a unified enterprise.”

The Gilmore Commission says that one important element of a national strategy for homeland defense should be to empower state and local officials, who have been drafted into the homeland security efforts in an inconsistent manner.

To ease the confusion experienced by local and state governments and others seeking aid from the Department of Homeland Security, the commission calls for creation of a single grant-making entity in the department to streamline a funding process that now involves many units.

Another Gilmore Commission proposal designed to assist localities calls on the Department of Homeland Security to revise its color-coded Homeland Security Advisory System to include a way to notify local and regional emergency responders about threats to their specific jurisdictions. A revised alert system also should include training to show emergency responders preventive actions necessary at different threat levels, the commission says.

A RAND survey of 918 state and local emergency response agencies (such as law enforcement and fire departments, emergency medical services, hospitals, emergency management agencies and public health

agencies) conducted for the Gilmore Commission found that state-level organizations are relatively positive about federal homeland security efforts up to now. However, the survey found that local response organizations are less satisfied.

Most state and local emergency response organizations want the Department of Homeland Security to improve coordination, information-sharing and communication among all levels of government, which could help unify state and local efforts with federal programs, the RAND survey found.

“There are 55 states and territories; with the lack of clear articulated vision from the federal level, each one has been moving to combat terrorism in its own way,” the report says.

The Department of Homeland Security needs to take a stronger role in developing standards for local emergency responders, including technical systems as well as training and exercise needs, according to the Gilmore Commission report.

For example, at least six federal departments and a number of other organizations are involved in developing standards for emergency communication systems and equipment. The involvement of so many entities makes it difficult for state and local officials to know what equipment to buy and increases the chance of incompatible systems, the Gilmore Commission found.

While the RAND survey found that state and local emergency response organizations want more federal funds for their homeland security efforts, the Gilmore Commission cautioned against increasing aid without first developing a mechanism that would give priority to the regions where the risk is greatest and without implementing measures to make sure money is being spent wisely.

“The system does not have to be built on the premise that every community in America must have the same type and the same level, based almost exclusively on population considerations, of response capabilities” the report says. “The panel firmly believes that one size does not fit all.”

Risk assessments that look at a variety of factors—including population—should eventually become the basis for allocating funding, the Gilmore Commission recommends. Those efforts should be backed up by the creation of an improved mutual aid system that allows for a quick and effective response should disaster strike, the commission says.

According to the report, too little intelligence information is shared with state and local officials, despite improvements in the ways the government handles such information.

The RAND survey found that only about half of local law enforcement agencies and half of state and local emergency management organizations have received guidance from the FBI about the type of information they should collect about suspected terrorist activity and pass on to the FBI.

The Gilmore Commission recommends that to improve intelligence sharing, the president should: designate a federal authority that can speed up the granting of security clearances for state, local and private officials; provide training to allow these officials to use intelligence information; and overhaul the current classification system to improve the dissemination of critical intelligence.

The commission also reiterates its recommendation of a year ago that the president establish a Terrorist Threat Integration Center independent of the FBI, CIA or the Department of Homeland Security to coordinate intelligence about potential terrorist attacks in the United States.

Members of the Gilmore Commission represent fire services, emergency medical services, law enforcement, emergency management, public health, the medical community and local government. They include former senior federal officials and senior retired military officers.

One of the members was Ray Downey, who died in the collapse of the second World Trade Center tower in the Sept. 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. Downey was deputy chief and chief-in-charge, special operations, for the New York City Fire Department.

The full Gilmore Commission report can be viewed via the following URL: <http://www.rand.org/nsrd/terrpanel/>

## NASA Funded Earth Alert System to Aid MEMA in Disasters

The Maryland Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) has recently deployed a new communications system, based on NASA technology, that is designed to aid emergency management professionals when natural or man-made disasters occur.

