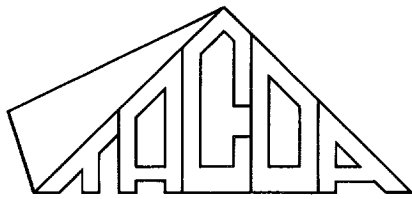


\$2.50

# Journal of Civil Defense

*"It is not the critic who counts, not the man who points out how the strong man stumbled, or where the doer of good deeds could have done better. The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena: whose face is marred by the dust and sweat and blood; who strives valiantly, who errs and comes up short again and again . . . who knows the great enthusiasms, the great devotions and spends himself in a worthy cause; who, at the best, knows in the end the triumph of high achievement; and who at the worst, if he fails, at least fails while daring greatly, so that his place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who know neither victory nor defeat."*

**Theodore Roosevelt**



TRADEMARK — THE AMERICAN CIVIL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION

# Journal of Civil Defense

## The American Civil Defense Association

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

Editor ..... WALTER MURPHEY  
Managing Editor ..... JANICE TYLICZKA  
Reviews Editor ..... DONOH HANKS  
Contributing Editors ..... MAX KLINGHOFFER,  
VAN E. HALLMAN, WILLIAM A. McCAMPBELL, JR.,  
RICHARD E. OSTER, SR.  
London Correspondent .. RICHARD E. SINCERE, JR.

Layout ..... KAROLINE BAKER  
Audit ..... BETTY NICE  
Public Relations ..... FRANK WILLIAMS  
Circulation ..... BRENDA REYNOLDS  
Advertising ..... JANICE TYLICZKA  
Graphic Production ..... CREATIVE GRAPHICS  
Printing ..... STORTER PRINTING COMPANY

## CONTENTS

**5 CAPITAL COMMENTARY**, by Jerry Strope — FEMA dilemma.  
**6 NUCLEAR WINTER THEORY: LABELED A FRAUD**, by Robert Shepherd — "Snow Job" evidence.  
**8 SPOTLIGHT** — Live Free expands; DDP/TACDA Seminar; U.S. a threat; etc.  
**10 AIDS — A VIRAL PEARL HARBOR?** by Max Klinghoffer, MD — Threat of AIDS pandemic.  
**14 GRASSROOTS GRAFITTI:** Pulling Together, by David Lobdell — Empathy in Emergency.  
**15 15 YEARS AGO IN JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE** — "Bare Bones" Civil Defense.  
**16 SUPERWAR**, by S. Craig Glickman — What would it be like?  
**18 LETTERS** — "Cop-Out Commando," CD rationale.  
**19 NEEDED: MEDIA HELP**, by Frank Williams — Fishing vs. civil defense.  
**20 REVIEWS** — *Flint's Emergency Treatment and Management*; *Our Civil Defence*; *How To Survive A Nuclear Disaster*; *Surviving Major Chemical Accidents and Chemical/Biological Warfare*; *Amerika*; *The Aids Plague*.  
**23 "RED PRIME" — A NEW IDEA FOR METTAG**, by Janice Tyliczka — Disaster exercise and triage improvement.  
**24 TOO GOOD TO FILE** — Defense: "No; Greater Responsibility"; Children of Chernobyl; Jack Kemp and Ken Lucas quotes.

**25 SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS:** Harvard Nuclear Course; Hazard Control Exams.  
**26 BEHIND THE HYPE: THE REAL SURVIVALIST**, by Kevin Kilpatrick — Guns obscure the picture.  
**30 UPCOMING; MARKETPLACE**  
**31 LATELINE**  
**32 EDITORIAL: DEFENSE WITHOUT DEFENSE** — Invitation to war.

### DISPLAY ADVERTISERS

**3 METTAG**, P.O. Box 910, Starke, FL 32091  
**3 TRIAGE EMERGENCY CARE HANDBOOK**, JOD, P.O. Box 910, Starke, FL 32091  
**4 1986 DDP/TACDA SEMINAR TAPES**, Satellite Broadcasting, P.O. Box 5364, Rockville, MD 20851  
**18 AMERICAN SURVIVAL GUIDE**, P.O. Box 15690, Santa Ana, CA 92705-0690  
**28 EMERGENCY INFORMATION**, Suite 31, 966 Hungerford Dr., Rockville, MD 20850  
**29 BLUEPRINTS & BOOKS**, TACDA, P.O. Box 1057, Starke, FL 32091  
**29 LIVEFREE**, Box 1743, Harvey, IL 60426  
**29 CIVIL DEFENSE: A MORAL, POLITICAL AND STRATEGIC APPROACH**, by Richard Sincere, TACDA, P.O. Box 1057, Starke, FL 32091  
**29 METTAG PRODUCTS**, P.O. Box 910, Starke, FL 32091

Sponsored by

The Oak Ridge Civil Defense Society  
The American Civil Defense Association

### POLICY BOARD

R. F. Blodgett, Chairman  
Wm. Cornelius Hall  
Max Klinghoffer, M.D.  
Karl Lundgren  
John H. Neiler  
Betty Nice  
J. Howard Proctor  
Richard E. Sincere, Jr.  
Eugene P. Wigner  
Frank Williams

### ADVISORY BOARD

Neil FitzSimons  
Evar P. Peterson  
Steuart L. Pittman  
Edward Teller

### EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

R. F. Blodgett, Chairman  
Karl Lundgren  
Clifford A. Lyle  
Betty Nice  
Frank Williams

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

## JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE

**BOLD** **TIMELY** **FACTUAL** **ON TARGET**  
**TOP COVERAGE — TOP WRITERS**

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

☐ 1 Yr. \$12 ☐ Check Encl.  
☐ 2 Yrs. \$22 ☐ Please Bill  
(Published Bimonthly)

PLEASE SEND JOURNAL TO:  
NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

(USE SEPARATE SHEET FOR ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS)

The *Journal of Civil Defense* is published bi-monthly by the American Civil Defense Association, Address: Journal of Civil Defense, P.O. Box 910, Starke, FL 32091. Subscription: One Year—\$12, two years—\$22. Phone (904) 964-5397.

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

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

# METTAG

(Medical Emergency Triage Tag)



AMERICA'S  
INTERNATIONAL  
FIELD  
TRIAGE TAG

**SIMPLE!  
RUGGED!  
EFFECTIVE!**

Selected by: 1980 Winter Olympics  
and 1984 Summer Olympics

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

## METTAG SAMPLE AND INFO INFORMATION

METTAG  
P.O. Box 910  
Starke, FL 32091

☐ Please rush METTAG sample and  
free information to:

OR PHONE  
**904-964-5397**

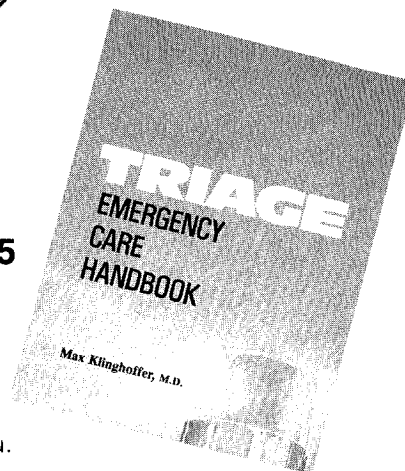
Endorsed by DOCTORS FOR DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

**PRICE  
SLASHED!!!**

~~\$25~~  
~~\$19~~

**NOW \$11.95**

*Journal of Civil  
Defense* bulk  
purchase from  
publisher passes  
on savings to you.



**"This book should be on the shelf of everyone  
concerned with disaster management, from the  
medical, community or individual viewpoint."  
(ORDER BY MAIL OR PHONE)**

Journal of Civil Defense PHONE (904/964-5397)

Post Office Box 910

Starke, FL 32091

Enclosed please find \$\_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ copy(ies) of *TRIAGE  
EMERGENCY CARE HANDBOOK* at \$11.95 each.

Organization \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

Zip \_\_\_\_\_



## The American Civil Defense Association

P.O. Box 1057 • Starke, FL 32091 • (904) 964-5397

**Effective protective measures — SDI and Civil Defense — are what  
TACDA incessantly recommends in its educational pursuits.**

**FACT:** If a nuclear war were to begin today the average Soviet citizen's chances of surviving would be fourteen times greater than yours. (Put another way, the U.S. could lose over 70% of its population while the Soviets could lose less than 5% of theirs.)

**FACT:** Within ten years the Soviets will have fallout and blast shelters to protect 75% of their urban population. In the U.S., on the other hand, the strong anti-civil defense lobby has blocked efforts to take basic and effective defense measures to protect YOU!

**FACT:** Today the Soviets are spending more than 18 times as much on civil defense as we are — and their wealth is less than half ours.

**TACDA fights for your survival — join the fight — join TACDA today!**

TACDA's first objective is to provide educational strategic defense information that can contribute meaningfully to nuclear attack survival and, more important to "Peace through Preparedness."

TACDA membership includes *Journal of Civil Defense* (a bi-monthly magazine), the *TACDA Alert* newsletter, voting rights, membership card, seminar invitations, etc.

Please enter me as a TACDA member (as checked below):

☐ Regular Member (\$25)

☐ Sponsoring Member (\$56)

☐ Bill Me

☐ Foreign Membership (\$35)

☐ Journal Only (\$12 yr.)

\$\_\_\_\_\_ Enclosed

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

Zip \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Please send information.

The American Civil Defense Association • P.O. Box 1057 • Starke, FL 32091

**SATELLITE BROADCASTING ORDER FORM**  
**1986 DDP/TACDA SEMINAR — Dallas, October 17-21, 1986**

## AUDIO CASSETTES

Qty.	Tape No.	Title/Speaker	Price	Amount
	BD-01	SEMINAR OPENING — Looney, Orient	\$ 8.00	
	BD-02	DOCTORS AND THE BOMB — Irving Louis Horowitz, Ph.D.	\$ 8.00	
	BD-03	EPIDEMIC CONTROL IN DISASTER — Hal Dewlett, M.D.	\$ 8.00	
	BD-04	EFFECTS OF DISASTER ON SOCIETY — Craig Yarbrough	\$ 8.00	
	BD-05	PSYCHIATRIC RESPONSE TO DISASTER — James William Black, M.D.	\$ 8.00	
	BD-06	TOXIC TERRORISM — Randal P. Schumacher	\$ 8.00	
	BD-07	CAMPUS FOCUS ON NUCLEAR WAR — Robert Ehrlich, Ph.D.	\$ 8.00	
	BD-08	DEBATE BETWEEN PSR AND DDP (ETHICS OF MEDICAL RESPONSE)	\$ 16.00	
	BD-09	— Dr. Wes Wallace and Dr. Ken Lucas	\$ 8.00	
	BD-10	ANATOMY OF AN ACCIDENT: CHERNOBYL 4 — Conrad V. Chester, Ph.D.	\$ 8.00	
	BD-11	NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION AND TERRORISM — Petr Beckmann, Ph.D.	\$ 8.00	
	BD-12	RADIATION SICKNESS — Ken Lucas, M.D.	\$ 8.00	
	BD-13	IS THERE A SOVIET THREAT? — Yuri Tuvim, Ph.D.	\$ 8.00	
	BD-14	PANEL: ASK THE EXPERTS — Petr Beckmann, Yuri Tuvim, Edward Teller (Ph.D.s)	\$ 16.00	
	BD-15	SDI-CIVIL DEFENSE INTERDEPENDENCE — Conrad V. Chester, Ph.D.	\$ 16.00	
	BD-16	SELF-HELP CIVIL DEFENSE — Cresson H. Kearny	\$ 8.00	
	BD-17	FIGHTING CHANCE — Arthur Robinson, Ph.D.	\$ 8.00	
	BD-18	SHELTER PANEL DISCUSSION: Conrad V. Chester, Cresson Kearny, Arthur Robinson	\$ 8.00	
	BD-19	RADIATION: FACT AND FANCY — Carsten H. Haaland	\$ 16.00	
	BD-20	LEADERSHIP — WHERE THE CD "BUCK" STOPS — Joseph L. LaFleur	\$ 8.00	
	BD-21	NUCLEAR WINTER PREVENTION — Howard Maccabee, Ph.D., M.D.	\$ 8.00	
	BD-22	SDI AND CIVIL DEFENSE — THE BEST DETERRENTS — Daniel Graham, Lt. Gen.	\$ 8.00	
	BD-23	AIDS: THE NEW PLAGUE? (Part I) — Charles E. Haley, M.S., M.D.	\$ 8.00	
	BD-24	U.S. NUCLEAR STRATEGY — SOVIET VIEW — Nancy D. Greene	\$ 8.00	
	BD-25	PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES IN THE SALT LAKE CITY AREA — John Wadsworth	\$ 8.00	
	BD-26	2000 A.D. — Edward Teller, Ph.D.	\$ 8.00	
	BD-27	AIDS: THE NEW PLAGUE? (Part II) — Max Klinghoffer, M.D.	\$ 8.00	
	BD-28	A KEY TO AMERICA'S TOMMOROW: EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT — Julius W. Becton, Jr.	\$ 8.00	
	TT-12	12-CASSETTE VINYL STORAGE ALBUM	each \$ 6.00	
	BD-100	COMPLETE SEMINAR — ALL AUDIO CASSETTES IN STORAGE ALBUMS	\$120.00	

The following credit cards may be used:

American Express	VISA
MasterCard	CHOICE

Subtotal	
5% Sales Tax — Maryland Only	
Shipping — Mail Orders Only	\$3.00
AMOUNT DUE	

## VIDEO CASSETTES (1/2" VHS or 1/2" BETA) (3/4" VIDEOTAPES ALSO AVAILABLE. PLEASE CONTACT SATELLITE BROADCASTING FOR PRICES)

PLEASE CHECK WHICH FORMAT    VHS \_\_\_\_\_ BETA \_\_\_\_\_

BDV-01	SEMINAR OPENING: Looney, Orient, Badley, Williams, Clarke and Haaland	\$ 35.00	
BDV-02	DOCTORS AND THE BOMB — Irving Louis Horowitz, Ph.D.	\$ 35.00	
BDV-03	EPIDEMIC CONTROL IN DISASTER — Hal Dewlett, M.D.	\$ 35.00	
BDV-04	EFFECTS OF DISASTER ON SOCIETY — Craig Yarbrough	\$ 35.00	
BDV-05	PSYCHIATRIC RESPONSE TO DISASTER — James William Black, M.D.	\$ 35.00	
BDV-06	TOXIC TERRORISM — Randal P. Schumacher	\$ 35.00	
BDV-07	CAMPUS FOCUS ON NUCLEAR WAR — Robert Ehrlich, Ph.D.	\$ 35.00	
BDV-08	DEBATE BETWEEN PSR AND DDP (ETHICS OF MEDICAL RESPONSE)	\$ 35.00	
BDV-09	— Wes Wallace, M.D. & Ken Lucas, M.D.	\$ 35.00	
BDV-10	ANATOMY OF AN ACCIDENT: CHERNOBYL 4 — Conrad V. Chester, Ph.D.	\$ 35.00	
BDV-11	NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION AND TERRORISM — Petr Beckmann, Ph.D.	\$ 35.00	
BDV-12	RADIATION SICKNESS — Ken Lucas, M.D.	\$ 35.00	
BDV-13	IS THERE A SOVIET THREAT? — Yuri Tuvim, Ph.D.	\$ 35.00	
BDV-14	PANEL: ASK THE EXPERTS — Petr Beckmann, Yuri Tuvim, Edward Teller	\$ 35.00	
BDV-15	SDI-CIVIL DEFENSE INTERDEPENDENCE — Conrad V. Chester, Ph.D.	\$ 35.00	
BDV-16	SELF-HELP CIVIL DEFENSE — Cresson Kearny, FIGHTING CHANCE — Arthur Robinson, Ph.D.	\$ 35.00	
BDV-17	SHELTER PANEL DISCUSSION — Dr. Chester, Mr. Kearny and Dr. Robinson	\$ 35.00	
BDV-18	RADIATION: FACT AND FANCY — Carsten M. Haaland	\$ 35.00	
BDV-19	LEADERSHIP — WHERE THE CD "BUCK" STOPS — Joseph L. LaFleur	\$ 35.00	
BDV-20	NUCLEAR WINTER PREVENTION — Howard Maccabee, Ph.D., M.D.	\$ 35.00	
BDV-21	SDI AND CIVIL DEFENSE — THE BEST DETERRENTS — Daniel O. Graham, Lt. Gen.	\$ 35.00	
BDV-22	AIDS: THE NEW PLAGUE? (Part I) — Charles E. Haley, M.S., M.D.	\$ 35.00	
BDV-23	PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES IN THE SALT LAKE CITY AREA — John Wadsworth	\$ 35.00	
BDV-24	U.S. NUCLEAR STRATEGY — SOVIET VIEW — Nancy D. Greene	\$ 35.00	
BDV-25	2000 A.D. — Edward Teller, Ph.D.	\$ 35.00	
BDV-26	AIDS: THE NEW PLAGUE? (Part II) — Max Klinghoffer, M.D.	\$ 35.00	
BDV-27	A KEY TO AMERICA'S TOMORROW: EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT — Julius W. Becton, Jr.	\$ 35.00	
BDV-100	COMPLETE SET OF VIDEO CASSETTES OF ENTIRE SEMINAR — \$525 value for only	\$450.00	

