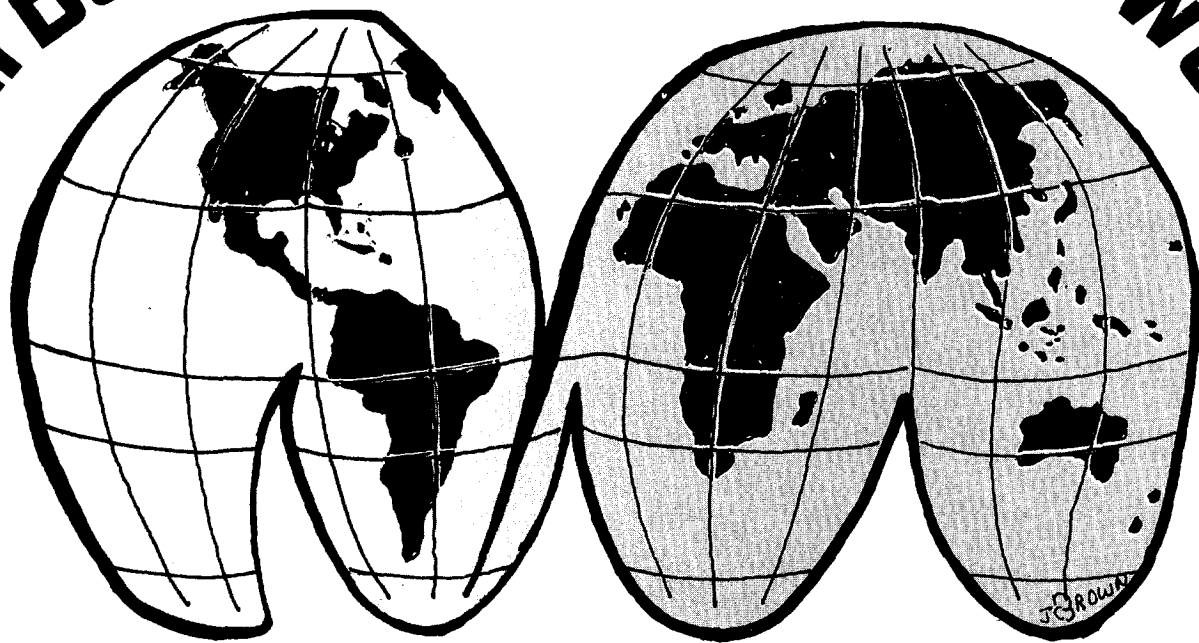


SURVIVE

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE

Civil Defense ... Around The World



"Without slighting the serious consequences of a possible war, we should in all responsibility state that there is no poison for which there cannot be an antidote, nor can there be a weapon against which there is no defense. 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."

*— Soviet Marshal V.I. Chuykov,
former Soviet Civil Defense Chief*

VOL. 8, NO. 1

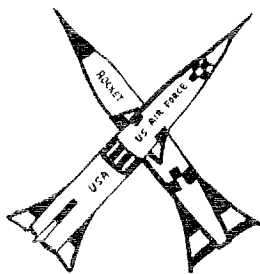
JANUARY -

FEBRUARY

1975

Deterrence Credibility And Civil Defense

[Excerpts from Dr. Leon Goure's address to the United States Civil Defense Council in San Juan, Puerto Rico on October 10, 1974.]



The US-Soviet detente has in no way resulted in a redirection or downplaying of Soviet efforts to strengthen their civil defense program and to raise its level of readiness. Indeed, if anything, the Soviet program has been further expanded in the last two years. This is reflected in a variety of developments . . .

Dr. Goure draws the following conclusion from the most recent article by USSR Civil Defense Chief, Colonel General Alexander T. Altunin, published in the October issue of the Soviet journal *Military Knowledge*:

While training in 1973-74 concentrated on the minimum required "basic training,"...1975 will focus on enterprise-wide training exercises involving not only civil defense personnel but all workers and their families, for the purpose of "raising even higher the level of readiness of civil defense forces."