During the early hours of Hurricane Isabel, key Maryland Emergency Management officials had access to Earth Alert, a system that enabled MEMA to quickly view personnel deployment and status on a map, track personnel movement, send text alerts as well as send messages to and from devices in the field. They were also able to report damages and coordinate response teams operating in the field. All these capabilities enabled MEMA to more efficiently provide relief to those in need.

MEMA is the state agency within the State of Maryland charged with the responsibility of reducing loss of life and property and protecting Maryland's institutions from natural and man-made disasters. The agency accomplishes this by coordinating the use of state resources during emergencies and disasters.

During a one-year pilot program, MEMA officials are testing the Earth Alert Emergency Management System, which was developed by 3e Technologies International (3eTI), Rockville, Md., and funded by NASA Goddard Space Flight Center's Technology Commercialization Office. As described by 3eTI, the Earth Alert System is a multi-faceted solution for Emergency Management Agencies/Organizations and First Responder communities.

This new system is another success story in NASA's Technology Transfer Program, whose major goal is to transfer technology derived from its space activities to the public and private sectors for the benefit of humankind. The development of the Earth Alert System is based on NASA Goddard's communications and information systems technologies.

Because Earth Alert is a hosted Web-based solution, it can be implemented without buying expensive call center infrastructure, networked computer servers, or special hardware for field deployment. It uses commercially available GPS-enabled wireless phones, off-the-shelf PCs and standard web browsers. During this one-year implementation phase, MEMA will test the system with 10 hand-held units and will provide valuable feedback that will allow 3eTI to customize the software to meet the unique requirements of emergency management personnel in Maryland.

The Disaster Recovery Center personnel at relief centers such as Annapolis, and Baltimore, are using a total of 10 Earth Alert units on a day-to-day basis. MEMA is using the Earth Alert system to locate the nearest Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Watch personnel on a map and to obtain their current status. This helps MEMA speed up response times and manage assets. The MEMA EOC can send standard messages and alert messages to the units in the field, and can receive messages from the units with location data.

Because of this capability MEMA can keep a log of critical messages and display the messages on a map for better a better understanding of the situation. MEMA is exploring many of the capabilities for further use such as Damage Assessment and First Responder reporting. These capabilities would aide relief efforts because they enable faster reporting and the ability to speed up relief to hard hit areas. These capabilities will require a more wide spread deployment and cooperation with local agencies.

MEMA can track personnel status through continuous map positioning, and shadow the progress of critical events through real-time management of personnel. These capabilities enhance personnel management, enable faster incident response time, and can mitigate incidents before they arise. With Earth Alert System capabilities, MEMA is now able to send situation alerts and weather alerts directly to field personnel based on their location or profile allowing the closest and best-equipped individuals to be directly routed to critical situations faster.

A successful beta test of the Earth Alert System during the January 2003 inauguration parade of Governor Robert L. Ehrlich Jr. sparked MEMA's decision to implement the system from June 2003 to May 2004. MEMA provided their parade staff with GPS-enabled Nextel two-way radios that allowed them to keep the parade on schedule and to monitor the crowd for suspicious behavior.

NASA initially conceived, sponsored and co-developed the first prototype of the warning system to broadcast survival information to isolated populations and then extended the original system to include the U.S. weather and communications satellite systems. From its Office of Commercial Programs, NASA provided funds for the Earth Alert System through the Small Business Innovation Research Program.

## 9/11 Probers Look at Emergency Radios

(Associated Press) - Concerns about the effectiveness of emergency radios on Sept. 11 have focused on technological flaws, but probers on Tuesday identified another problem: too many people trying to talk at once. The overwhelming rush of radio transmissions by emergency personnel responding to the World Trade Center may have cut off one-third to one-half of radio calls, according to preliminary findings by the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

NIST is examining the construction and evacuation procedures of the towers. Communications breakdowns among rescue personnel have been blamed for slowing the evacuation of office workers and rescuers, but most of the complaints have centered on poorly designed equipment or spotty reception in the 110-story buildings.