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

Subtotal	
5% Sales Tax — Maryland Only	
Shipping — Mail Orders Only	\$3.00
AMOUNT DUE	

To use your charge card, please fill out all of the information below

☐ MASTER CARD    ☐ VISA    ☐ AMERICAN EXPRESS    ☐ CHOICE

Acct. No. \_\_\_\_\_

Interbank No. \_\_\_\_\_ Exp. Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL TO: **SATELLITE BROADCASTING**  
P.O. BOX 5364  
ROCKVILLE, MD. 20851  
PHONE: 301-946-3041/TELEX: 650 227 6535

TOLL FREE PHONE IN MAJOR AREAS  
DIAL 950-1088 WAIT FOR DIAL TONE, THEN DIAL "RECORD"  
OUTSIDE MAJOR AREAS DIAL 1-(800)-446-4462-RECORD  
(MUST HAVE TOUCH-TONE PHONE TO USE EITHER NUMBER)



## Julius At The Bridge

The moment of truth is at hand. Julius W. Becton, Jr., director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, is about to become the civil defenders' hero or be carted away on his shield. From the time he took over at FEMA about a year and a half ago, Becton has been consistent in restoring the civil defense mission of his agency to its proper status after a disastrous lapse under his predecessor. He first signaled the change a year ago February when he told the Dellums subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee, "We propose to assure that all funds provided to the States for attack preparedness will be used consistent with that objective." A few months later, he issued program instructions to the States that contained an emphasis on attack preparedness — civil defense. As reported here in the last issue, State responses were said to be conciliatory although it was not at all clear whether any real changes might occur in those States that have opted out of civil defense and have been spending the dollars received from FEMA for this purpose for everything but attack preparedness. Now all of that has changed.

### THE BECTON APPROACH TO CIVIL DEFENSE IS NOT JUST TALK

Recently, the word went out that States and locals participating in the federal matching funds program would be expected to conduct at least one exercise this year based on a nuclear crisis scenario. In the Pacific Northwest, FEMA Region X decided to implement the requirement by staging a regionwide civil defense exercise later this spring. The choice of an attack-oriented exercise as the vehicle for reasserting the civil defense priority was right on the mark, as it sweeps away all the pretenses of the anything-but-civil-defense emergency manager. Further, it presumes that the government concerned has in existence an attack preparedness plan capable of being exercised. In Region X, both Oregon and Washington demurred, leaving only Alaska and Idaho ready to participate in the regional exercise. The exchange of correspondence on this subject is not available to this reporter but an informed source at FEMA indicates that Washington has been advised to participate or lose its funding while the governor of Oregon apparently has opted out of the matching funds program rather than participate. Whether this view of events is accurate is somewhat beside the point since more will have happened by the time this column is printed. What is important is that the Becton approach to civil defense is not just talk. He is really doing something about seeing that the pitifully small resources avail-

able to him are spent for the purpose intended.

Actually, Julius Becton probably would have preferred that the confrontation in the Pacific Northwest arise a few months later than it did because he is busy defending the FY 1988 budget request before the various committees of the Congress. And the schedule of hearings is even more peculiar than it was last year. Normally, the civil defense budget request is heard first by the House and then by the Senate and in each body by the Armed Services Committee, which is concerned with authorizing program content, and then by the Appropriations Committee, which is more concerned about expenditures. This year, the procedure is almost reversed. The first hearing was on March 20th before a subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee, usually the last to be visited by Mr. Becton. The subcommittee is chaired by Bill Proxmire, now that the Democrats are once more in control of the Senate. Senator Proxmire is a longtime foe of civil defense and his home State of Wisconsin is one of those that will attempt to resist Becton's exercise edict. Next, Becton goes to the House Appropriations subcommittee. Not until March 27th does he talk to the House Armed Services Committee and the Senate hearing is presently unscheduled. None of these hearings has occurred at this writing. Significant exchanges will be reported in the next column.

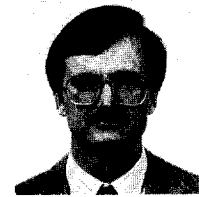
The Reagan budget request this year is for \$134.8 million. For perspective, remember that during the early Reagan years the civil defense budget request was for about \$250 million as the start-up year of a seven-year, \$4 billion effort. That request was turned down year after year by the Congress but the turn-downs look pretty good right now. In 1984, the appropriation for civil defense was about \$168 million. In 1985, it was \$178 million. Then the

### ... IF AND WHEN THE CONGRESS BECOMES SCARED ENOUGH.

Reagan Administration gave up. They announced a new civil defense study and asked for \$116 million in 1986. Congress wasn't ready for that big a cut and gave FEMA \$129 million. This year, the appropriation was \$139 million but a big chunk was earmarked for communications gear, leaving the rest of the civil defense effort much the same as the year before. The President has just signed a new National Security Decision Directive on civil defense that Mr. Becton will communicate to the congressional committees. It emphasizes a program capable of "rapid expansion in a national security emergency" — in other words, capable of becoming what the Administration originally proposed if and when the Congress becomes scared enough. □

Two feature articles in the *Journal of Civil Defense* took the Nuclear Winter hypothesis roundly to task: "Nuclear Winter and National Security," by Carsten Haaland of Oak Ridge National Laboratory (February 1984) and "Nuclear Winter: What Do We Know, What Do We Do?" by physician-nuclear engineer Howard Maccabee (December 1985). Maccabee called it Dr. Carl Sagan's "Nuclear Winter Snow Job."

Here medical researcher Robert Shepherd presents an overview of the latest Nuclear Winter analyses. He provides convincing evidence that the studies by Haaland and Maccabee are 100% credible.



Robert Shepherd

# Original Nuclear Winter Theory: Labeled a Fraud

— Robert Shepherd

Scientific research is one of the most remarkable human endeavors. Research is much less expensive than other activities such as health care, education or defense, yet in the long run research generates new knowledge that enables man to manipulate his surroundings for his own benefit. Research requires two things: rigorous application of the scientific method by scientists, and public support.

Historically, one of the most striking changes in the way that people approached problems occurred in Europe several hundred years ago. During the Middle Ages, literate people accepted without hesitation the writings of the classical masters such as Aristotle and Hippocrates, even if the classical works did not always seem to make sense. Scientific thinking arose when people began to demand that dogma be backed by data, not just the voice of authority. It is now taken for granted that scientists are open minded: that if enough new data is presented that convincingly refutes an old hypothesis, then the old hypothesis will be rejected.

An outstanding example of according more respect to a theory than to the data was the impact that Tomfin Lysenko had on Soviet biology. Lysenko was an agronomist who became the director of the Institute of Genetics of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences from 1940 to 1965. Lysenko believed that heredity was the end result of environmental changes that had been assimilated during the course of preceding generations. This belief was opposed to the genetic theory of Mendel. Mendel had carefully accumulated excellent data, and his theory was universally accepted by biologists elsewhere. Lysenko obtained the public support of Stalin and later Khrushchev, and was able to very seriously hamper the advances of Soviet biology and even agricultural productivity.

Papers based on outright fraud constitute far less than 1% of published articles. But because of the serious effects which fraud could have, the possibility of its occurrence is accorded very careful attention. It therefore may be of

interest to the readers of the *Journal of Civil Defense* to learn that the nuclear winter theory has recently been called dishonest and fraudulent.

One of the most widely read and quoted scientific journals is *Science*, the official publication of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In the "News and Comment" section of the January 16, 1987 issue is a three page article (pages 271-273) by Eliot Marshall reviewing recent concerns about the reliability of the nuclear winter theory. The following are excerpts from that article:

World War III, although cataclysmic, probably would not freeze the globe nor eliminate the human race, according to Starley Thompson and Stephen Schneider of the University of Colorado at Boulder. In fact, they say the average worst-case summer temperatures in the United States following a war would be mild. Some areas would experience "quick freezes," as in autumn. But the likelihood of human extinction has become "vanishingly low."

Thompson and Schneider base these conclusions on the output of a state-of-the-art computer model designed at the National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR), where they work. They have not yet published these data, but some implications appear in the summer 1986 issue of *Foreign Affairs*. . . . The best known presenter of the original theory, Carl Sagan, of Cornell, claims that there is "nothing new" to make him alter his description of nuclear winter or the conclusions drawn from it. . . .

Sagan's refusal to acknowledge merit in NCAR's analysis—known as

Progress in science is an incremental process. If a new idea appears to support sound evidence, then the idea and the data that support it are published. Once a new idea is accepted, other investigators can incorporate the concept into their own work. If an idea is subsequently proven to be incorrect (say, because the original data had been excessively manipulated or selected), the subsequent work which relied upon the fraudulent idea may be invalidated. Just as bad is the possibility that public confidence in science could be eroded, with a consequent reduction in the funding of research.

"nuclear autumn"—sends some people up the wall. One wall climber is George Rathjens, professor of political science at MIT. "Is this another case of Lysenkoism?" he asks, referring to an erroneous genetic theory forced on Soviet scientists in the 1940s by Tomfin D. Lysenko. Rathjens answers himself: "I am afraid there's a certain amount of truth in that." The claim that the original nuclear winter model is unimpeached, he adds, is "the greatest fraud we've seen in a long time."

Rathjens . . . is particularly upset by what he calls a "close to dishonest" use of science by nuclear winter theorists to promote their views. . . Rathjens considers nuclear winter a fuzzy idea.

Comments like these have inspired some visceral attacks on Sagan and his coauthors, known as the TTAPS group. (TTAPS stands for the last initials of the authors: Richard Turco, Owen Toon, Thomas Ackerman, James Pollack, and Sagan.) One such attack by Russell Seitz, a fellow at Harvard's Center for International Affairs, appeared recently in *The National Interest*, a Washington, D.C. quarterly, and *The Wall Street Journal*. . .

Anyone who wanted to verify the data on which the [nuclear winter] conclusions were based, according to Seitz, had to set off on a "paper chase." Policy recommendations laid out in *Foreign Affairs* (winter 1983/1984) rested on data published simultaneously in *Science* (23 December 1983, p. 1283). But, as noted in the *Science* article, "details may be found in (15)." Reference 15 states in full: "R.P. Turco, O.B. Toon, T.P. Ackerman, J.B. Pollack, C. Sagan, in preparation." It refers to a paper that has never been published in a peer-reviewed (or any other) journal. Rathjens also grumbles about the hard-to-get data. The entire thesis, he says is "a house of cards built on reference 15." . .

Since the gush of papers in late 1983 and early 1984, two major peer-reviewed works on nuclear winter have appeared. One comes from a committee of the National Academy of Sciences (*Science*, 20 September 1985, p. 1245). It confirms the worst-case hazards described by TTAPS, but stresses the uncertainty in any statement about the postwar environment and challenges the idea that the human race would be eliminated. A second major report known as SCOPE, after its sponsor, the Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment, came out the year after . . . This report also recognizes the potential for a cataclysm, but remains silent on the question of

extinction. Rathjens comments that, if the TTAPS report and these later ones appear similar, it is "hardly surprising, since Rich Turco was the key modeler in all three."

The most incendiary charge against TTAPS may be Seitz's assertion that nuclear winter was hatched in 1982 "within the inner circle of the world's disarmament activists" as a means to terrify the public. He sees in this a plot to bamboozle the public into supporting a nuclear freeze. Seitz claims there have been strategic consequences for the United States already. The popular version of nuclear winter, he argues, is partly responsible for the antiweapons movement in Australia and New Zealand. Nuclear-armed U.S. ships have been barred from some South Pacific ports . . .

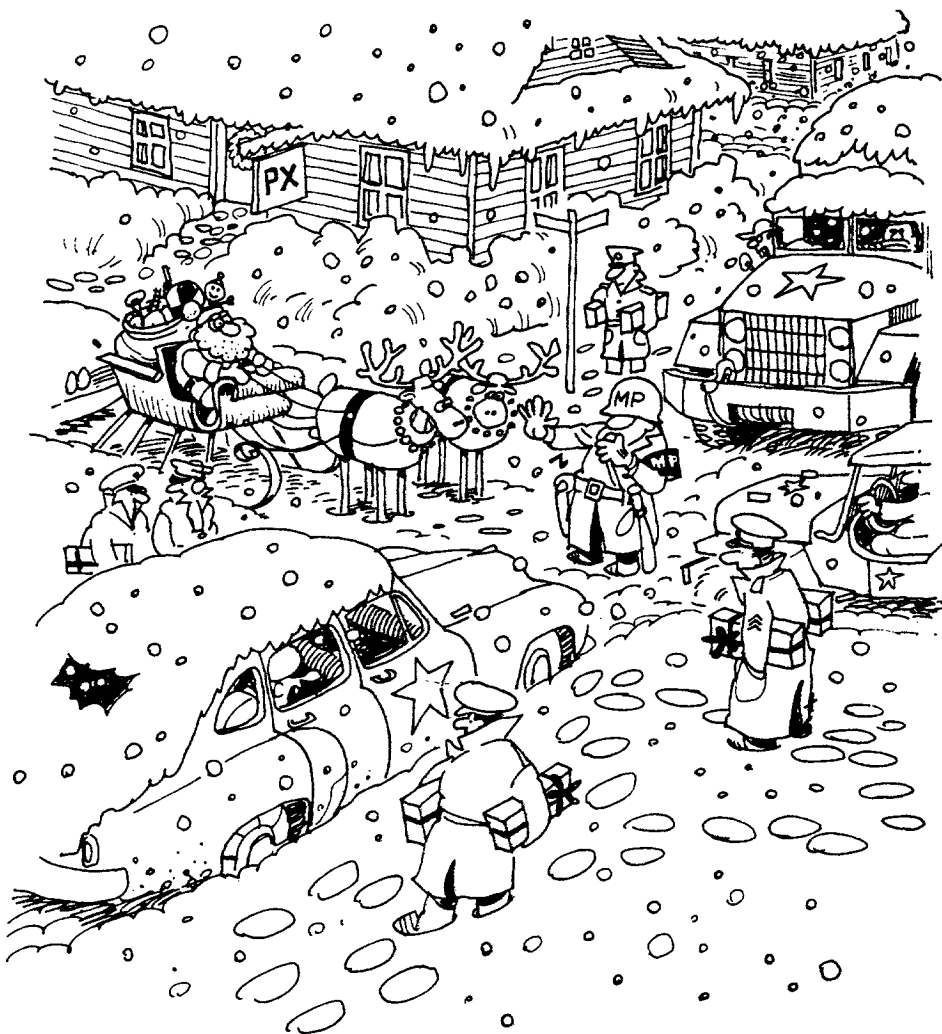
Schneider says, "Human extinction should never have been brought up." The notion of a frozen, dead planet following a nuclear war has "zero credibility."

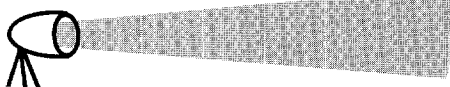
Turco argues that this view is based on "feelings" rather than facts, because no one can prove or disprove that extinction would occur. He concedes that it may be necessary to

reduce the estimates of freezing in TTAPS original paper by as little as 10%. At most, the revision may be a factor of 2. He thinks humanity probably would not be eliminated. Sagan thinks it would. . .

In general, atmospheric scientists put credence in NCAR's model because it describes events in three dimensions, rather than one, which TTAPS did. Unlike the TTAPS version, it incorporates the warming effect of the oceans. For these reasons, it is not surprising that NCAR's "winter" is milder.