I do not mean to suggest that the Soviet Union wants war. However, as Winston Churchill has said, Moscow "wants the fruits of war." Soviet spokesmen have increasingly stressed that the ability of the Soviet Union to attain its objectives depends on the East-West "correlation of forces," and that the more it tips in favor of Moscow, the safer and easier it will be for it to pursue its global aims. I submit that in the age of relative parity of US-Soviet strategic forces and of agreements limiting their size, the "correlation of forces" and thus deterrence, can become increasingly sensitive to how well each side believes it can limit the damage and ensure its survival in the event of an attack...Consequently, civil defense can affect each side's perception of the strategic balance and thereby influence, to an important degree, the decisions as to which can afford greater risks and which must give way. In this respect, a large asymmetry between US and Soviet civil defense capabilities could have not only major political consequences, but significantly weaken the credibility of our deterrence posture.

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Authors are encouraged to submit manuscripts for consideration by the advisory board for publication. Articles (preferably illustrated) should be 1,000 to 1,500 words in length, slanted to the non-technical reader, and oriented toward the civil defense field. Views expressed in contributions to SURVIVE are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect SURVIVE policy.

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"If we are prepared there are two possibilities: One is that the enemy does not come. The other is that the enemy WILL come.

"If we are not prepared there is only one possibility — that he will come." — Comment of Chinese official.

CHINA — A Story of Survival

[Staff Report]

A Washington story goes that during the visit of a group of U.S. Congressmen to China Chinese Premier Chou En-lai arranged for California's Jerry Pettis to inspect underground cities in Peking and in four provincial towns. After a much-impressed Pettis had finished his tour Chou En-lai told him that the Chinese would never "lie down and die" if nuclear attack should come but would survive because of the protective measures they had fortified themselves with.

Chou then asked Congressman Pettis why the United States chose not to exploit the cheapest means of defense — civil defense.

Tunnel-shelters under Chinese cities are a result of Chinese leadership, determination and massive volunteer labor. A group of Swiss journalists being shown the tunnels in 1971 were addressed by a young Chinese woman, who was quoted as saying:

"... all was accomplished during endless hours taken from leisure time and holidays sacrificed voluntarily to build in the apportioned subterranean depths of the capital this network of underground passageways. . ."

Chou En-lai told the same group:

"A million Soviet soldiers are lined up along our frontier, eight divisions in Outer Mongolia alone. To this add an armada of the most modern aircraft and submarines carrying nuclear weapons. But we will never bow down to pressure or to threats from a super-power. . ."

Hans Lang, a Swiss radio executive who wrote an article describing the adventure — including the above two incidents — ended his account by saying:

"Chou insisted on a tough territorial defense and the preparation of protection for Chinese civilians which, with the help of the Chinese Army's offensive potential in the field and the uncompromising will to resist of the Chinese people, would make any plan of aggression appear to be devoid of profit — an argument quite familiar to us, the Swiss visitors."



Many other qualified observers have now seen the tunnels, which the Chinese proudly display. One of them, Political Scientist Dr. Ishwar Ojha of Boston University describes his visit in this way:

"One morning in Peking they told us they wanted to show us some tunnels. Now who wants to see tunnels when you are in Peking? We said, 'Well, wouldn't it be nice if we could go out to the countryside and see a commune?' And they said, 'No, no, you really must see these tunnels.' So they took us to the busiest marketing section of Peking and into a large department store. And on one counter they pressed a button: the counter rolled away, and we saw steps leading down. We went down about eight meters, about 28 feet, and found tunnels, all right — well-built brick and concrete tunnels, miles and miles of them. The entire city of Peking, they told us, has tunnels under it, with an entrance from every department store, every apartment building, every residence. Inside the tunnels we saw kitchens, running water, sanitary facilities, food storage, medical facilities, all ready for use. In the event of a nuclear attack, they said, Peking's 7 million people can be safe in the tunnels in seven minutes, and can walk through them to 20 miles outside of the city. And they told us that, since 1968, every major city in China has had similar tunnels built. So whenever we went to another city, we asked to see the tunnels — and they were there."

Statistics on the life-saving potential of the tunnels are not given, but from figures applied to other good shelter efforts it is clear that in the event of nuclear attack Chinese survival would be well over 90%. This in a teeming country which according to legend places little value on human life. □

In the Soviet Union civil defense education accompanies "the three R's." It begins in the second grade. It is as much a part of the Soviet scene as borshcht or balalaika. Ruby Thurmer examines a new upswing in an already well-established Soviet preparedness emphasis.