NIST investigators, offering an update on their long-running inquiry, said the radio systems "experienced surge load conditions after the attack." The condition existed on systems of the Port Authority, which operated the complex and has its own police force, and the New York City police and fire department personnel, which rushed to the scene.

"Traffic volume made it difficult to handle the flow and delivery of information," the NIST report said. "Multiple, concurrent radio transmissions on the same frequency, or doubling, made it more difficult. "It is estimated that roughly a third to a half of the communications were not complete due to surge load conditions."

Shyam Sunder, the lead investigator on the project, said it was still too early to say how much of the overall communications problems experienced that day can be blamed on "doubling," which is caused by too many people trying to talk at once on the same frequency. Shyam said the radio systems were probably not designed to carry the heavy load of traffic caused by such an extreme emergency. NIST probers have reviewed much of the radio traffic among the Port Authority and some of the city's rescue services, Sunder said.

The group has not yet finished its analysis of all the transponders, devices used to relay emergency radio broadcasts where reception is poor, as in skyscrapers.

In the wake of the attacks, the federal government has pushed local authorities to find ways to allow different responders, like fire, police, and emergency medical personnel, to talk effectively to each other. NIST's initial results suggest another danger may lie in allowing too

many people to talk at once, clogging frequencies. Sunder said his group is also seeking additional information on work done in 1964 by the Port Authority showing the towers could survive the impact of a 707 jetliner.

The modern planes that struck the building in 2001 are about 20 percent bigger than a Boeing 707, but the investigator said the Port Authority's analysis is still important because the 1964 scenario was "strikingly similar" to the events of Sept. 11, and might lead investigators to determine where the old analysis was faulty. Sunder said the group has obtained two "white papers" referring to the early work, but cannot find the corresponding calculations and analysis, records of which were presumably destroyed in the building collapse.

## Israelis to Train for Helicopter Counter-Terrorism Operations in Miami

SSI (Security Solutions International) has selected Miami's Helicenter Intl Academy as the facility for its Helicopter course in counter-terrorism and emergency preparedness.

Captain Gilberto Elias, of Miami's Helicenter Intl Academy indicates the center would be the first site for SSI courses in the U.S.. "We were selected for this because we are a fully bi-lingual facility that has the infrastructure and experience and already trains governments in Central and South America. These courses are designed to make law enforcement, government agencies and the private sector better able to deal with possible terrorist incidents. We want to help the country to be ready."

SSI, an international training company that trains, among others, the Nigerian government, represents the Israeli College of Security in the USA. The Israel College of Security, Israel's foremost learning institute for Security Studies, will be devising a special course for helicopter pilots, at different levels, that may need to be ready to handle a terrorist incident.

The College, which is also marketing a host of other courses in the U.S. through SSI, relies on the special experience of Israeli pilots and security personnel, gained in more than 50 years of dealing with terrorist incidents.

SSI indicates that the courses are what are needed to provide U.S. pilots and other law enforcement, government agency or private industry personnel with the know-how to deal with these situations.

## **Military Works to Establish Modern Global Communications Network**

(Armed Forces Press) - The U.S. military is working to establish a state-of-the-art global communications network that's designed to provide real-time information to war fighters.

The network will gather massive amounts of information and provide users "the right information at the right time," Ron Jost, DoD director of wireless communications, said at a Dec. 2-security conference here.

The backbone of the system, Jost noted, will be an Internet-based Global Information Grid that will feature 101 satellite-supported communications sites set up around the world.

Another component of DoD's future communications system, Jost continued, is the Joint Tactical Radio System -- a single family of radios designed to replace incompatible units currently in use across the services.

Advanced computer systems and sophisticated software, Jost noted, will enable users in the field to "ask" the system for real-time battlefield information. "If I'm out in the field and I need to know what's on the other side of the hill, rather than get data that's 24 or 48 hours old, I can actually make that request to get information that might have come from a UAV (unmanned aerial vehicle)" or other sources, Jost explained.