Nuclear winter always seemed to me to be too grotesque to be true, and the fact that the TTAPS scenario did not include the warming effect of the oceans indicates that the original "nuclear winter" idea omitted an important mitigating factor. The article in the January 16, 1987 issue of *Science* makes very refreshing reading. The conclusion of Russell Seitz concerning this new interpretation is that there are grounds for questioning the reasoning of the nuclear winter proponents. ■





## **DDP/TACDA 1987 SEMINAR NOVEMBER 6-9 IN MOBILE**

The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) and Doctors for Disaster Preparedness (DDP) will hold their joint seminar this year in Mobile, Alabama.

"We look forward to an inspiring conference in Mobile," said TACDA president Charles L. Badley. "All the signs point to an upswing in civil defense interest and a program that will attract the serious civil defense proponents." Mobile County Emergency Management Director Rose Young and her many allies in the Gulf Coast area are giving us all-out support. Add to that the fact that Guy Hunt, the first Republican governor of Alabama in over 100 years, is a conservative and can be expected to support a credible defense of his people, and you have the makings of a really outstanding conference. We are now firming up arrangements with the Gulf Coast civil defense leaders and lining up a superagenda that should be a big step forward for our cause: "Peace Through Preparedness."

Members of Young's Seminar Advisory committee are Gulf Coast/Delta civil defense leaders Oz Ellis, Henry Turk and Wade Guice.

## **SDI COMPUTER PROGRAMMING POSSIBLE AND PRACTICAL**

Among the strident claims from the anti-SDI crowd that SDI is impossible and a major threat now comes the allegation that SDI computerology is so huge and involved that there is no way it can succeed in controlling the operation.

This was the thrust of an educational channel radio program in which Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility ridiculed the idea that computers could control the required SDI coordination.

Dr. Robert Jastrow, founder of NASA's Goddard Institute for Space Studies, answers this attack in his book *HOW TO MAKE NUCLEAR WEAPONS OBSOLETE*:

The software for SDI will require about 10 million lines of code.

However, this has already been surpassed in length and complexity by the AT&T program which controls the nation's telephone network. That has 50 million lines of code. Also, the number of interconnections between "nodes," i.e., nerve centers, in the AT&T program is 14,000, whereas the number of interconnections in the SDI program is estimated to be about 4,500.

Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility should act more like computer professionals. Their argument is simply another specious jab which on the surface sounds plausible. Like the arguments on costs, countermeasures and survivability it doesn't stand up against the facts of the matter.

Neither do any of these stand up very well along side the companion claim that SDI will produce a major spiral in the arms race.

The question again begs itself: How can SDI be such a threat if it is useless? The truth is that it is indeed a threat — a threat to the successful employment of offensive weapons, to aggression.

## **CALIFORNIA'S RDOA BECOMES REMS — INFO-RAY SEEKS NEW EDITOR**

The Radiological Defense Officers Association (RDOA), based in California, has for many years been a source of authentic radiological information for civil defenders all across the country. Now it continues in that role under a new name: Radiological Emergency Management Society (REMS).

The change in name took place January 1, 1987. A serious problem facing REMS, however, is the dire need for an editor of its well-known newsletter *INFO-RAY*. Survivalist Bruce Clayton was its editor before he left rural Mariposa (California), and REMS president Bob Kinsman promises to put out one issue. But his workload won't allow him to give a more sustained effort.

Recommendations are invited.  
Contact:

REMS  
P.O. Box 9577  
Sacramento, CA 95823

## **LIVE FREE EXERCISES MULTIPLY IN 1987**

One group that is dead serious about preparing for disasters that disrupt the good life as we know it is Live Free, a Chicago-based survivalist organization with branches in other parts of the United States. Traditionally, Live Free has held its exercises at Tippecanoe River State Park in Indiana, and will do so again this year (see below).

This year, however, the Live Free exercises have exploded into similar exercises from Alaska to Florida. Among the Live Free "Survival Action" exercises are these.

Operation Southern Glory, April 3-5 in Texas (contact: Live Free Central Region, 3701 W. Alabama, Suite 450-369, Houston, TX 77027).

Operation Keystone NBC Defense, May 9-10 in Pennsylvania (contact: Sgt. York's Army-Navy Store, 900 Market St., Lemoyne, PA 17043).

Operation Safe Shelter 1, May 23-25 in North Carolina (contact: David Lobdell, 607 Flamingo Dr., West Palm Beach, FL 33401).

Operation Keystone Survival, June 27-30 in Pennsylvania (contact: Sgt. York's Army-Navy Store, 900 Market St., Lemoyne, PA 17043).

Operation Safe Shelter 2, July 3-5 in North Carolina (contact: David Lobdell, 607 Flamingo Dr., West Palm Beach, FL 33401).

Operation Northeast Rendezvous, July 25-26 in New York (contact: Bold Adventure USA, P.O. Box 873, Rome, N.Y. 13440).

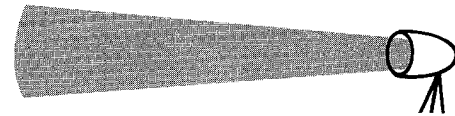
Operation Challenger, September 12-13 in Indiana (contact: Live Free Region 7, P.O. Box 1743, Harvey, IL 60426).

Operation Discovery, October 16-18 in northeast Texas (contact: James Boorman, 6768 Ridgeway, North Richland Hills, TX 76180).

Operation Keystone Hunt, November 13-15 in Pennsylvania (contact: Sgt. York's Army-Navy Store, 900 Market St., Lemoyne, PA 17043).

Arizona is also planning activities that are not yet firm (contact: Leonard Hoover, P.O. Box 894, Snowflake, AZ 85939). Not yet given firm dates are Operation Safe Shelter 3 in Florida and Operation Sea Trek in Alaska. For general





information contact Live Free, Box 1743, Harvey, IL 60426 or phone 312-928-5830.

Live Free exercises (one was featured in an article by James C. Jones, "Operation Green Shield," in the April 1985 issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense*) focus on basic "self-help" survival techniques in nuclear attack situations. Fees range from \$5 to \$50. In backwoods settings they feature instruction in civil defense subjects and survivalist techniques. These include: food stockpiling, emergency childbirth, communications, protective clothing, radiological monitoring, shelter construction and living off the land.

Jones stresses teamwork between survivalists and civil defense and says that this "will lead to a stronger national survival potential."

The increase in Live Free exercises from one a year in years past to 12 this year is very good news.

### U.S. A THREAT TO PEACE? NO!!! SAYS KEMP

Former Buffalo Bills Quarterback Jack Kemp (Player of the Year, 1965) is foursquare for defense. Zeroing in on the "doomsday lobby" Kemp had this to say in the *National Review*:

The carefully nurtured anxiety that we are poised on the brink of nuclear annihilation is a powerful political tool. It fuels the arms-control-for-arms-control's-sake academics. It gives certain politicians a handy soapbox and an easy script. Take away the fear of nuclear weapons by deploying SDI and you stop the hands on the Union of Concerned Scientists' doomsday clock—and thereby take away its audience.

The doomsday lobby must oppose SDI or it may cease to exist. And so it protests that SDI will "destabilize the arms race," giving the United States a shield under which to carry out a first strike, inducing Kremlin fears for the Soviet Union's security.

For these people, it matters not that the Soviet Union has been pursuing strategic defenses for the better part of two decades. . . .

These people may try, but they will never succeed in convincing the American people that the United States is a greater threat to peace than the Soviet Union.

Kemp is now veteran congressman from New York's 31st District.

He sounds as if he could be the man to succeed another football player, Ronald Reagan. A good quarterback in Washington might not hurt.

### ASPEP STILL OFFERS FIGHTING CHANCE FOR \$1 A COPY

The American Society of Professional Emergency Planners (ASPEP) distribution of the 279-page book *Fighting Chance* is still in high gear. "George Mangum . . ." says ASPEP's Ernie Terrien, "took one — read it and took 250 home with him in his van. One for each of the local Alabama directors, as well as one for each elected official. Gil Lee from New Castle, Indiana . . . president of the Indiana Civil Defense Council, took 200 for his membership."

*Fighting Chance*, now over the quarter-million mark in sales, can be purchased for \$1 a copy from ASPEP (Order from new ASPEP president Myrle Hadcock, 2206 34th St., Columbus, NE 68601 or any other ASPEP officer).

#### Excerpt from *Fighting Chance*:

With the federal budget now at a trillion dollars a year, why can't the government spend at least \$300 on every U.S. resident in order to give each American an excellent chance of surviving a nuclear attack and rebuilding the country? Why don't they at least try to give our families a fighting chance?

A fighting chance. Not a guarantee of everyone's survival, not a guaranteed way to end nuclear war forever (although it would drastically reduce the likelihood of a war), and not a way to make nuclear war a picnic, but a fighting chance of survival. Is that worth \$300 apiece? . . .

### INDIANA RESOLUTION ASKS CONGRESS FOR SURPLUS FOOD

Take the problem of food surpluses and solve it by channeling the surpluses through food processors for civil defense shelter supplies. This is the message contained in a resolution drawn up and distributed by the Indiana Civil Defense Council.

The resolution cites the waste involved in destruction of surpluses

from time to time. It asks Congress "to consider allowing the surplus to be donated at little or no cost to food processors who can, by their various techniques, add substantial shelf life to the processed food."

Copies of the resolution have been distributed to other civil defense organizations, to Congress and to the President.

### MILAN BODI COMPLETES 40 YEARS WITH ICDO — FOCUSSES ON ISDM

Dr. Milan M. Bodi, who as secretary-general of the International Civil Defense Organization (ICDO) in Geneva, Switzerland, has been for 40 years well-known throughout the world for his international disaster work, has handed over his duties to his successor. Bodi immediately became Secretary to the International Society on Disaster Medicine (ISDM), also based in Geneva.

Dr. Bodi is remembered by many as a featured speaker at two TACDA seminars: The Kansas City seminar in 1979 and the Daytona Beach seminar in 1984.

AN INSERT TO THIS ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE GIVES DETAILS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY ON DISASTER MEDICINE AND AN INVITATION TO JOIN.

"I would be happy," says Bodi, "to establish a closer cooperation relationship with the DDP [Doctors for Disaster Preparedness, the American organization favoring medical response to all disasters]."

Dr. Bodi further invites Americans to join ISDM, and an insert in this issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense* provides the details of such an invitation. "I and my Committee," he says "devote our energy to Disaster Medicine, which is one of the vital components of Civil Defense and Protection. Hence my interest in the TACDA/DDP joint activity which could play a key role in the U.S. Civil Defense."

Dr. Bodi's roots are in Yugoslavia. He emigrated from there to Switzerland during World War II.

*What does AIDS have to do with civil defense? The question is frequently asked. It should be asked. It would be comforting to answer "Nothing." But would that be honest? Civil defense deals with disasters. AIDS is a potential major disaster of frightening proportions. Statistics on predicted dramatic increases in AIDS cases and deaths have come from a number of authoritative sources such as the World Health Organization and the U.S. Public Health Service. Is it wise, is it safe to ignore them (as many are tempted to do), or should they be analyzed and studied? Should the problem of AIDS — like problems of other plagues, cancer and accidental death — be subjected to control efforts by medical science? Should AIDS as a looming disaster be brought into disaster planning? As a complicating factor in other disasters where normal antiseptic and cleanliness standards are compromised perhaps the AIDS problem deserves special attention.*

# AIDS

## — A Viral Pearl Harbor?

Max Klinghoffer, M.D.



AIDS is an acronym meaning "Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome." The term reflects how little we know of this viral syndrome. There are in fact many acquired immune deficiency syndromes. These may result from a multitude of causes: other viral diseases; bacterial infections; the side effects of some medications (Sulfa drugs, among others); malignant diseases; medications used to deliberately lower immunity, as in organ transplants; and ionizing radiation. In many of these (not including malignancy) the defect may be reversible, provided the offending agent is removed and specific supportive measures are taken. AIDS, however, is unique in that, so far as we know today, it is not reversible.



AIDS has become the common terminology designating a syndrome which is caused by the HTLV-III\* virus. There are in reality multiple syndromes. The virus may be detected in some individuals who have no signs of the diseases which characterize AIDS. Other individuals may exhibit enlarged lymph nodes, and little else; but they also have antibodies for AIDS. Still

others have the full-blown development, with a positive test for AIDS antibodies, and the dire picture of opportunistic infections which may be terminal; or the presence of some of the less common malignancies. It is too early to know if those who have the first two syndromes will eventually succumb to the third development of this disease. But it is quite certain that those who test positive for the virus are capable of transmitting the virus.

The AIDS virus is transmitted largely by sexual contact; by the use of contaminated blood products\*\*; or by the use of common hypodermic drug paraphernalia. At this time approximately 73% of the *known* AIDS patients are male homosexuals; about 25% are drug users who share hypodermic equipment. What is perhaps less well known is that the use of a common hypodermic syringe, with a fresh needle for each user, still involves great risk. This is due to the fact that upon inserting the needle into the tissues, hydraulic pressure forces some fluid back into the barrel of the hypodermic syringe, thus contaminating it for all subsequent users.

The balance of the victims are in a miscellaneous group, including babies who have contracted the virus from their mothers. (These statistics are for the United States; and the figures vary in other

\*Human T-Lymphotropic Virus III

\*\*There is no danger in *giving* blood as a donor when a new needle is used.

countries.) What should be noted, however, is an increase in cases of AIDS among heterosexual individuals. This may be due largely to contacts with bisexuals and to multiple sex partners. A growing number of heterosexuals have acquired the virus *in ways not yet fully explained*. If an individual has the AIDS virus, that virus is present in most body fluids, including blood, semen, saliva, tears and vaginal secretions.

The spread of AIDS has been so rapid throughout the United States and throughout the world as to cause alarm in every sociological sector. It is being compared with other great plagues, such as the "Black Death" or Bubonic Plague. Statistics on the incidence of AIDS are not accurate, and are probably misleading, since there are evidently many people who have the virus, but in whom the disease has not yet been diagnosed. Meanwhile, these undiagnosed carriers are, innocently or otherwise, transmitting the virus to others.

Research on an ever-increasing scale is now being conducted to learn more about the AIDS virus; and to discover effective means of prevention and treatment. But there are major obstacles:

1. The incubation period of AIDS is often very long, certainly as long as five years, and possibly as long as fifteen. The individual who is exposed, and who contracts the virus, may show no symptoms for many years — and possibly never; but he is still a danger in that he is a carrier.
2. The virus is capable of undergoing mutation after mutation as it changes its character. It may change its susceptibility to chemical or biological agents which initially have an effect upon the virus.
3. In most cases where a bacterium or a virus invades the body, the body responds with one or more immune mechanisms. These immune mechanisms recognize the invader, and set in motion a complex series of events in which the immune mechanisms of the body isolate, attack, and destroy the bacteria or viruses. But the AIDS virus is unique. As it invades the body, it initially destroys those cells which would normally set into operation the defense mechanisms of the body. Further, the virus reproduces itself, and invades other cells. In this sense, the body cells of immunity almost collaborate with the enemy. Thus the invading virus becomes a sort of parasite upon the body cells. It also

renders these cells incapable of resisting other types of infections. Hence, the opportunistic illnesses which characterize the fatal AIDS syndrome.