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In Joanne Gailar's article (SURVIVE, Mar-Apr 1974), it was reported that a high-level civil defense conference was held on Christmas Day, 1973, in Moscow. Included in this conference was a report on increasing public knowledge regarding civil defense. It had been noted in our continuing reviews of the *FBIS Daily Report, Soviet Union*** that the volume of civil defense news had decreased quite significantly during late 1973 and early 1974. As a rule, civil defense is one of the subjects kept in the limelight for the Russian civilians and military personnel. It was most puzzling, in view of the prominence usually given civil defense information, that we found so little mention of the subject. It was hard to believe that the elaborate Soviet civil defense network was being allowed to stagnate.

The silence was broken by a rush of articles and news releases announcing a new restructuring of the training process in the civil defense system which was to rely on practical studies — no doubt the result of the December meeting.

In December 1973, Col. Gen. A. Altunin, USSR Deputy Minister of Defense for Civil Defense published an article entitled, "The Main Direction," Moscow, *Voyennyye Znaniya*, Russian, No. 12, signed to press 13 Nov. 1973,⁽¹⁾ in which he stated that "for a number of reasons" preparatory measures for the new civil defense training year were delayed. He stated, however, that by 1 December 1973 training of the entire population would begin.

This practical training is to be accomplished in training compounds and full-scale mock-up areas which are being constructed all over the entire country. Col. Gen. Altunin's article points out:

"The basic ways of defending the population from modern armament are theoretically defined and presented in civil defense plans. They include using individual means of defense, dispersal and evacuation, a whole complex of preventive measures and rescue work, and increased stability of the national economy. The task now is to develop in practice and assimilate these methods and devices

taking in all the population and all the personnel of civil defense units and formations. Putting into effect the normatives of the absolute minimum 20-hour program and the GTO ["Ready for Labor and the Defense of the USSR"] complex was the first step in mass assimilation of modern means and methods of protection. And it is necessary for this work to be done locally in a way so that it is inseparable from forced sports measures and comprises a unified whole in the preparation of the entire population for labor and defense."

The intensification of civil defense preparations does not stop here. We have noted that the experimental program of teaching civil defense in a number of Soviet schools during 1970-1971 is no longer experimental, it is a regular subject,⁽²⁾ beginning in the second grade and continuing into the higher grades. The training of students is also taking a turn to the practical side as evidenced by the following excerpt⁽³⁾ which is quoted from a review of a new textbook.⁽⁴⁾

"... The students must thoroughly work out all of the necessary protective measures. The instructor should bear in mind that these measures will have to be implemented in an efficient manner and within the shortest periods of time, which should be taken into consideration in the classes.

"This pertains, first of all, to provision of the public with shelters. The appropriate section of the program must discuss in great detail the organization of the construction of rapidly erected defense structures by construction organizations and the able-bodied public. The main emphasis should be placed on the construction of the simplest shelters [covered holes, trenches, and pits], which must be built within a period of no more than 10 to 12 hours, and further equipped with radiation protection covers during the next 10 to 12 hours. This training matter should only be worked out in a practical manner, that is, the students must construct and equip the shelters themselves during the course of their lessons. It is also important that they receive practical training in the simplest methods of adapting basements, submerged premises, and the most solid buildings as shelters."

*Operated by Union Carbide Corp for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.

**This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated by FBIS.

The above mentioned activities are carried out by older students; however, the second-graders have their own practical training. These youngsters are taught how to use gas masks and respirators. They are taken on field trips which are designed to familiarize them with entering and spending time in shelters.

Under the newly structured civil defense program, the general public is being drawn into active participation through "Civil Defense Days." These days are observed as holidays and an entire city or rural community is involved. The Civil Defense Days which have been reported vary in their organization, but all are set up to demonstrate survival skills to the civilian populations, while maintaining an atmosphere of celebration.

The Soviet Union is clearly continuing its effort to prepare its people to face the possibility of nuclear war and to train every segment of the population to protect themselves, their livestock, crops, and their country's essential industries.

One other development, which has received little coverage in the Soviet media available outside of the USSR, is a brief release⁽⁵⁾ in Russian on 11 April 1974.