And information security, Jost pointed out, "is (designed) within the fabric of the system," noting passwords and biometric data will be used to restrict access and monitor system usage.

## **Space Missile Defense Essential**

Defending America, its overseas military and its allies from ballistic missiles laden with weapons of mass destruction "is now America's highest priority," says Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld.

In prepared remarks to attendees of an Association of the United States Army-sponsored space and missile defense symposium in El Paso, Texas, Rumsfeld noted that some rogue states that sponsor terrorism "either have or are working hard to acquire nuclear, chemical or biological weapons of mass destruction and the long-range missiles necessary to deliver them."

This means, the defense secretary asserted, "we have truly entered a new age -- one that may well be the most

dangerous America, and the democracies of the world, have ever faced."

The U.S. military is transforming itself, Rumsfeld pointed out, to "think and fight jointly" and to develop needed capabilities to confront 21st-century threats such as global terrorism and WMDs. And, the secretary said, "The importance of space and missile defense in this endeavor cannot be overstated."

The secretary thanked Maj. Gen. Michael A. Vane, commanding general of the U.S. Army Air Defense Artillery Center at nearby Fort Bliss, noting that the general's Patriot anti-missile batteries successfully intercepted several enemy-fired ballistic missiles during Operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom.

The Patriot missile crews also "successfully defended vital concentrations of coalition military equipment and personnel," Rumsfeld said.

Space satellite-linked information networks, Rumsfeld pointed out, can be used to locate enemy forces and increase the accuracy of airdropped munitions.

"Over the past few years we have recognized that space and information are not only enablers, but (also) core war fighting competencies," Rumsfeld said.

Rumsfeld noted today's U.S. military uses space-based assets for communications, navigation, weather, early warning, surveillance and reconnaissance purposes.

In the global war on terrorism, he continued, Joint Tactical Ground Stations provided around-the-clock warning for U.S. forces, while DoD satellite communications centers provide support for Tomahawk missile launches, and unmanned aerial vehicle reconnaissance missions.

"Thanks to space," Rumsfeld continued, "we were able to send real-time targeting and intelligence information direct to Air Force attack assets."

The Army "is the largest user of space products and services," Rumsfeld pointed out, noting that service is also heavily involved in the nation's new missile defense system.

In fact, Rumsfeld noted, America's first Ground-based Midcourse Missile Defense Brigade that was activated Oct. 16 at Peterson Air Force Base in Colorado Springs, Colo., will be manned by Army active duty and National Guard troops. AK's Army National Guard soldiers from Fort Greely will constitute AK's Missile Defense Space Battalion that's slated for activation in January.

## **U.S. Army Buys Millions in Anthrax Shots**

The U.S. Defense Department has announced a \$US29.7 million order for anthrax vaccine based on the assumption that a federal judge's ban on mandatory inoculations will be reversed.

Privately held BioPort Corp of Lansing, Michigan, was awarded the Army order on Wednesday as part of a \$US245.6 million contract, the Pentagon said.

The move demonstrates confidence "we will resume the anthrax vaccination program as it existed before the judge's order," said Bryan Whitman, a Defense Department spokesman.

On December 22, U.S. District Judge Emmet Sullivan barred the Pentagon from "inoculating service members without their consent." In a preliminary injunction, he ruled the vaccine used in the Pentagon's mandatory program was an "investigational drug" being used for what was an unapproved purpose.

The Pentagon said the next day it would administer the vaccine only on a voluntary basis until the legal issues were sorted out.

On Tuesday the U.S. Food and Drug Administration said the anthrax vaccine was safe for use in protecting U.S. troops against inhaled exposure to the potentially deadly bacteria. The Bush administration then asked the court to lift the ban on mandatory shots.

The administration also has asked for a stay of the order for all service members except the six plaintiffs while the court weighs the government's motion for a complete lifting of the ban.

Mark Zaid, an attorney for the plaintiffs, said the Army's order for the new vaccine doses could amount to a case of fraud, waste and abuse. "If the judge's decision stands, the Pentagon may have just wasted millions of dollars," he said.