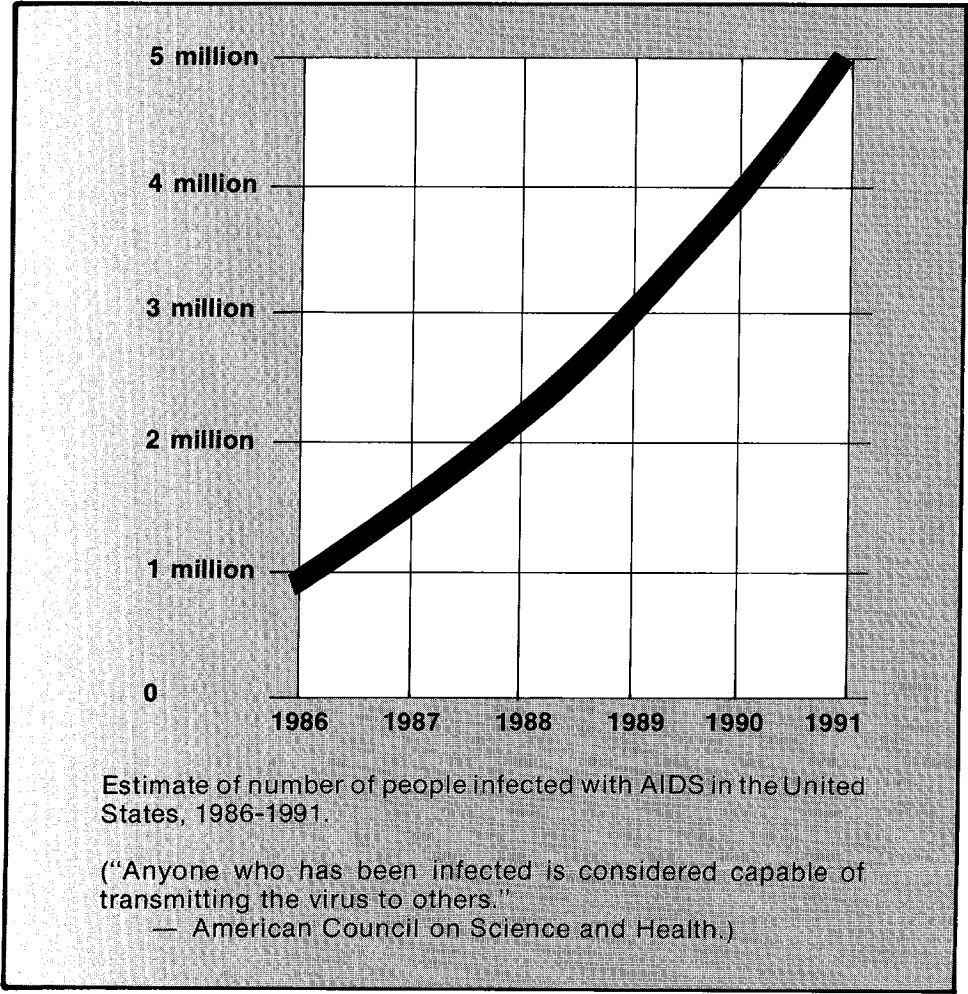
The most severe AIDS syndrome is characterized by swollen lymph nodes, fever, weight loss, diarrhea, weakness, and any of the concomitant opportunistic infections resulting from the breakdown of the immune system. It is apparent that the above symptoms are varied and

### **Can the AIDS virus be spread by casual contact?**

certainly non-specific. It is this *non-specificity* which is *conducive* to a patient harboring the AIDS virus for many months or years and promoting a delay in the diagnosis. There is at present a test for the AIDS virus, and new tests are being developed. But the very fact that these new tests are being developed would indicate that present tests for the virus may not be highly accurate; and that in the future we may have available tests which are more accurate.

Can the AIDS virus be spread by "casual contact"? This is one of the major questions today in the problems of stopping the epidemic. Most research workers in this field today believe that AIDS is NOT spread through casual contact. They site impressive statistics about the number of "casual contacts" (as, for example, the household in which an AIDS patient lives; or the handling of AIDS patients by medical personnel) and the fact that few, or none, of the individuals in close proximity to the AIDS patient have tested positive for the virus. It is to be fervently hoped that this is correct!

But they have reached a conclusion — a deadly important conclusion — without sufficient scientific evidence. It is known now that the incubation period of AIDS may be several years. Some workers in the field think it may be over fourteen years. AIDS was first described in the United States in 1981. How can we then say it is not spread by casual contact? What can we say if fourteen years from now there is an epidemic of AIDS among those who

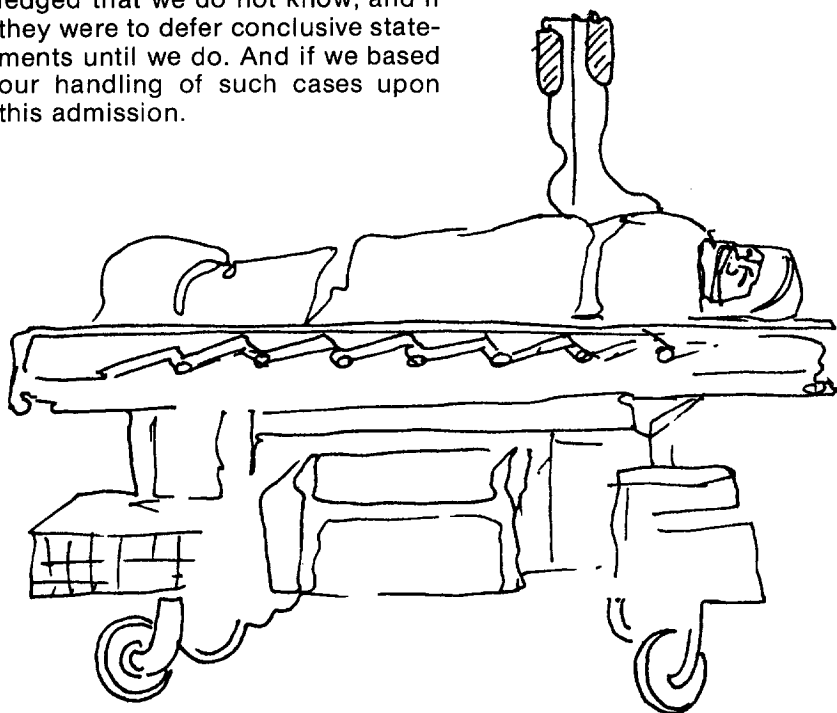


had "casual contact" with AIDS victims in 1986? Sufficient time has not yet elapsed; only a small percentage of our population has been tested; and our tests are still not perfected. Predictions on the modes of spread of a disease should never be made prematurely — and especially where the disease has a long incubation period and slow-developing symptoms.

There is another problem in the matter of "casual contacts". What is the definition of "casual contacts"? Is it someone who shakes hands with the patient? Or someone who eats food prepared by an AIDS patient? Or someone who uses the same bathroom? And what of an ambulance attendant who is bespattered with the blood of an AIDS patient? If these contacts develop AIDS fifteen years from now, what do we do? Apologize for our premature conclusions? Let us consider an extreme example: that of a young, ambulance attendant, recently married. In responding to an emergency call he finds himself covered with blood of the victim. Only two days later does he discover the victim had been diagnosed as an AIDS patient. Does the ambulance attendant continue to live a normal married life? Shall he plan to sire children? Who is there with sufficient knowledge to counsel him about his future? The simple fact is WE DO NOT KNOW. And how much better it would be if our scientific community acknowledged that we do not know, and if they were to defer conclusive statements until we do. And if we based our handling of such cases upon this admission.

It has been fairly well established that the AIDS victim carries the virus in most (or all) of his body fluids. What happens if the food-handler AIDS victim coughs or sneezes on the food he is serving? What happens if the AIDS victim (perhaps not aware that he is carrying the virus) sneezes while he is caring for the injuries of a casualty with open wounds? Some workers in the field go so far as to downplay the risks involved in the needle stick by a used hypodermic needle. What are they trying to tell us? That a lot of virus is dangerous, but a little bit of virus is safe?

We have been inundated with media information (or is it misinformation?) on the subject of AIDS. We are reassured that blood transfusions are "safe" because there are now tests available which indicate if the donor does or does not have the AIDS virus. This sort of information cannot be blamed on the media alone. Usually they obtain such information from "experts" in the field. But with the lack of knowledge about AIDS, perhaps there are no "experts." What happens if a donor has just recently been exposed to the AIDS virus, but his tests for the virus are still negative? He donates blood which is already contaminated with the virus, but a month later subsequent tests reveal he does carry HTLV-III. What do we now tell the recipients of that blood? Is an apology sufficient for a death sentence?



Further, all laboratory tests are subject to a certain percentage of error. If medical history is repeated, it seems likely that a few years from now we will have tests of greater accuracy, and we will look upon today's tests as obsolete. The Wasserman test for syphilis, developed in the early part of this century has been replaced again and again by tests of greater accuracy, and the diagnosis of syphilis can now be made with more certainty. But in the early days of serologic diagnosis, how many cases of syphilis went undiagnosed? And, perhaps even more important, how many individuals were incorrectly diagnosed as having syphilis (the BFP, or biologic false positive), and how many were thus stigmatized? How many BFP individuals were treated for syphilis with highly toxic heavy metals? It is an error to make conclusive statements when they may be based upon tests which are not conclusive.

With the advent of AIDS certain serious social problems become much more serious.



Although the Bureau of Prisons denies there is any increased hazard of AIDS due to the prison environment, this statement seems implausible. There can be no doubt of the high incidence of homosexual rape. If we consider a cross section of prison inmates, can there be any doubt that our present prison system is conducive to the spread of AIDS? Can there be any doubt that our prisons will become still another reservoir of the disease? There is another aspect to the prison dilemma. When a man is imprisoned (let us say for a non-violent crime) could we be condemning him to death by AIDS? Considering the overcrowding of prisons, and the incidence of homosexuality, are we not sentencing these prisoners to cruel and unusual punishment? Prison officials may say they have not seen an increase of AIDS in the prison population; but they are ignoring the long incubation period of the disease; and they are possibly ignoring the lack of medical follow-up of released prisoners.

Another major sociological



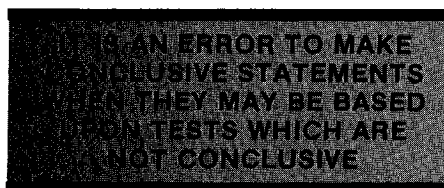
aspect of the disease is forcible rape. It used to be a capital offense. Men were executed for the crime. In the liberal climate of today, the offense of rape is looked upon with greater tolerance. "After all", say the liberals, "she was not murdered." The crime of forcible rape is much more serious than many will admit; and it has become vastly more serious since the AIDs epidemic. The victim of rape must now live with the knowledge that she or he may contract AIDS. Rape victims today are routinely tested for exposure to sexually transmitted diseases. But how do we test such a victim for AIDS? How can we assure her/him that she/he will not have AIDS years from now? Can we tell her/him that she/he may safely marry and have a family? In the light of our present knowledge (or lack of it) concerning AIDS, the crime of forcible rape should once again be viewed as a major capital offense and carry a correspondingly severe penalty.

There has been much talk in recent months concerning the control of the epidemic of AIDS. Emphasis has been on "education", and on the use of preventive measures. As in other areas of emergency preparedness neither of these methods will totally furnish the answers needed for a critical situation. For instance, the drug addict desperately in need of a "fix" is just not going to consider the risks in using a common hypodermic assembly. After all, every time he uses the drug, and not knowing the actual source or the degree of purity or adulteration, he places his life in jeopardy. The thought of a contaminated needle is not going to deter him.

The halfway measures that have

been proposed will not be the answer to the AIDS epidemic. What will be needed are mitigation policies and procedures. Sooner or later we must come to the realization that some form of quarantine will be necessary if we are to control this plague. This is not to say that education has no value in the control of the disease. In fact, *unplanned* education has already played a role. Publicity about AIDS has resulted in the change of sexual habits of many people. However, we need to be concerned about the vast number that education methods, for one reason or another, will not reach.

The term "quarantine" is not synonymous with incarceration. There are degrees of quarantine, all of which have previously been



endorsed by the medical community and society in general for many common contagious diseases. Unless some very dramatic breakthrough appears in the immediate future with regard to cure and prevention, some form of quarantine is necessary if we are to survive. The government must act, and it must act before the epidemic is literally out of control. Actions must be taken utilizing the advice of those epidemiologists and other scientists who are not intimidated by the political lobby of the homosexual community and other groups. In fact, if given accurate data, the homosexual groups should be the first to support measures to stop

the epidemic, since they are the major percentage of the current victims. Again, incarceration is not the answer (except in those cases where an AIDS victim violates the "rules" and knowingly spreads the disease). But AIDS patients should not be food handlers; they should not be in jobs caring for children; they should not be in hospital work which brings them in contact with patients; and they should not be in any occupation which brings them into intimate contact with other individuals. These regulations should apply unless we find out **BEYOND ANY DOUBT** that AIDS cannot be spread by these modes of contact.

Should regulations be set forth, there will of course be a great outcry about "civil rights". But if there are, let us say, one million AIDS patients in the United States today, what then of the civil rights of two hundred thirty million of our citizens?

Strong steps must be taken at once, before the majority of our population has the AIDS virus. If not, we shall all become unwilling characters in Edgar Allen Poe's novel, *The Masque of the Red Death*. The first two sentences of the novel read: "The 'Red Death' had long devastated the country. No pestilence had ever been so fatal or so hideous". The novel concludes: "And darkness and decay and the Red Death held dominion over all."

With today's tremendous advances in medical science and our greatly expanded capability for effective research, AIDS can be conquered IF we recognize the extent of the problem and IF we devote our combined efforts and resources to prevention and cure. A major offensive, a MANHATTAN-type project, would produce victory. □

It is my purpose . . . to show how easily the tragedy of the Second World War could have been prevented; how the malice of the wicked was reinforced by the weakness of the virtuous; how the structure and habits of democratic states, unless they are welded into larger organisms, lack those elements of persistence and conviction which can alone give security to humble masses; how, even in matters of self-preservation, no policy is pursued for even ten or fifteen years at a time. We shall see how the counsels of prudence and restraint may become the prime agents of mortal danger; how the middle course adopted from desires for safety and a quiet life may be found to lead direct to the bull's-eye of disaster.

— Winston Churchill  
The Gathering Storm

# GRASSROOTS GRAFITTI

*Woodsman David Lobdell, whose input at last October's DDP/TACDA seminar in Dallas drew spontaneous ovations, is hardly the media's idea of a survivalist. He believes more in shovels than guns, more in digging shelter with neighbors than in writing them off if war should suddenly darken our world. (Lobdell operates a survival retreat in the mountains of North Carolina.)*

## PULLING TOGETHER

— David Lobdell

One of the most common questions asked of me is: "What if you build your shelter for twenty and two hundred show up?"; my answer is, "Many hands make light work! Have everybody pitch in and use the hours before the fallout arrives to build Kearny Pole-Over-Trench emergency shelters."

My plans involve having a neighbor with a front end loader tractor come to my place with his tractor

plans now to use vacant lots and get your neighbors to use their machinery, or even to OK the use of their houses for building materials. (Don't count on people, in time of peace, being willing to donate a house that will probably be blown down or burned in time of war, but plant the seeds of the idea now. When the flashes of bombs going off over distant military bases can be seen they will remember, and to the

added beans, eat as well as most peasants around the world today — and probably be healthier for the change in diet. We have huge agricultural reserves of food: wheat, cheese, honey, beans, and powdered milk, due to government price support programs. These are all stored in rural areas where they will be relatively safe from impacting weapons. Share your food until you can get more.



and dig 6' wide 7' deep 20' long trenches. As the refugees arrive I plan to say "Women with infants into the concrete shelter; the rest of us are going to build more shelters until the fallout arrives. Take these saws and bring back 16' long poles and small logs from those woods. We are going to roof over that trench and then cover the roof with several feet of dirt.

In my rural location I think this approach will work. In suburban areas where there aren't enough trees, where wooden houses will probably be blown down, it would make sense to tear down existing buildings to build shelters if earth moving machinery is available. If the roads are in one giant traffic jam, perhaps the very best thing you could do would be to stay home and build shelters in the neighborhood. My county's director of Civil Defense in North Carolina plans to build pole-over-trench shelters. You might be able to make

smarter of them the idea will look positively attractive.) The assumption here is that there may be multiple waves of attacks and that populated communities may be tertiary targets to be attacked after they have reloaded their launchers if no military or industrial targets remain. You may have days to prepare.

My message: "Do Not Kill Fellow Americans!" Even a very scared man can be reasoned with if other people are setting a good example. People that arrive with their women and children should be presumed to be rational. It would be cause for much confidence and peace of mind if a few uniformed policemen with both riot guns and rifles were in the group to watch out for that half of one percent of the population that would be out for rape and rapine.

Food should not be an insurmountable problem. We can grind our grain (now earmarked for cattle food) into grits and mush and with

Each American that is killed in the initial attack will mean one less patriot the invaders will have to face, and one less person to shoot back at them. Let's keep our priorities right: first as many people as possible must survive the attack and that requires blast and fallout shelter; second, the survivors must be ready to do battle. Some military training would be a big help. What about signing up with the National Guard or Army Reserves for a few years? Others might make fair soldiers with a minimum of training and good sergeants to lead them.