"The Moscow Gorispolkom has approved the main points of a plan for the use and organization of underground spaces in Moscow. The aim of the project is to put underground those structures which do not require daylight, such as garages, parking lots, and transformer substations. It is also planned to house large shopping complexes in special underground approaches to such subway junction stations as Oktyabrskaya, Taganskaya, and Paveletskaya.

"In these areas which are most valuable from the architectural viewpoint, such as historical monuments, it is proposed to construct underground streets. At the Belorusskiy rail terminal and near the Komsomolskaya Ploshchad it is planned to construct large underground transfer points which will include bus links and taxi stands."

This type of slanted construction could relieve a lot of sheltering problems in large metropolitan areas. Considering the possibilities offered, this utilization of underground space would imply that the Russian leaders are taking definite action to reduce the economic impact of evacuating their population and the consequent losses of production.

Apparently, the hiatus in CD publicity resulted from the fact that changes were being made in the program and, possibly, high-level decisions were also being made regarding its effect on the new top-priority project — DETENTE. Nevertheless, the Soviets are not allowing their civil defense preparations to be curtailed or slowed down. Instead, Civil Defense in the USSR is alive and adding important new elements to its program. □

1. *Translations of USSR Military Affairs, No. 1009*, JPRS-61288, pp. 48-49, 21 February 1974, U.S. Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Virginia 22201.
2. M. Shumilova, "Now It is a Regular Subject," Moscow, *Voyennyye Znaniya*, Russian, No. 1, January 1974, quoted from *Translations of USSR Military Affairs, No. 1017*, JPRS 61436, p. 17, 11 March 1974, U.S. Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Virginia 22201.
3. Review of book Maj. Gen. O. Nikolayev: "Modern Requirements Must be Taken Into Consideration"; Moscow, *Voyennyye Znaniya*, Russian, No. 1, January 1974, quoted from, *Translations of USSR Military Affairs, No. 1017*, JPRS 61436, p. 28, 11 March 1974, U.S. Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Virginia 22201.
4. *Grazhdanskaya Oborona* (Civil Defense), a study aid, compiled by a collective of authors headed by S. I. Kremenskiy, Vysshaya Shkola Publishing House, 1973, 216 pages, 100,000 copies published, price 31 kopecks.
5. A news release - Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 11 April 1974 L; reported in *Daily Report - Soviet Union*, FBIS-SOV-74-82, Vol. III, No. 82, p. R-8, 26 April 1974, NTIS, Springfield, Virginia 22151.

"The idea of perpetual peace is attractive but there is nothing to indicate that we have made one step toward it."

—from the *Swiss Civil Defense Handbook* [1969]

THE SENSIBLE SWISS

by Kevin Kilpatrick

"The best thing about a good shelter is that nobody may ever need it."

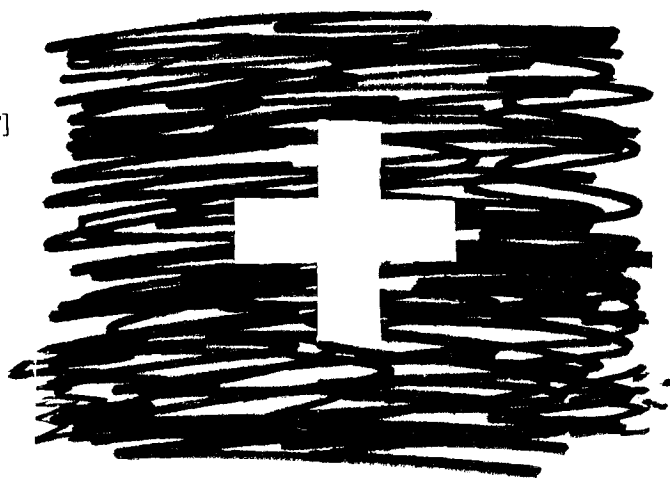
So says the banner of an electrical contractor's ad in *Zivildschutz*, the Swiss Civil Defense magazine. And this expresses the philosophy of Swiss Civil Defense: be so tough, so well protected, that no aggressor is willing to pay the price of attacking.

For this Alpine mini-country, half the size of South Carolina and with three times that state's population, the philosophy has worked. For over 150 years — in the very midst of the turmoil of warring nations on all sides — it has worked. Even Hitler, for once heeding the German General Staff warnings, scrapped his plans to invade Switzerland during World War II. He could not afford the cost or the risk.