Defense officials say one million service members have been vaccinated since the program started in 1998.

Only about 10 have refused to take the shots since the September 11, 2001, attacks against Washington and New York.

Anthrax is considered the top biological weapon threat. It can be transmitted in three ways - through inhalation of the spores, into a cut in the skin, or by eating contaminated meat. Inhaled anthrax is by far the deadliest form.

## **U.S. Border Closing Plans Revealed**

(Toronto Star) - The United States would virtually close the Canada-U.S. border if a terrorist attack were launched anywhere near it, according to documents obtained under access-to-information legislation.

"One additional terrorist attack, that had its origins in Canada or occurred at, or along, the Canada-U.S. border, would likely cause Congress to lift the drawbridge," warn the documents from the Ontario Ministry of Economic Development and Trade.

The confidential government documents also sound the alarm over newly implemented U.S. anti-terrorism legislation, warning it could wreak havoc on Ontario manufacturers.

The legislation, which took effect Dec. 12, requires trucking firms, air cargo companies and railway shippers to submit electronic data about their deliveries of food and beverage products before they can enter the United States.

"If implemented, as Congress probably intended, entry/exit could create monumental delays at the border, with devastating effects on Ontario's export industries," read the Oct. 23 documents.

Miranda Hawkins, a ministry spokeswoman, said the first phase of enforcement of the new law will begin March 12. "This grace period will give truck drivers and food manufacturers the opportunity to comply with the new regulations," she said.

The internal government documents say Ontario and its neighboring American states must influence their respective federal governments in talks over border security. "If we cannot, and if protracted border delays become the norm, then losses to business on both sides of the border will become very significant," the documents warn.

The United States is Ontario's largest trading partner with 93 per cent of the province's international exports going south of the border. Ontario's economic prosperity is affected by the tenor of Canada-U.S. relations.

With the recent raising of the U.S. national terrorist alert to orange from yellow, wait times at southern Ontario border crossings have been slightly longer than usual.

The Canada Customs Web site showed motorists waiting up to two hours at the Queenston-Lewiston Bridge at 12:30 p.m. yesterday.



## **CRESSON HENRY KEARNY**

### **1914 – 2003**

Cresson Henry Kearny, Montrose, Colorado, died on December 18, 2003 at the age of eighty-nine, after several years of declining health. He had an interesting life that included being a world authority on nuclear war survival, starting the first U.S. jungle troops, and originating more than two-dozen inventions.

Born on January 7, 1914, the son of Clinton Hall Kearny and Mary Chabot Cresson Kearny. Kearny graduated valedictorian and Cadet Colonel from Texas Military Institute in San Antonio and attended Mercersburg Academy in Pennsylvania. He won two prestigious scholarships to Princeton University, graduating in 1937 Phi Beta Kappa and summa cum laude with a bachelor's degree in civil engineering.

Subsequently Kearny was a Rhodes Scholar to Oxford University, graduating from Queen's College with a degree in geology in 1939. While at Oxford he briefly served as a courier to Berlin, carrying information for an underground Quaker group that helped Jews escape from the Nazis.

Post-graduation Kearny was a member of a Royal Geographic Society expedition in the Peruvian Andes. In 1940 he quit his job and went on active duty as a reserve first lieutenant. Kearny was sent to Panama where he formed the first U.S. Jungle Platoon, developed jungle tactics, and designed specialized equipment. Much of his equipment was adopted by the U.S. Army and used by hundreds of thousands of American and Allied servicemen during World War II. Some of his most important inventions were a breath-inflated, backpackable boat, the jungle boot, the jungle hammock, and the jungle pack.

In 1943 Kearny married May Willacy Eskridge, also of San Antonio. He joined the O.S.S. in 1944, stationed in China where he worked in demolitions, guerilla tactics, sabotage, and intelligence. In 1954 he and his family moved to a farm in southwest Colorado. For several years Kearny worked as an oil, gas, and uranium geologist/pro prospector, staking several claims, including a productive uranium claim in the last land rush in the U.S.