If we should suffer a nuclear Pearl Harbor we must pull together or we most assuredly will be hanged separately.

I am convinced we can do a superb job of pulling together.\* □

\*See: *A Perspective on Disaster Planning*, by Dynes and Quarentelli (TR 77 published by DCPA — now FEMA).

(Donald W. Riegle, Jr. is today senior senator from Michigan)

— APRIL 1972 ISSUE — PAGE 9 —

## "Bare Bones" Civil Defense

*(Dialogue between Congressman Donald W. Riegle, Jr. of Michigan and National Director of Civil Defense John E. Davis during a recent congressional hearing.)*

**Mr. Riegle.** As I went through your statement, and I have listened to the colloquy today, I get the feeling that for all practical purposes you want to think in terms of nuclear attack. We are sitting ducks in this country today from a civil defense point of view. Now, I say that not in any way to demean the work that has been done or the presentation made here, but, to the contrary, to say that I think that you are obviously working with a set of budget constraints and priority constraints which just are not adequate to what you need to get the job done the ways it needs to be done.

I read this summary about the Soviet Union and I see the way they are operating and the sustained nature of their program and the fact that they are building year after year to put this civil defense program in substantial being. It seems to me every year we do this bare bones job, we put ourselves in a differential situation where we are less and less able to catch up.

I am wondering if we are not at a point where we are going to have to face this issue and get it out in the open and recognize it as a first-priority item for national debate and discussion. We must decide whether we are going to continue to drift in that direction or face some tough choices.

Before I go any further, if you want to respond, feel free to.

**Mr. Davis.** I have to agree and say you put it very well, Mr. Congressman. I might add that we have been looking, and I have been looking practically since I took on the position of Director two years ago, (1) for this mandate to emanate out of the Security Council's final decision, and (2) the Armed Services Committee. I understand, is in the process of also taking a look at the status of the program and where Civil Defense ought to be in the overall strategic posture of the United States. I became worried because I have looked at the development of the Soviet Union and its offensive capabilities and I know we are not doing enough in Civil Defense. I know, too, it is not an easy job to do in the society in which we operate. Their civil defense is managed by a Marshal of the army. It is within the military structure and, as we all know, the structure of that government is designed so that you can get central control and get a response way down in the local cell and also to the farm out in the remotest areas.

Again, I think we are losing ground every year, and I find many things that ought to be done or gradually improved. We are losing some momentum, as I indicated in my statement today.

**Mr. Riegle.** It seems to me, and I am not an expert on nuclear strategy that relates to these sophisticated questions, that if Russia's civil defense program gets to a point where it is several times better than ours and they have the capacity to take a nuclear strike, either a first or retaliatory one, and can survive, that becomes a very important element in their calculations as to the way they play this thing out. I am wondering if the differential civil defense capability between the two nations may not be reaching a point where it is going to have to get factored into the overall balance of nuclear power.

**Mr. Davis.** Very definitely. We had this massive retaliatory force and this by itself gave us a sense of security. However, within just the past two or three years as has been indicated by Secretary Laird and Admiral Moorer in their testimony, we are finding how they have grown even while we talked with them in the SALT talks on how to control arms.

Whether or not this is by design, the facts are that we are arriving at a point where exactly what you say is true. We feel Civil Defense preparedness ought to be considered more in national strategy. ■

*Theologian-educator-financier S. Craig Glickman earned his doctorate at the University of Basel (Switzerland). There his interest in civil defense "grew significantly." A professor at Dallas Seminary from 1974 to 1985, Dr. Glickman now specializes in venture capital and real estate development. He continues to lecture and write articles in his field. He delivered the invocation at the 1986 Dallas seminar.*

# SUPERWAR

— S. Craig Glickman

A war that includes nuclear weapons will likely be a war that includes biological and chemical weapons as well. The effects of the latter may be as hideous as those of the former. The cumulative destruction of "NBC" — Nuclear, Biological and Chemical — weapons plus the effects of awesome new "conventional" weapons, will introduce a war unprecedented in history. And it will encompass land, sea, air and outer space. It will be more than nuclear war. We must call it Superwar.

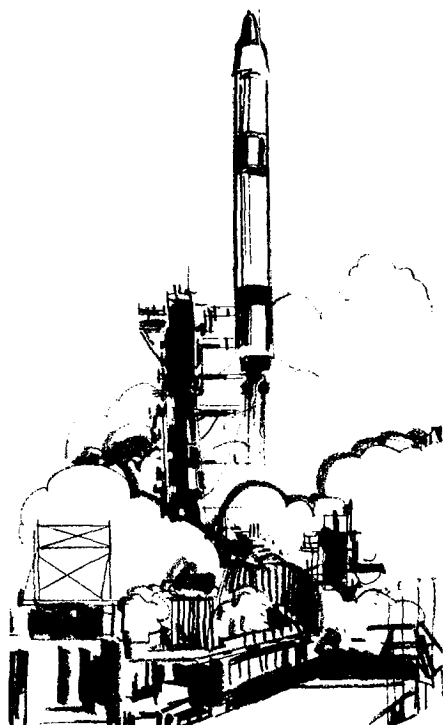
"I am become Death, the shatterer of worlds", Krishna, lord of the fate of mortals, uttered in the Bhagavad-Gita. Small wonder they were also the words remembered by Robert Oppenheimer when he saw the culmination of his work on the Manhattan Project in the first nuclear blast in the sands near Alamogordo in July, 1945. He was stunned. Other scientists were speechless.

As awe gripped those men then, how much more must it grip us now. We contemplate not one or two small nuclear weapons, but a Superwar with thousands of greater ones, deliverable from practically anywhere.

The intentional scenarios seem more likely. But even here I would bet on a scenario that develops not coolly and calmly but one that escalates beyond the original intentions of the combatants. This came within a blink of an eyelash of happening during the Cuban missile crisis.

Although it may seem unnecessary or trite to say, the intentional scenarios of any kind I would judge most likely to develop over Western Europe or the Middle East.

2. Might the Soviets initiate it? Yes, if it were in their best interests to do so. That is their official military policy. If they do not initiate a



When I first began my study of these topics in 1978, I synthesized my research around six questions about Superwar:

How would it begin?  
Would the Soviets initiate it?  
Can the United States prevent it?  
Does justice allow it?  
Does prophecy predict it?  
Can anyone survive it?

I would like to summarize my answers to these questions:

1. How could it begin? I believe all scenarios fall into two major categories: accidental or intentional. The accidental scenarios from computer malfunction seem less likely to me, but any movement toward "launch on warning" makes it more likely. The shorter the fuse, the more likely a hasty response.

Superwar, it will not be because of ethical reasons. The Communist government has tortured and killed more of its own people than it has of its enemies, and it treats its enemies ruthlessly. In Afghanistan they have dropped small bombs in the form of toys for the purpose of maiming children to demoralize the population.

Everything I have learned convinces me I must discipline myself to recognize the moral asymmetry between the free world and the Soviet Union. I am naturally prone to project the good will I have for others upon all citizens everywhere. But especially with the Soviets I must resist that temptation. I firmly believe that nothing could be more harmful in global politics than to minimize the inherent evil in all men, but especially the rampant institutionalized evil of the Soviet Union.



3. Can the United States prevent it? Not absolutely. But certain policies may encourage war more than others. The sloganeering of nuclear freeze advocates, for example, reflects only the ignorance of its supporters. For years the total megatonnage of weapons on both sides has been steadily decreasing in favor of smaller, more accurate counterforce weapons.

Disarmament, for another example, would more likely initiate a war than prevent it. The only countries who have been attacked with nuclear, chemical or biological weapons since 1940 have been those countries who could not strike back with the same.

The Strategic Defense Initiative, referred to often as SDI, or more popularly as the Star Wars Defense System, will receive my full support. Far better, as Reagan said, to save lives than to avenge them. I am convinced it is technologically feasible and strategically necessary.

I said eight years ago, and will reaffirm it now, that a plan of this sort will be the most attacked plan by the KGB active measures program, and general Soviet propaganda, of anything this country has ever sought to do. So far, their efforts have lived up to my expectations.

Nevertheless, no efforts should be withheld in the pursuit of this objective.

4. Does justice allow like response? This question is made more difficult to answer if one does not know the possible effects of a Super-war. If like response brings global suicide, than an answer is more difficult than if nuclear response brings

the destruction only of the enemy's military and political structure.

One may argue, for example, that one may execute a murderer, but does one have the right to destroy the murderer's family, the block on which he lives, and the rest of the human race?

I personally believe the consequences of a nuclear war would not be an apocalyptic global suicide. If, quite the contrary, civilian casualties may be minimized by military and civil defense, then response with nuclear weapons may be as justifiable as a response with conventional ones.

5. Does prophecy predict it? Not necessarily. I believe that much of the apocalyptic visions of the old and new testaments are still awaiting fulfillment in a global destruction that will be unprecedented. But I don't believe that an all out Super-war approximates the destruction

might lose only 5%. Shelters that protect from nuclear effects can easily be designed to protect from biological and chemical weapons as well.

The nuclear weapons' lethal effects are its blast, its heat and its radiation. All of these effects can be avoided in simple affordable shelter. A properly equipped basement-like structure four feet below the ground would protect from all three.

The radiation from fallout is a longer term problem but not as long-term as is popularly believed in this country. The Swiss wisely prepare for four to six weeks in shelter. This is because the radiation from fallout decreases by 1/10 for every sevenfold increase in time. The 700 Roentgens/hour measured at 3.5 hours after the blast will decrease to 70 in 24 hours, and to 7 in seven days.

THE POSSIBILITY OF A WAR THAT WOULD NEEDLESSLY KILL MILLIONS OF PEOPLE BECAUSE OF A LEADERSHIP THAT HAS NOT DONE ITS DUTY TO PROTECT THE INNOCENT.

described in those visions. The "end times" will likely include nuclear war, but a nuclear war will not necessarily mean the "end times" are upon us.

I would like to add that I believe that religious people hypocritically use their answers to the questions of justice and prophecy as excuses to bury their heads in the sand from harsh realities and they shirk their responsibilities to protect those entrusted to them.

Many pacifists most vocal today, for example, haughtily and childishly refuse to participate in civil defense measures, and many "end time specialists" claim to count on a rapture to deliver them. Yet neither group has faced up to the possibility of a war that would needlessly kill millions of people because of a leadership that has not done its duty to protect the innocent.

6. Can anyone survive it? Yes. For starters, most of the citizens of Sweden and Switzerland would survive it, because these countries have provided excellent blast and fallout shelters for all their countrymen.

Apart from shelter, the United States will likely lose 80% of its people; with SDI and shelter, we

For protection until the radiation dissipates, every one foot of dirt reduces the radiation by 1/10. So four feet of dirt over a shelter would allow only 1/10,000 of the radiation to enter the shelter, probably less radiation than one receive as "background" radiation.

The possibility of emergence from the shelter into a "nuclear winter" was popularized by Carl Sagan and his colleagues just before the Pershing Missiles were about to be placed in Western Europe. For what it is worth, the timing of his press releases on nuclear winter coincided perfectly with a widely recognized effort on the part of the KGB to prevent the placement of those missiles.

But whatever the dubious political motives of the nuclear winter advocates, the scientific conclusions have been soundly criticized as at best premature and at worst ill-conceived.

The population that emerged from the shelters would nevertheless find a country absent its vital industrial infrastructure and much of its residential shelter. That prospect simply underscores the need to press on with the Star Wars Defense Systems and a credible civil defense. □



## LETTERS

Elizabethton/Carter County  
Elizabethton, TN

Editor, *Journal of Civil Defense*

Dear Walter:

I completed a research on past courses at Battle Creek for my own benefit and ran across a study completed July 1973 by the CIA on USSR Civil Defense. I typed the article as it appeared in the study with the adding of: Civil Defense, it's better to have it and not need it than to need it and not have it . . .

You may want to take a look at the article . . . Also, there is a second report that is CLASSIFIED that more than likely is an update to this UNCLASSIFIED report. [Excerpts follow.]

We seek through civil defense, and with other means, to assure the survival of our homeland and our citizens through a stronger postwar position than that of our adversaries. Civil Defense is meant to contribute to the maintenance of a functioning logistic base for continuing military operations, to help limit human and material losses, and to help speed recovery from the effects of nuclear war. . . .

(I would like to add my own cliché, an adaptation of an old saying:

*Civil Defense*

It's better to have it and not need it than to need it and not have it.)

We regard the specific objectives of civil defense programs to be:

1. An ability to protect our citizens — the leadership first, the essential work force second, and the remainder of the population third.

2. An ability to protect the sources of economic productivity, to assure the continuity of economic activity in wartime, and to permit the restoration of production following a nuclear attack.

3. An ability to sustain the surviving population in the period immediately following a nuclear attack, and to prepare for longer term postattack recovery should it become necessary.

Denton C. Sansom, Coordinator

[Note: Fatalities of 50 to 100 million and more are indicated in above report. ORNL analyst Dr. Conrad Chester shows that with SDI and shelter casualties would be reduced to less than 6 million. — Ed.]

County of Charlotte  
Punta Gorda, Florida

Editor, *Journal of Civil Defense*

Dear Walt:

This is a letter of support for your publication and more so for the pragmatic way in which TACDA keeps the need for a strong Civil Defense before the public.

I am always offended when "one of our own" turns turtle and takes on the causes of detractors such as the "Peaceniks". The recent public utterances from Palm Beach and covered under your verbiage of "Cop-Out Commando" tactics was well put. I maintain that if one cannot support an active Civil Defense, then he has no business working in the field. We

are an almost service-oriented function and dedication to public protection ought to be the main driving force getting us to work each day. If we become pawns of the dissidents and begin to preach their misguided concepts, we will rot from within. I don't deny free speech in a free society; however, knocking the basic concepts of our organization smacks of something different than we ought to tolerate.

There is enough foolishness and hysteria about radioactivity and the overkill effects from the potential nuclear war threat. Level heads are needed to continuously inform the public. Our ongoing Radiological Monitoring Courses (if taught properly by the proper CD staff) and the *Journal of Civil Defense* are the two efforts that are alive and well.

Keep up the good work.

Sincerely,  
John P. Derr, Coordinator  
Office of Disaster Preparedness

## SUBSCRIBE NOW!

**AMERICAN  
SURVIVAL  
GUIDE**  
Self-Defense ★ Self-Reliance ★ Freedom

**35%  
OFF**

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

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

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

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

Mail to: **AMERICAN SURVIVAL GUIDE**  
P.O. Box 15690, Santa Ana, CA 92705-0690

DE/jcd

- ☐ Enter my subscription for 12 issues for only \$21.95. (That's \$8.05 off the newsstand price.)  
☐ Save more! Save longer! — 24 issues \$38.95. (That's \$21.05 off the newsstand cost.)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

This rate applies to the U.S.A. and its Possessions. All other countries add \$6 per year (U.S. funds) for postage. Offer expires December 31, 1986. Allow 4-8 weeks for delivery.

Are fishing and golf the principal Gulf Coast disaster hangups? Should the nuclear attack threat be buried with the horse and buggy? TACDA's Frank Williams here challenges columnist Joe Workman to lift the CD curtain and expose the bare facts.

# Needed: Media Help!!!

— Frank Williams

Nuke Lee County, Florida (Fort Myers et al.) in the winter is the advice local writer Joe Workman has for the Soviets. With this timing — at the peak of the tourist season — it would “save them the trouble of bombing Indiana and Ohio as well.” In what he assures me was a “tongue-in-cheek” column in the *News-Press* of Ft. Myers, Florida, Workman further quips:

Around here most people spend more time worrying about how the fish are biting, getting out of the sand trap or where to buy the best product to rid the yard of mole crickets than dodging nuclear bombs. The threat of nuclear war has been with us so long that most people have dumped the fears of it actually happening somewhere beneath the prospect of a winter freeze, red tide or an outbreak of swine flu. I know that I shifted nuclear holocaust back into the recesses of my mind and it has been lying back there, gathering cobwebs alongside thoughts about Edsels, flat-top haircuts and the Lucky Strike Hit Parade.

Workman's apparent target is the new insistence by Federal Emergency Management Agency director Julius W. Becton, Jr. that federal monies allocated to local governments for civil defense be used for purposes that contribute to civil

provisions for government officials. Yet, if leadership is to be effective in emergencies, to work in the best interests of the people, it *must* be protected. Workman should be upset by the *lack* of shelters for the people in Lee County. Were he that, he would be doing a real service to his readers.