The same determination guided Switzerland into the nuclear age. With a mandate from its citizens 13 years ago home defense geared itself to the nuclear threat. Swiss cities are not large. A 1967 Swiss civil defense handbook shows what can happen to a Swiss town if a 20-kiloton nuclear weapon were detonated over it:

| ATTACK SITUATION | DEATHS | INJURED | UNINJURED |
|---------------------------------------------|--------|---------|-----------|
| Where complete surprise has been achieved - | 35% | 30% | 35% |
| Where the population has been alerted - | 23% | 17% | 60% |
| Where the population is in shelter - | 8% | 2% | 90% |

Statistics like these are convincing to the sensible Swiss, today 6,520,000 strong. Their ongoing shelter construction program has so far produced 2,500,000 shelter spaces which protect against blast, heat, radiation and building collapse — also against biological and chemical warfare. In "make-do" shelter (still excellent shelter) 1,800,000 people can be protected. In this way over ⅔ of the Swiss population now has access to shelter. Over 600 emergency operating centers and 250 stand-by facilities are ready to house civil defense staffs. Protected emergency medical facilities — 700 of them — can handle 50,000 patients.



Every male citizen between 20 and 60 who does not discharge his normal military service must serve in civil defense and undergo annual training. Those who obtain their usual military reserve discharges at age 50 must continue service in civil defense until they reach 60.

The Swiss Office of Civil Defense in Berne, however, is not really satisfied with preparedness as it now stands. D. Wedlake, Chief of the Information Section, cites "gaps" in the Swiss program that must be worked on. He states, for instance, that training can be much improved, and that warning and shelter occupancy need to be better synchronized. Cantons, communities and individuals are prone to evaluate differently their civil defense obligations — the usual drawback of a democratic government.

But there is also a good deal of pride.

"On the whole," says Wedlake, "and taking into consideration the minuses and pluses of the actual and planned Swiss CD inventory it can be stated that the country's civil defense is sound and solid, open to improvement and ready for accomplishment by the late eighties. A gratifying balance, but — plenty of work ahead." □

"Unless we take vigorous action now, I foresee staggering problems in protecting our people from the effects of nuclear proliferation and from the increasing impact of natural disasters on our crowded environment.

"Since the dawn of the atomic age in 1945, the nuclear genie has been slowly emerging from the bottle. Proliferation signals that he has almost completely emerged. . .

"The real problem is in the laps of our elected officials. They bear the ultimate responsibility for the protection of the electorate and get the ultimate blame when things go wrong.

—John E. Davis, US Director of Civil Defense

Swedish

Civil Defense:

"TOUGH"

— A Survive Analysis

Sweden, except for its southern tip, has been called "one big block of granite." Much of Sweden's civil preparedness consists in tunneling into its granite hills and mountains. It has been this way for many years, even before World War II, and Swedish shelters stand as examples of positive thinking in the nuclear age.

Sweden, like Switzerland, measures protection for its people from all effects of nuclear weapons as well as from biological and chemical agents and from collapsing structures over and around shelters.

Stig Sandberg, legal counsel for a Swedish maritime firm, once explained the Swedish viewpoint to a visiting *Survive* writer in this way:

"Armed neutrality has paid off for us in the past. It has brought us peace. Our first reason for a strong civil defense program is to discourage attack and to give us continued peace. With this strength no likely enemy can force its will upon us. With this armed neutrality my children will be able to live out their lives normally as I have mine, knowing that their country has made the prospect of war against it as unattractive as possible for an aggressor."

Sweden's last involvement in war was in 1814 when Norway was annexed (the union was peacefully dissolved in 1905).

For an outsider, to see apartment houses with underground dual-use shelter is remarkable. To find schools, garages, hangars, factories, power facilities, emergency operating centers and the like under granite shields of 50 feet and more is breath-taking. To see a naval ship steaming out of the side of a plunging mountainside is like a far-out adventure in science fiction.

To the Swedes it's all quite normal. It's a way of life.

For Sweden's 8,000,000 inhabitants there are today 5,000,000 shelter spaces. With the Swedish policy of shelter both at home and at work the goal stands at between 11,000,000 and 12,000,000 shelter spaces — to be realized by the turn of the century.