Concerned since his Princeton days about the possibility of nuclear war, Kearny began to work independently on nuclear survival. In 1961 leading nuclear strategist Herman Kahn recruited him to join the Hudson Institute, where Kearny worked on nuclear defense issues. Due to his expertise, he met Charles Lindbergh, whom Kearny advised on building a blast shelter.

In 1964 Nobel Laureate Dr. Eugene Wigner asked Kearny to join the Civil Defense Project that Wigner was forming at Oak Ridge National Laboratory. At ORNL Kearny developed shelters and devices that people can make to improve their chances of surviving a nuclear conflict. His most important invention was the Kearny Fallout Meter, a highly reliable radiation meter made of materials commonly found in homes. His book *Nuclear War Survival Skills*, known as "the Bible of Civil Defense," includes instructions and survival advice. By the mid-1990s over 600,000 copies had been sold, with translations into Hebrew, Chinese, and other languages. Kearny copyrighted the book with the condition that the book could be reproduced by anyone, and renounced any royalty payments. The book is available on the Internet. He also wrote numerous publications on a variety of defense topics.

From 1967–1968, given the civilian equivalent of a four-star general's rank, he worked in Viet Nam with the Science Advisor to Generals Westmoreland and Abrams, improving infantrymen's equipment. He also developed simple measures to counteract Fuel-Air Explosives and was an expert on counterinsurgency. In 1970 he advised the Israelis on civil defense.

In 1979 Kearny retired from ORNL, partly to be at liberty to speak more freely against American defense policies, especially "Mutual Assured Destruction," and inadequate nuclear civil defense preparations. In 1981 Kearny was invited to China to advise on civil defense. During the 1991 Gulf War he recruited citizens across America to make hundreds of thousands of protective plastic rifle bags, which the military had neglected to provide, and send them to soldiers to prevent sand from jamming their M-16s. In later years Kearny summarized his jungle expertise in *Jungle Snafus ... and Remedies*, which is used by units of the U.S. Special Forces as a training textbook.

Kearny was the recipient of the Legion of Merit, the Decoration for Distinguished Civilian Service, the United States' highest civilian medal, the Edward Teller Award for the Defense of Freedom as well as a number of additional awards and citations.

Kearny's intelligence, creativity, persistence, and dedication to human survival were appreciated by his peers and earned the admiration and love of his family. He lived a full and productive life, and had a long, loving marriage and a large and close family.

Survivors include his wife of sixty years, May Willacy Eskridge Kearny; a son, Cresson Kearny and wife, Lynn Boyer Kearny; four daughters; Adelia Willacy Kearny and husband, John Peter Wakeland; Diana Catherine Kearny Fosse; Susanna Joyce Kearny and husband, Frederick Rommel Eberle; Stephanie Kearny and husband, Kenneth Noel Belcourt, as well as six grandchildren and one great-grandchild.



# TEN MOST WANTED TERRORISTS



Usama Bin Laden



Ayman Al-Zawahiri



Abdelkarin Hussein Mohamed  
Al-Nasser



Abdullah Ahmed Abdullah



Mushin Musa Matwalli Atwah



Ali Atwa



Anas Al-Liby



Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani



Hasan Izz-Al-Din



Ahmed Mohammed Hamed Ali

The alleged terrorists on this list have been indicted by sitting Federal Grand Juries in various jurisdictions in the United States for the crimes reflected on their wanted posters. Evidence was gathered and presented to the Grand Juries, which led to their being charged. The indictments currently listed on the posters allow them to be arrested and brought to justice. Future indictments may be handed down as various investigations proceed in connection to other terrorist incidents; for example, the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001.

It is also important to note that these individuals will remain wanted in connection with their alleged crimes until such time as the charges are dropped or when credible physical evidence is obtained, which proves with 100% accuracy, that they are deceased.