And he winds up with the suggestion that American and Russian politicians sit down over a few

know, wasn't very nice. Tiny Switzerland, on the other hand, didn't try to butter up the Nazis.

It simply stiffened its defenses. Surrounded by covetous belligerents, its six million citizens kept their powder dry and waited for Hitler to attack — which he never got up the courage to do. This is why Switzerland, in the midst of international turmoil, has been at peace for going on two centuries.

bottles of vodka and map out “a better way to settle disputes than bombing one another into little specks of ash.”

Good! But this is what happened in Reykjavik, Geneva, Helsinki and a few other places. If Workman could get his tongue out of his cheek long enough to give credence to what federal and county officials are really trying to do he would see that they are in dire need of support from pundits like himself.

What would keep the peace in Florida's Lee County and the rest of the United States is a credible defense buildup — a Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) and civil defense — that would make attack a

Could there be a lesson here for us?

The Russians would relish more tongue-in-cheek humor like Joe Workman's. If they get it we'll keep our guard down and Soviet hopes for conquest up.

What we sorely need is for Joe Workman and the rest of us to give serious and continuous thought to the problems of homeland defense. After all, who would want to set the stage for a real-life “Amerika”?□

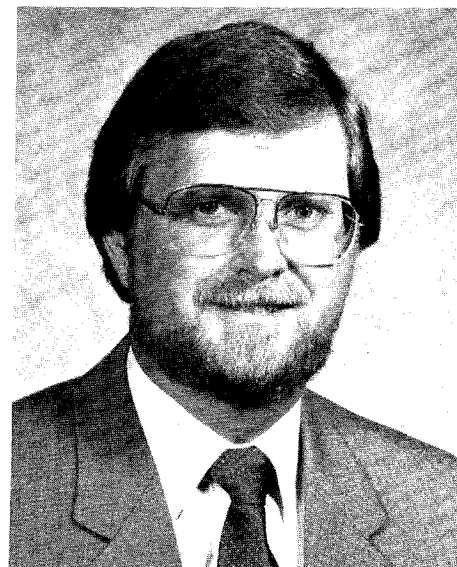
defense — to the protection of the population. This “wasn't the county's idea,” observes Workman.

Of course not. But apparently Lee County civil defense officials appreciate the value of doing what they can to make protective measures for residents and winter guests as practical as possible.

Workman is upset by shelter

thoroughly dumb move. Aggressors are vicious, not stupid.

If Workman would open his history book he would be exposed to valuable lessons. Just before our last bloody world conflict, for instance, Great Britain and France sat down in good faith with Adolph Hitler and the German equivalent of vodka. What followed, we now



Frank Williams

# REVIEWS

**FLINT'S EMERGENCY TREATMENT AND MANAGEMENT**, by Harvey D. Cain, M.D., J.D. Published by W.B. Saunders Co., West Washington Square, Philadelphia, PA 19105, Seventh Edition, 842 pages including index (47 pages), plus first edition preface (2 pages), 1954, by Dr. Thos. Flint, Jr., current preface (2 pages) 1985, by the author. Table of contents (2 pages) and end papers. Order from CEPP Order Fulfillment Dept., 383 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017. \$34.95.

— Reviewed by Don Hanks.

If you are a health care professional or an interested layman, and if you accept the possibility of encountering a catastrophic mass of civilian casualties at some time in your lifetime, and if you do not have a copy of *Flint's Emergency Treatment and Management*, then buy a copy today. It is a brilliantly conceived handbook tailored specifically for emergency medical personnel in major emergencies. This laic reviewer, examining the book from the viewpoint of a civil defender, would expect the medical professionals to rate it as the best, most complete, and most concise emergency medical manual for sale anywhere.

Why is it reviewed in a magazine devoted wholly to civil defense? Because every possible injury apt to occur as a weapons effect is dealt with somewhere among the handbook's 842 pages. An ingenious system of cross references guides the user immediately to information needed in every situation.

Actually, a mere dozen pages are concentrated on weapons. Nonetheless, the cross references relate to hundreds of points of information on nuclear blast effects, including radiation and thermal casualties, as well as effects of chemical and biological weapons, or conventional explosives, whether generated naturally, accidentally or deliberately.

And to illustrate the nuclear effects, the manual borrows a diagram from the FEMA booklet, *In Time of Emergency*, showing a one-megaton surface blast. (That's

about the biggest bang for the fewest bucks. A 25-megaton blast would increase damage and casualties only about three-fold.)

The *Flint's* manual urges planning for all the major contingencies. Dr. Cain and the other 17 contributors declare, "It is essential that civilian defense programs and protocols be developed for such emergencies, and that stockpiling of materials be prearranged. Preplanning and drill are mandatory for successful program activation. Failing to plan is planning to fail."



An enlightening footnote expresses views of two organizations of concerned medical professionals. One group, the first named below, believes preparedness is provocative and suicidal. The other urges vigorous preparation. The footnote treats the issue tactfully. To quote:

"The efforts of Physicians for Social Responsibility to republicize and reemphasize the horrors of nuclear war are noteworthy. Likewise, Doctors for Disaster Preparedness has a most important role in urging the populace to be as ready as possible for any natural disaster, mass casualty incident, or other catastrophe, including the regrettably thinkable possibility of nuclear aggression and its aftermath. The address of Doctors for Disaster Preparedness is P.O. Box 1057, Starke, FL 32091."

Some information (possibly not enough) is supplied to suggest modes of protection of casualties and personnel from persisting radiation. (Dr. Cain solicits suggestions)

Civil defense agencies would do well to improve their mobile medical kits by adding a *Flint's* manual to each. Most field hospital emergency teams probably already have a copy or two.

**OUR CIVIL DEFENCE** — Editor: Federal Office of Civil Defence, c/o Information Services, CH-3003, Bern (Switzerland). 7½ in x 4¼ in.

format, 28 pages. Free upon request as long as supplies last.

— Reviewed by Walter Murphey

As is well known, Switzerland's civil defense is tops. It is no secret that "peace through preparedness" in Switzerland means tunneling into the underground until a cross section of Swiss landscape resembles a piece of Swiss cheese.

*Our Civil Defence* explains all this along with integrated back-up systems. With 36 illustrations (31 of them full-color photos) the booklet does a miraculous job of revealing the Swiss accent on homeland defense — a posture of "armed neutrality" that has given Switzerland peace through one bloody European war after another since 1815.

Printed in French, German, Italian and English, it is distributed free to all comers as long as supplies hold out (request from the Swiss Federal Office of Civil Defence — address above).

"History teaches us," the booklet warns, "that again and again disasters and wars befall people. However, history and present time also teach us that man can defend himself against risks of all kinds. . . Without such protective measures we would not only be easily exposed to blackmail, but also be very vulnerable. Therefore, civil defense belongs to our defensive and protective efforts."

The preface invites "interested parties" to ask for further information of any Swiss civil defense office — community, cantonal or federal.

Credit for the superb English translation — not revealed in the booklet — goes to retired Swiss civil defense official Dennis Wedlake, a resident of Bern.

---

**HOW TO SURVIVE A NUCLEAR DISASTER**, by Robert C. Smith. Published by Zebra Books, Kensington Publishing Corporation, Dept. ASG, 475 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10016. 1982, 391 pages, paperback. \$3.95

— Reviewed by Robert Baffin.



*How to Survive a Nuclear Disaster* covers the effects of nuclear war in a thorough manner. Tables and photos supplement the author's expert approach to the many serious considerations that anyone interested in increasing chances of survival in a nuclear attack must weigh.

The author's positive approach to survival is indicated by his revelation that over 90% of the population could survive nuclear attack if basic protective measures were developed — whereas 90% might perish if indifference persists.

This 1982 book contains invaluable data that is as up-to-date in 1987 as it was when it was written.

---

**SURVIVING MAJOR CHEMICAL ACCIDENTS AND CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL WARFARE**, by Duncan Long. Published by Loompanics Unlimited, P.O. Box 1197, Port Townsend, WA 98368. 1986. 170 pages. Soft cover. \$12.95.

— Reviewed by Don Hanks.

Conspicuously lacking in America's civil defense library is more than a modicum of information about chemical and biological warfare, or how to survive it. Neither FEMA nor its predecessor ever attempted sincere preparations to cope against it. Recent use of CB weapons, particularly chemicals in small wars involving small countries, has not greatly alarmed Americans. Even determined civil defense professionals have imagined a sort of American immunity.

But not Duncan Long. This survivalist author's recent *Nuclear War Survival* manual, reviewed in the February *Journal*, managed to provide more CB information than can be found in government-issue civil defense publications, and what was found was sketchy.

Now the need has been filled, and by none other than the aforementioned prolific Duncan Long. His newest book, *Surviving Major Chemical Accidents and Chemical/Biological Warfare*, is a 170-page encyclopedia of knowledge and

know-how to deal with, and survive, whatever germs or chemicals an enemy might deliver upon us.

Like all of his work, this latest of Long's manuals is well organized, easily read, obviously authoritative, and not terribly expensive.

Long believes in civil defense. He believes a chemical or biological attack is a real threat and he says "Your country isn't making any preparations [for you the reader] unless you're a member of the military or an important politician." Indeed, our country is again manufacturing chemical (and possibly biological) weapons — and that might effect a stalemate as in World War II when neither the Americans nor Germans dared open their Pandora's box of gasses and biological agents.

Long does not discount germ warfare. He says ten grams of anthrax spores delivered by "current aerosol methods" can be as lethal to a square mile of population as an equal weight of nuclear explosives or nearly a ton of the nerve gas chemicals. (That information appears on page 17.) Of these weapons the Russians have an abundance.

As with all of Long's manuals, this one contains all one needs to know — this time about the nature and effects of incapacitating and lethal CB agents and how to prevent or minimize exposure, and how to treat the effects. The sheer volume of detail gathered here is simply staggering. Hope and pray you never need it.

A generous appendix (7 pages) lists names and addresses of sellers of useful equipment and publications.

Duncan Long, with this new manual, is still a leading survivalist among our civilian civil defenders.

•  
*AMERIKA*, a \$35 million dollar, 14½ hour mini-series, American Broadcasting Company (ABC), February 15-22, 1987.

— Reviewed by Janice Tyliczka

"*AMERIKA*" is a controversial TV mini-series depicting the United States ten years after it surrenders to the Russians (1997). It is slow

moving and sometimes boring, but it lays the groundwork.

We still have a President, but he is only a figurehead. He explains that the previous President had surrendered the U.S. to prevent a nuclear Holocaust. We are held prisoners by "Nuclear Blackmail." (Something that Dr. Eugene Wigner has been saying for years would happen to the U.S.)

The main theme centers around Milford, Nebraska with Kris Kristofferson playing the role of the hero, Devon Milford. He runs for President in 1988, loses, is outspoken against the Russians, is sent to a "gulag" for six years, brainwashed, spirit broken, separated from family.

During the mini-series many good points of interest are brought out. A Russian colonel explains that Russia wants to rule with an "Iron Fist." He points out that the Soviet people have lived with 75 years of socialism. They now want to be told right from wrong, what to do. They have no desire to do it themselves. The Communist leaders want to neutralize America, control the world.

The colonel's superior, a Soviet general now sympathetic to Americans, upset by a plan to drop low-yield nuclear bombs on three American cities and by the massacre of U.S. congressmen, commits suicide rather than return to the U.S.S.R.

In Kristofferson's last real scene he states, America is not a flag or a piece of territory. It is *the people*. Americans have to be true to their forefathers, their children, themselves.

•  
"It can't happen here" say many Americans. Why not?

Many "*Amerika*" viewers have said: "We would fight back!" But what happens when your scanty arms run out? If as in the movie the President turns the United States over to the enemy, there is a hope that our military will step in. But the military cannot act on its own. It receives its orders from the commander-in-chief — the President.

The lesson of "*Amerika*" comes across loud and clear. It is:

"WAKE UP, AMERICA!"

# REVIEWS (Cont.)

*THE AIDS PLAGUE* by James McKeever, Ph.D. Published by Omega Publications, P.O. Box 4130, Medford, Oregon 97501. 191 pages, 1986; softback — \$5.95; hardback — \$16.95.

— Reviewed by Max Klinghoffer, M.D.

Doctor James McKeever presents a book which is frightening in its implications for the future. A great many commentators on the AIDS problem have expressed the opinion that the virus is spread only by intimate contact (sexual contact, or by use of common hypodermic needles, or by use of virus contaminated blood products). Dr. McKeever presents many other possible modes of transmission; and his logic would be difficult to ignore. He predicts that within twelve years 20 to 25 percent of the population of the United States will be dead or dying of AIDS. Even allowing for substantial error in these calculations, the prospect is grim. McKeever points out that the Spanish Influenza, in 1918 and 1919, killed 500,000 people in the United States and 20,000,000 deaths worldwide. In the fourteenth century, Bubonic Plague killed an estimated 25,000,000 people. McKeever predicts that AIDS will be a true pandemic.

The author accuses the media and the government of a "cover-up" out of fear of creating panic; but he points out that, at the same time, at least 1,000,000 people have been infected with AIDS, and are now infecting others. These estimates are based upon evidence of the AIDS virus in units of blood in blood banks.

The correct name of the causative agent is "Human T-Lymphotropic Virus Type III" (HTLV III). It attacks not only the immune system, but also many other parts of the body, including the respiratory system, and the brain. The incubation period for this disease is given as two to five years. (This is now being disputed; there are those who feel the incubation period may be much longer in some cases.)

The symptoms of the AIDS infection include: fatigue, anorexia, diarrhea, loss of weight, lymph

gland enlargement, abdominal pain, fever, cough and night sweats. Many of the symptoms of this syndrome are due to the opportunistic diseases which invade as a result of the damaged immune system. This includes not only a great number of infections, but also malignant diseases.

It is pointed out that the armed forces of the United States are now testing service personnel for AIDS. Yet there is no parallel precautionary measure in our general population. There is an unusual problem in the use of blood products: while plasma may be heated to a temperature which will apparently destroy the AIDS virus, it is not possible to use this approach with whole blood. Heating whole blood to this degree would destroy the red blood cells.

McKeever mentions the two stages of the diseases: Stage One, in which the victim is infected with the virus, but symptoms have not yet occurred. At this time, although free of symptoms, the individual can spread the disease. Stage Two, from the onset of symptoms, until death.

AIDS is spread mainly through transfer of body fluids. There is a growing tendency to state that AIDS is not spread by casual contact. But there is a fallacy here; "casual contact" has not been defined. "Transfer of body fluids" also includes blood transfusion, or the use of blood products. The author mentions that our tests for AIDS or for the AIDS virus are not perfect. He poses another problem: if AIDS can be spread through the use of blood or blood products, then what is the risk of contact through a scratch or other wound? The AIDS virus is also found in saliva and in tears.

This then raises the question of possible danger from infected food handlers. Dr. McKeever tells of the statistics regarding the increase in AIDS cases in the United States. He projects these figures to predict that there will be over 57,000,000 cases by 1997.

In Chapter Four, there are statements which are seemingly contradictory. It is stated: "You are not going to get AIDS from handshakes, toilet seats, or handling an object that someone with AIDS has

handled." Yet in an earlier chapter, it is pointed out that there may be a danger of acquiring the virus through scratches or abrasions; and that the virus can live for days outside the body. Similarly, it is stated: "You are not going to get it if someone with AIDS sneezes in your vicinity. . . ." But in an earlier chapter, McKeever states that the virus has been found in saliva and in lung tissue. (To that extent, unfortunately, a sneeze may represent an exchange of body fluids.) In Chapter Four the author also states that one of the better ways to ensure prevention of AIDS is to marry a virgin. It seems to this reviewer that this statement represents an unfortunate mix of morals and medicine; and especially since McKeever points out repeatedly that AIDS may be transmitted other than by sexual contact. On page 69: "if you were to drink from a glass or a bottle immediately after someone else, you could ingest some of his saliva." If this statement is valid, then virginity alone would not be enough insurance against AIDS.

Dr. McKeever also explores the effects of the AIDS epidemic on our economy — mostly bad. He mentions the possibility of the insurance companies going bankrupt. This is also mentioned as a possibility in the restaurant business. Hospitals, however, would find themselves filled to capacity. Schools may be forced to teach many classes by television. The funeral business will thrive.

Chapter Six covers largely the problem of isolation (quarantine). The principle of quarantine is not new; but the conflict between quarantine and "civil rights" is of fairly recent origin. McKeever states: "We must do what is best for the health of the majority of the citizens of this country." He also states that blood tests should be required for individuals in certain occupations, such as barbers, beauticians and day care workers.

Chapters eight and nine, as well as Appendix A and Appendix B, are devoted to religious teachings. Perhaps this is a valid approach. But I cannot help but feel that religion in itself will not curb the AIDS epidemic. Perhaps quarantine will.

## "RED PRIME" A New Idea for METTAG

— Janice Tyliczka

It is 10:05 a.m. on a cold, cloudy day, when the alarm at the rescue stations signals that a twin-engine turbo plane is down. It has run off the north end of the runway at the Jim Taylor Ocala Municipal Airport (north-central Florida) and is now in flames.

Approximately ten minutes later the first rescue vehicle arrives at the scene. Two fire department paramedics race from their unit with METTAGs in hand and pocket surveying the 40 or so injured or dead passengers. More rescue vehicles approach the scene, fire trucks, police cars, ambulances, etc. Some of the injured have now been tagged. Other rescue workers begin to classify the remainder of the victims into black (dead), red (immediate transport), red prime (near death), yellow (transportation not immediate), and green (transportation not necessary) to speed the process of transport to other medical facilities.

**METTAG (Medical Emergency Triage Tag)** — international emergency tag produced and marketed by the *Journal of Civil Defense*. (See advertisements, pages 3 and 29).

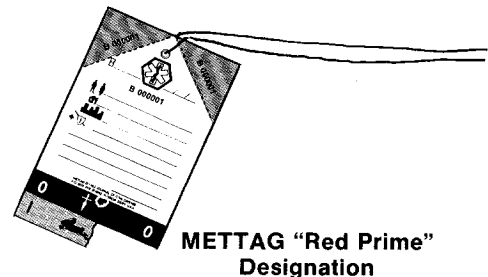
One hour and forty-five minutes later the last of the red-tagged victims have been transported. The exercise is called to a halt.

The reason for this article is that METTAG is always striving to improve the design, quality and use of METTAG.

Early in February, William Layton, Manager of the Munroe Regional Medical Center Ambulance Service called to invite us to attend the mock disaster. It was their first in 2½ years. Many of the rescue workers had



Victim tagged "Red Prime"



METTAG "Red Prime"  
Designation

never used METTAG, but the main interest was an idea Mr. Layton had incorporated into the use of METTAG: "Red Prime" classification, leaving only *HALF* of the red tear-off attached to the card. This is used *ONLY* when a victim has catastrophic injuries, *cannot* be stabilized and requires constant care, and has a low probability of survival. What some people would classify as "beyond hope."

In the past when people would ask us how to classify these victims, we would tell them to use the green section (no ambulance required). They would then be the last to receive help. But, this could also cause a loss of time in the field. Someone classified green is usually an ambulatory patient. If a paramedic sees a person that is unconscious tagged green he may stop to re-evaluate, thinking the person's classification has become more critical waiting for care. But, in reality, he may have been that serious to begin with. Loss of time could mean the loss of another life.

Mr. Layton told us that they initiated this procedure to help prevent law suits and to keep the media from getting hold of something they would understand poorly and blow out of proportion. After the red and yellow victims have been taken care of they go back to take care of the "Red Prime" victims.

We felt the idea of "Red Prime" classification was well worth investigating. It may be that others may wish to incorporate this idea into their disaster tagging system. METTAG will continue to publicize new ideas, as the main reason for METTAG is to: "Save Work, Save Time, Save LIVES." □



Brenda Reynolds  
METTAG Coordinator

William Layton  
Mock Disaster Coordinator

# TOO GOOD TO FILE

## DEFENSE: "NO GREATER RESPONSIBILITY"

A quick review of the statistics reveals that since 1960, total spending (as a percentage of GNP) has risen 30 percent, while defense spending has declined 27 percent and nondefense spending has risen 93 percent.

What so few of us fail to realize is that many of our social programs, enacted for the most benevolent of reasons, have had the unexpected effect of encouraging and even perpetuating poverty. Of course, we have more poor each year. When something is subsidized, we get more of it. We subsidize poverty. Why are we surprised when we get more of it?

Only when it hurts able-bodied persons to remain on the dole will we see the costs of social welfare programs start down. Why not encourage these people to regain their independence and self-esteem by the subtle pressure of gradually reduced benefits?

In regard to defense expenditures, our government has no greater responsibility than the defense of its citizens. If we are to err, we had better err on the side of too much rather than too little defense. We may never have the opportunity to correct our mistakes of neglect therein.

— Excerpt from William R. Hamaker letter to editor, *Florida Times Union*.

## ANOTHER EMIGRE SPEAKS UP

"The introduction of the Strategic Defense Initiative in my view is a major form of pressure on the Soviet system because they know they cannot afford to match it given the current state of affairs. The same goes with the empire. The more we exert pressure on the external Soviet empire — whether in the form of helping the resistance movement in Angola, in Nicaragua, or in Cambodia — the more the Soviet Union will be drained, the more it will be forced to spend, and therefore the greater the need will be for radical reform."

— Vladimir Bukovsky, Stanford University Department of Psychology.

## CHERNOBYL CHILDREN SPEND SUMMER AT SWANK BLACK SEA SUMMER CAMP

Last summer, after the Chernobyl power plant accident, evacuated children of plant workers wound up at the Artek Pioneer Camp on the Black Sea. Artek, says an Associated Press dispatch, "is considered the nation's best camp for the Communist Party's Young Pioneers."

During the 36 hours the children and their families spent in the town of Pripjat (2 miles from the Chernobyl nuclear plant) the children attended school. The AP report says:

At school . . . they listened to teachers instruct them on steps to take against radiation: stay indoors when you get home, tape up the windows, close the balcony doors, wash shoes, change clothes and warn your parents.

Olya Memidova, 14, said that at school children were given tablets and told to take them. Dima Sokolov, also 14, said lessons previously given about civil defense were taught over again.

Those who were sent to Artek were given medical examinations "which revealed that 25 had above-normal radiation readings." But the readings were not considered significant.

Camp leaders said that the experience had "left no apparent psychological scars on the children."

## THE SMART BULLET AND SPACE DEFENSE

The technology we have in hand now is the "smart bullet," a heat-seeking missile that homes in on its target like a snake stalking a rodent. Smart-bullet technology is relatively mature and ready to use. It is just an evolutionary development out of heat-seeking missiles (like the Sidewinder) routinely used in air defense.

Smart bullets can be fired at their targets either from launchers on the ground or from satellites in orbit. They have been tested against targets in space, including a ballistic-missile warhead, and are highly effective.

Congressman Kemp says we should make use of this proven technology by putting up one hundred smart-bullet launchers (the number permitted by the ABM Treaty) as fast as we can . . .

The Secretary [Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger] and senior SDI management have concluded that an effective defense must include smart bullets based on satellites orbiting over the USSR, so that the Soviet missiles can be destroyed in their boost phase as they rise from their silos, before they release their warheads and decoys. . .

Several independent studies indicate that a space-based layer can be out in place in the same time frame as the ground-based layers. . .

Deploying ground-based defenses without a space-based layer would also be tantamount to handing military control of space over to the USSR. . .

We can no more survive as a nation without a military guarantee of free access to space than we could survive without a military guarantee of access to the world's oceans. We need space-based defenses as much as we need the U.S. Navy. That is why Gorbachev was so insistent on killing the space-based part of SDI in Reykjavik, and why the President was so insistent on preserving it.

— Excerpts from article "America Has Five Years Left," by Robert Jastrow in *National Review*.

## "RAIL GUN" EXPLAINED

The EM gun, also known as a rail gun, launches its projectiles at extremely high velocity by creating an electro-magnetic field. The gun has two opposing, parallel copper rails to conduct electricity. The bullet, or projectile, has a copper base that maintains contact with the two rails. When the gun is "fired," electrical current surges up one rail to the projectile, passes through the copper base and surges back down the opposite rail. This creates a strong magnetic field, forcing the "bullet" from the barrel at hyper-velocity.

A bullet, fired from an M-16 rifle,

travels slightly more than 3,000 feet per second. However, an 11-ounce plastic cube launched from the EM gun exceeds 14,200 feet per second. During testing, plastic projectiles fired at such velocities have easily smashed through steel plates.

EM propulsion has several potential applications. As part of the Strategic Defense Initiative, a defensive earth- or space-based weapon could protect the United States from nuclear attack. The Army is also exploring the use of EM propulsion in tactical weapons, such as tanks and howitzers.

The prototype gun stretches about 20 feet in length and weighs about 12 tons, but the Army expects to scale down the components so the technology can be incorporated into small arms such as rifles.

— *The Retired Officer*, Jan. 1987

## USSR "DARK STAR" DEPLOYS

Today with all the attention being given to President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) in the press and by anti-defense congressmen, it is ironic that so little mention is made of the Soviet Union's massive commitment to their "Dark Star" missile defense.

With an already overwhelming advantage in first-strike offensive nuclear weapons, including the powerful and accurate SS-18 ICBM, the Soviet Union is working on full deployment of its own anti-ballistic missile system in an effort to gain total nuclear superiority over the United States.

As a result of congressional neglect of American strategic forces during the mid-1960's the Soviets began an unchecked buildup of offensive and defensive weapons culminating in the creation of their massive first-strike arsenal as well as the construction of three ABM testing facilities at Plesetsk, Kapustin Yar, and Tyuratam inside the Soviet Union.

— *Defense Watch* — Jan.-Feb. 1987

... the President's critics still want to give up SDI (for confining SDI to the laboratory is just the same as

giving it up) in exchange for supposed future Soviet offensive reductions. Anyone who believes the Soviets would actually relinquish the very forces that give them their present strategic advantage has no understanding of Soviet history or motivations. The Soviets do not seek to disarm themselves but to dominate others by sheer overwhelming military power. The Soviets' strategic design is to bully the West and impose their will through nuclear intimidation.

Little wonder that the Soviets tried to kill SDI at Reykjavik—SDI would make their bullying impossible. Indeed, in this regard SDI is not a bargaining chip but a bargaining lever that would permit the United States to deal from strength. Rather than using it to buy illusory arms control from the Soviets, we could use it to make them want real arms control by rendering pointless their expensive efforts at nuclear intimidation. SDI is not the subject of arms control but its precondition. Defense of our deterrent and our people is not a negotiating ploy but a strategic imperative and therefore non-negotiable.

— Congressman Jack Kemp

The role of civil protection was given international status in 1977, when 170 countries agreed to an extension of the Geneva Convention. They accepted, among other things, the necessity to take measures to protect the civilian population against the dangers of hostilities or disasters...

— from brochure *Civil Protection*, Home Office, United Kingdom.

"Were the civil-defense doctors and nurses acting unethically when they responded to the Chernobyl disaster? Obviously not. But keep in mind they had to have the preparation for their response in place before the disaster. Following the policy that you advocate, Dr. Wallace, the casualties would have been maximized, not minimized."

— Dr. Ken Lucas of DDP in debate with Dr. West Wallace of PSR at the 1986 DDP/TACDA seminar.

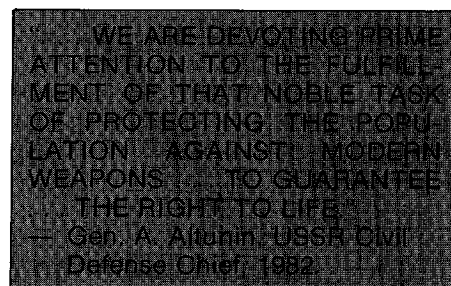
## SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

### HARVARD NUCLEAR COURSE

As noted in UPCOMING on page 30, the Harvard School of Public Health will conduct a one-week course in Planning for Nuclear Emergencies. Dates are June 15-19. The course is described as follows:

Detailed coverage is given to all aspects of emergency planning, including accident course terms and dose estimates; standards and guides for emergency actions, training, drills, and emergency exercises; interrelationships between the nuclear plant operator and Federal, state and local agencies; and current issues and developments in this area.

For further information, contact Harvard School of Public Health, Office of Continuing Education, 677 Huntington Avenue, Boston, MA 02115 (Telephone: 617/732-1171).



### HAZARD CONTROL EXAM: MAY AND SEPTEMBER

The Hazard Control Certification Board will conduct certification examinations in Hazard Control Management, Product Safety Management and Healthcare Safety Professional as follows:

Detroit, MI ..... May 7  
Atlanta, GA ..... May 8  
Sept. 11  
Washington, DC ..... May 12  
Sept. 16

Applications, study guides, training courses and additional information may be obtained by contacting: Hazard Control Certification Board, 8009 Carita Court, Bethesda, MD 20817 — Tel: (301) 984-8969.

Information may also be obtained on the certification examination schedule for hazardous materials managers.



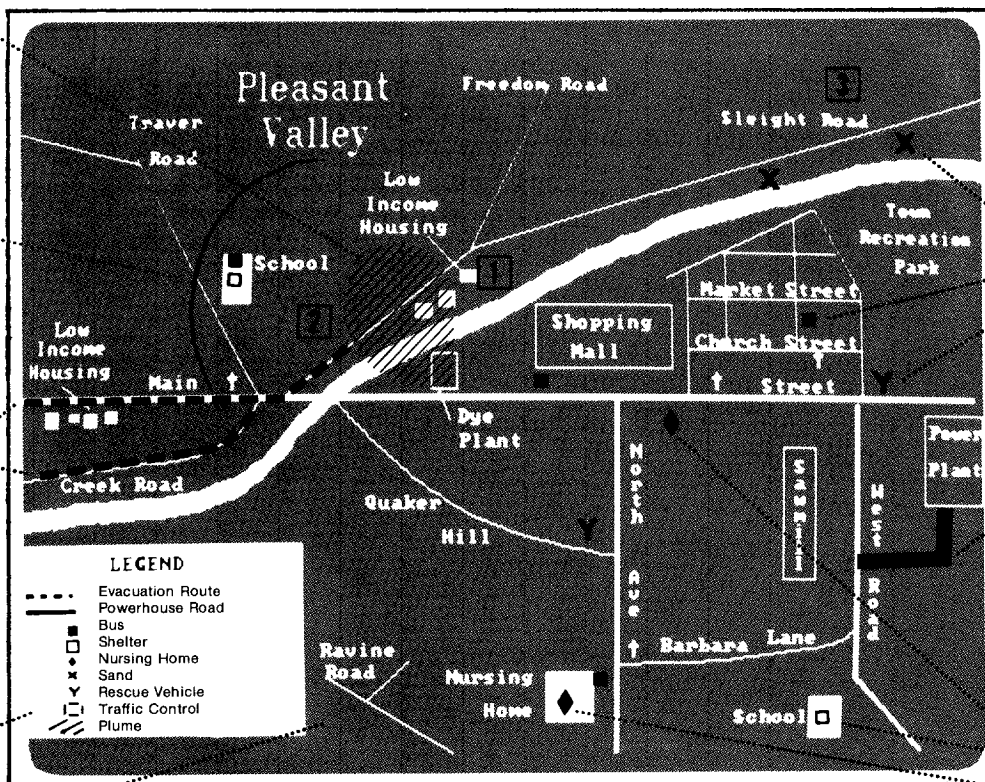
# Manage Emergencies Better With Custom-Digitized Maps And The EMERGENCY INFORMATION SYSTEM

Use cross-hatch markings to track the spread of flood waters, wildfires, chemical spills, etc.

Draw evacuation routes or traffic control perimeters as red, blue, or yellow; dotted, dashed, or solid; thin, medium, or thick lines.

To evacuate an area, designate these routes as one-way outbound by blinking dotted lines.

Bring up a legend of all map symbols at any time by pressing a single key.



Record all messages and locate critical incidents on the EIS Event Log.

Show all available emergency resources. One key calls up the name and details of any resource on the map.

Update your maps quickly by drawing a new route that's important to incident management.

Wherever special emergency needs exist, press one key to get the requirements, contact name, and number of people involved.

Zoom into progressively more detailed maps by pressing a single key.

What Can The Emergency Information System  
Do For You? Here Are A Few Examples.

## ☐ Please Send Me More Information!

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Organization: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
City, State, Zip: \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone: ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

### EMERGENCY INFORMATION

Suite 31, 966 Hungerford Drive, Rockville, MD 20850  
(301) 424-2803

## With the EIS you get:

- Event Log
- Hazard Analysis
- Shelter Management
- Alert List
- Damage Assessment
- Situation Report
- Automated Plan
- Locator
- Contact List
- Resource Inventory
- Special Emergency Needs
- Emergency Notepad
- Letter Writing and Update
- Administration: Personnel, Training, and Volunteers

Also Available—Custom Digitized Maps

"... a decisive shift in the correlation of forces will be such that, come 1985, we will be able to extend our will wherever we need to."

— Brezhnev (1973)

## BLUEPRINTS — 8 working drawings each

- 1983 earth-sheltered home design ..... \$25
- 1985 "austere" earth-sheltered home design .. \$25
- 1985 "commodious" earth-sheltered design ... \$25
- 1986 retrofit blast shelter (4 drawings) ..... \$25
- 1986 retrofit blast shelter, 8½"x11" (11 sheets) \$ 9

## BOOKS

Cost

- *We Can Prevent WWII*, by Sam Cohen, hardback, 129pp., ~~\$13.95~~ ..... \$11.95
- *Expedient Industrial Protection Against Nuclear Attack*, by J. W. Russell & E. N. York, Soft glossy cover, 55pp. .... \$ 1.00
- *A Strategy For Peace Through Strength*, American Security Council, 204pp., ~~\$4.95~~ . \$ 2.50
- Total Books — Total Cost of Books \$ \_\_\_\_\_

### ORDER FORM

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ Enclosed to cover above order.

#### The American Civil Defense Association

P.O. Box 1057 • Starke, FL 32091 • (904) 964-5397

Please ship to:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(shipping and handling included)

# OPEN THE DOORS TO SURVIVAL with LIVE FREE



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

### Membership Includes:

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

Information Packet \$1.00

One Year Membership Only \$15.00

LIVE FREE, BOX 1743, HARVEY, IL. 60426

Ethics and Public Policy Essay • 65  
October 1986

### Civil Defense: A Moral, Political, and Strategic Approach

Richard E. Sincere, Jr.  
Foreword by Lorne Greene

Ethics and Public Policy Center • Indianapolis, IN

## NOW AVAILABLE

Richard Sincere's provocative civil defense pamphlet packed with hard-core common sense that can be used to devastating advantage in countering defeatist arguments.

"I hope this essay receives wide distribution; it merits careful attention by American citizens and policy-makers alike."

LORNE GREENE, Actor-activist

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

Enclosed please find \$ \_\_\_\_\_ for  
\_\_\_\_\_ copies at \$2 each

ORGANIZATION (IF APPLICABLE)

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

ZIP

NOW  
AVAILABLE

## METTAG PRODUCTS CATALOG

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

For *FREE* brochure send name and address to:

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

# UPCOMING

## MARKETPLACE

MARKETPLACE rates are \$4.00 per line of 37 characters. Send check or money order with ad to Journal of Civil Defense, P.O. Box 910, Starke, FL 32091

- Apr 11-12 **EMS DIRECTIONS '87**, pre-hospital emergency care. Sheraton Patriot Inn, Williamsburg, VA. Contact: PEMS, P.O. Box 1080, Hayes, VA 23062 (804/642-6118).
- Apr 22-24 **THEORY & PRACTICES FOR RADIATION PROTECTION & SHIELDING**, American Nuclear Society, Holiday Inn, Knoxville, TN. Contact: D. C. Cacuci, ORNL, Box X, Oak Ridge, TN 37831 (615/574-6196).
- Apr 23-24 **21st ANNUAL GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE ON EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT**, Concourse Hotel, Madison, WI. Contact: Emergency Gov't., P.O. Box 7865, Madison, WI 53707 or phone Diane Kleiboer (608/266-3232).
- Apr 25-26 **1987 SYMPOSIUM ON PREHOSPITAL EMERGENCY CARE**, Hyatt Regency Hotel, New Brunswick, NJ. Contact: Office of Emergency Health Services, CN 363, Trenton, NJ 08625-0363 or phone Sondra Moylan (609/984-7131).
- Apr 27-28 **ISSUES IN EMERGENCY CARE**, Holiday Inn Toronto, Canada. Contact: Conference & Seminar Services, Humber College, 205 Humber College Blvd., Etobicoke, Ontario, M9W 5L7 (416/675-5077).
- Apr 27-29 **TEXAS EMERGENCY CARE SYMPOSIUM**, San Antonio Convention Center, San Antonio, TX. Contact: Ruth Hargrove Dean, TX Chapter-ACEP, P.O. Box 610717, Dallas, TX 75261-0717 (214/580-0367).
- Apr 27-30 **7th SYMPOSIUM ON THE TRAINING OF NUCLEAR FACILITY PERSONNEL**, Orlando, FL. Contact: Thomas P. Hamrick, ORNL, Bldg. 3042-MS-002, P.O. Box X, Oak Ridge, TN 37831 (615/574-7078).
- Apr 27-May 1 **NUCLEAR POWER PLANT CONTROL ROOM HABITABILITY\***
- May 1-3 **SOUTHEASTERN FIRE/RESCUE EXPO '87**, North Carolina State Fairgrounds, Raleigh, NC. Contact: Marc Mesa, Show Coord., P.O. Box 779, Milford, DE 19963 (302/422-2772).
- May 9-10 **OPERATION KEYSTONE**, Nuclear, Biological & Chemical Warfare Defense, Lemoyne, PA. Free programs. Contact: Sgt. Yorks Army/Navy Store, 900 Market St., Lemoyne, PA 17043 (717/761-3819 or 717/545-7531).
- May 11-15 **CONTROL OF OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURES IN NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS\***
- May 13-17 **RESPONSE '87**, Sheraton Twin Towers, Orlando, FL, sponsored by the National Assn. for Search & Rescue. Contact: Greg McDonald, NASAR, P.O. Box 50178, Washington, DC 20003 (703/352-1349).
- May 23-25 **OPERATION SAFE SHELTER 1**, North Carolina. Workshops on the construction of expedient & permanent shelters. Reg. fee \$10. Contact: David Lobdell, 607 Flamingo Dr., W. Palm Beach, FL 33401.
- Jun 5-7 **PENNSYLVANIA ANNUAL STATEWIDE EMERGENCY 10 CONFERENCE**, Harrisburg Marriott, Harrisburg, PA. Contact: PA Emergency Health Services Council, 3425 Simpson Ferry Rd., Camp Hill, PA 17011 (717/763-4678).
- Jun 7-12 **AMERICAN NUCLEAR SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING**, Loews Anatole Hotel, Dallas, TX. Contact: Craig Grochmal (TPC), Stone & Webster, P.O. Box 2325, Boston, MA 02107 (617/589-2934).
- Jun 15-19 **PLANNING FOR NUCLEAR EMERGENCIES\***
- Jun 17-20 **OHIO ASSN. OF EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES ANNUAL CONFERENCE**, Hyatt Regency Hotel, Ohio Center, Columbus, OH. Contact: OAEMS, 114 E. Main St., Elida, OH 45807 (419/339-2735).
- Jun 21-25 **FIRST INT'L SEMINAR "HOSPITALS IN WAR"** Stockholm, Sweden. Contact: Hospitals in War Int'l Seminar, c/o RESO Congress Service, S:t Eriksgatan 115, S-113 92 Stockholm, Sweden (tele. +46 8 728 3350, telex 10057 CONGRESS S).

\*Contact: Harvard School of Public Health, Office of Continuing Education, 677 Huntington Ave., Boston, MA 02115 (617/732-1171).

**AVAILABLE** for Emer. Mgmt./CD position. Disaster planning/response professional. Experience: 9 yrs. emer. gov't. exec., 8 yrs. elected official, 2 yrs. school board. Graduate FEMA Professional Development Course, B.A. Univ. of Marquette, recipient 1985 TACDA award. Radiological/hazardous material instructor, author, past pres. ASPEP. For references/interviews contact: Ernest Terrien, 1519 So. 53rd St., West Milwaukee, WI 53214 (Phone: 414-327-3566).

**FREE — New METTAG PRODUCTS CATALOG** — (METTAG, ER-TAG, EVAC-TAG, ID-TAG, more). Contact: METTAG, P.O. Box 910, Starke, FL 32091 — Phone (904) 964-5397.

**UNDERGROUND STEEL SHELTERS:** A new era in Nuclear Protection with a completely assembled steel shelter. Save Money. Save Worry. Save Life. \$2.00 Brochure. G.J.B.C., P.O. Box 1562, Kerrville, TX 78029-1562.

**PLYWOOD DOUBLE-ACTION PISTON PUMP INSTRUCTIONS;** making and using a homemade filter box and filters by Cresson Kearny. 8 dimensioned drawings and 8 photos. \$2. postpaid from TACDA, P.O. Box 1057, Starke, FL 32091.

**NUCLEAR WAR SURVIVAL SKILLS**, by Cresson H. Kearny, 239 pp (8½ x 11), 83 dimensional drawings, 26 sketches, 60 photos, 4 cut-out patterns for a fallout meter. \$10.50 postpaid from Citizens Preparedness Group of Greater Kansas City, Inc., P.O. Box 413209, Kansas City, MO 64141.

**SHELTERS:** (1) Steel reinforced concrete (models for 6, 12, 24, 48, 96 persons) and (2) Prefabricated, metallic, drop into the hole (for 8 persons). Both types complete with blast doors and valves, life support equipment, furniture. Marcel M. Barbier Inc., P.O. Box 2905, Reston, VA 22090.

**AN OUNCE OF NUCLEAR PREVENTION** — How to Build a Twenty-Person Permanent Concrete Fallout Shelter for \$1,000. 60 pages, 8"x10" (MS style) \$3.00. This book starts where the new government manuals stop. Includes 15 pages of CRESSON KEARNY'S 1985 plans for making a plywood double-action piston pump, air filter, etc. Send SASE for review and sample pages. SHELTER, P.O. Box 3132, W. Palm Beach, FL 33402.



GOVERNOR NEIL GOLDSCHMIDT OF OREGON, it is reported in the media, has turned back federal monies for attack preparedness and loudly proclaimed that "the State of Oregon is not for sale." Perhaps this is his right. But what he really means is that the great state of Oregon is not, within the sanctity of the state capitol at least, at all interested in national security. And what he is really doing is complaining that the state is no longer allowed to spend federal money allocated for attack preparedness purposes for purposes that do not relate to attack preparedness. It appears that he is objecting to not being allowed to sanction misappropriation of funds. What is much worse is that he is denying to the people of Oregon a pitifully modest attempt to better their survival chances in the event an aggressor is tempted to unload a number of his nuclear missiles within Oregon's borders -- or in the event a nuclear terrorist (a predicted species) decides that lax security is fertile ground for his operation. Jerry Strobe's "Capital Commentary" covers the dilemma from the point of view of FEMA director Julius Becton on page 5. The bottom line is that the Oregon Governor's quixotic posturing, popular as it may be with the faint-hearted, helps lay the groundwork for an "Amerika" scenario.

IN GEORGIA, THE GEORGIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY in its monthly bulletin is running a series of educational articles dealing with "The Effects of Nuclear Weapons." In its March edition, for instance, it addressed the problems of "the consequences of fallout radiation for animals and crops" in the fifth article of the series. The articles serve to disseminate information on how to survive a nuclear attack and how to recover from one. Like addressing the problems of cancer or AIDS or terrorism, it doesn't make for light and humorous reading. But contending realistically with the problems of modern warfare can have its advantages. Where would a calculating aggressor most likely concentrate his attack -- on a prepared Georgia, or on an unprepared Oregon? An example of preparedness frequently cited in the Journal of Civil Defense is that of Switzerland where a small, prosperous democracy practicing "Armed Neutrality" has been at peace for 170 years. Its investment in survival, including an underground development for military, industry, citizenry, hospitals and the like, is likely to keep it at peace for another 170 years. Georgia could be on the right road.

DOCTORS FOR DISASTER PREPAREDNESS (DDP) and The American Civil Defense Association (TACDA) of course support the efforts of Georgia and other states and communities where preparedness is placed on the front burner. The DDP/TACDA annual seminar will be held this year in Mobile, Alabama -- a sort of "hub" of a southern area dedicated to realism in matters of defense preparedness. Here a much stronger national preparedness effort would be supported to the hilt. The dates of the DDP/TACDA seminar are November 6-9, with the 7th and 8th being dedicated to the full agenda, the 6th featuring a welcome reception and the morning of the 9th being reserved for business meetings.

INCLUDED IN THE DDP/TACDA AGENDA will be America's top civil defense leaders. One feature will be a debate on AIDS, whether it should be treated "in stride" as another disease that will lend itself to routine control or whether it needs all-out emphasis and extraordinary measures as a superplague getting beyond control.

JUST CONFIRMED FOR THE NOVEMBER 7TH PROGRAM IS WAR CORRESPONDENT CHARLES WILEY. Rough-and-ready Wiley has covered ten wars and been arrested eight times by secret police, including the KGB and Castro's G2. Wiley's latest war coverage is Afghanistan last summer, and he'll be off again in 1987. Wiley's many interviews with world leaders make him a dramatic and popular speaker. His subject at the TACDA seminar in 1983 was "Anti-War Movement: Road to War?" Said Wiley then: "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 was so concerned about." Wiley is with Accuracy-in-Media.

## DEFENSE WITHOUT DEFENSE

The *Daily News Digest*\* remarks in its February 4th issue:

The simple truth is that Americans want their government to protect them, and that government spends over \$300 billion per year on "defense" without offering any defense whatsoever against a Soviet first strike!

There are many ways to spell "treason" it seems.

In an accompanying piece on strategic defense General Daniel Graham reminds readers that the odds for an accidental missile launch by the Soviets (whose nuclear technology is not exactly unflawed) are almost 100%. What happens then?

Three recent films dramatizing the threat of nuclear war, nuclear war itself, and nuclear blackmail have given us graphic pictures of what the event might be like: "The Day After," "Red Dawn" and "Amerika" (see review of "Amerika" by Janice Tyliczka, page 21). All three are keyed to American *unpreparedness* as the basis for conquest.

And we stubbornly remain unprepared. SDI (the Strategic Defense Initiative) has formidable enemies in Congress, in the media, in academia and elsewhere. Civil defense, which held some promise in its 1950s-1960s beginnings, has since then steadily fallen apart at the seams in spite of heroic efforts to revive it by directors like Stuart L. Pittman and today's Julius W. Becton, Jr. With credible development one or the other could offer significant protection. Together they would form a formidable shield.

Former Soviet Civil Defense Chief Marshal V. I. Chuykov assured his Soviet countrymen:

Although the weapons we have examined are called mass weapons, with the knowledge and skillful use of modern defense measures they will not affect the masses, but only those who neglect the study, mastery, and use of these measures.

This statement, of course, was for *Soviet* consumption, not American. It is in the vital interests of Soviet hegemony to convince Western spokespersons and populations that the opposite is the case, and this is done expertly. Red propaganda to the West assures our "peace through appeasement" panderers that defensive measures are both useless and provocative.

So far, most Americans have bought the idea. It's easier that way. It makes room for things seemingly more important than survival: sports, money, travel, love and so on. Unfortunately, it also paves the way for defeat.

As the Teddy Roosevelt quote on the cover of this Journal states, the critic is currently king. Those who take positive views and strive to serve their people — in this case to *save* their people — are the butt of contempt and ridicule.

But one thing: the patriots in there fighting for country are no weaklings. Dan Graham is one of those "whose face is marred by the dust and sweat and blood."

Max Klinghoffer, who writes the AIDS article, pages 10-13, is another. Some of his colleagues feel that he is an alarmist. And, to be sure, his chart on page 11 that plots the increase of AIDS cases (Stage I) is frightening. However, it should be pointed out that a Duke University study shows an incredibly steeper curve with a 1991 figure well over 10 times that of Dr. Klinghoffer's projection. Something to think about.

If we are hunting for strong men and women, there are many more. TACDA and DDP are full of them. □

\*The *Daily News Digest* (a weekly newsletter), P.O. Box 39850, Phoenix, AZ 85069 (Phone: 602-252-4477).

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

NON-PROFIT ORG.  
U.S. POSTAGE  
**PAID**  
Starke, Florida  
PERMIT NO. 83