Sweden puts out English-language translations of many of its civil defense documents. For instance, a 1974 translation of "Technical Regulations for Standard Air Raid Shelters" has recently been published. In this way it shares its expertise with other nations willing to accept it.

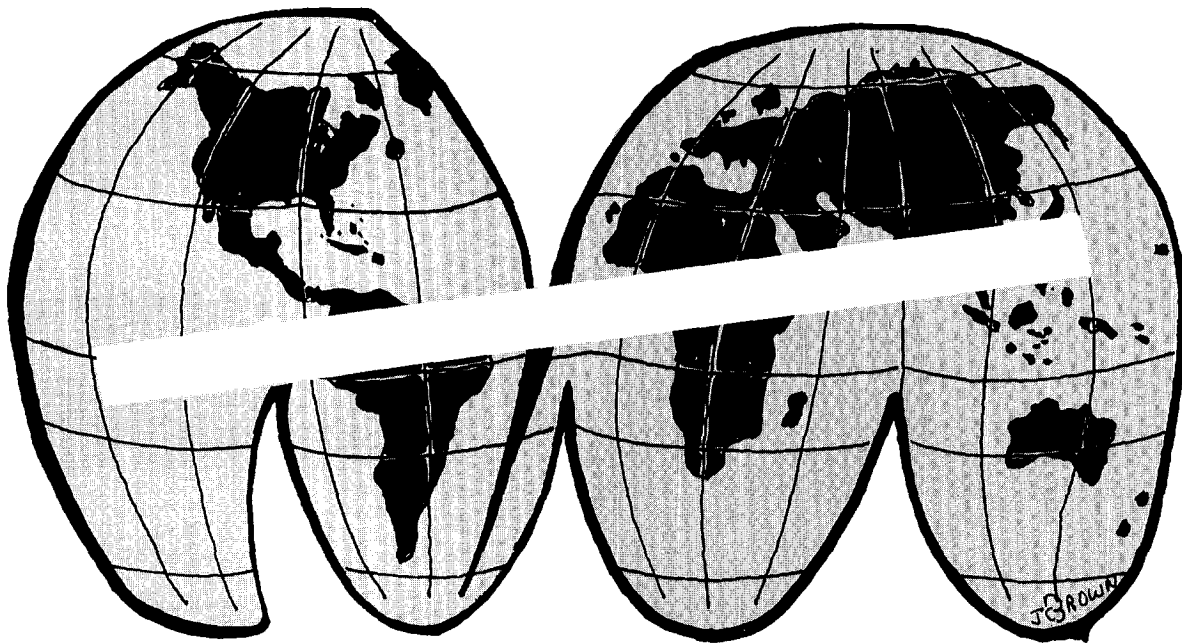
Planning and training are continuously upgraded efforts. A paper drawn up by the Swedish Civil Defense Administration for *Survive* in November 1974 states:

In its defense resolution in 1972 the Swedish Parliament gave new directives for the development of Civil Defense. The Parliament stated that it was necessary to revise the existing wartime relief organization and the existing training program for personnel in the organization because of a new strategic philosophy and new knowledge collected during the last decade. In 1974 the Parliament also gave new directives for the peacetime organization of training and stockkeeping.

The new wartime relief organization shall be introduced successively during the period 1977 to 1981.

Such a program can — and does — inspire confidence. Colonel Sven-Eggert Bergelin of the Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare says:

"Our civil defense is aimed at making Sweden so tough to attack that no rational enemy will ever try. . . For the survival of our population a good civil defense is needed. And I can say that our Swedish civil defense is good." □



"Haves" and "have-nots" in the field of home defense include the following countries:

| | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| USSR | USA |
| China | Great Britain |
| Sweden | France |
| Switzerland | West Germany |
| Finland | Italy |
| Norway | Spain |
| Denmark | Canada |
| Cuba | Mexico |
| Satellites | South and Central |
| Israel | American countries |

The headquarters of the International Civil Defense Organization (ICDO) is in Geneva, Switzerland. The ICDO, under the strong leadership of Yugoslav expatriate Milan M. Bodi, has for over 20 years led the quest for effective mutual aid and civil defense among the world's "developing countries." Representatives of non-member "developed" nations, however, flock to its conferences and participate in its activities. Although its disaster preparedness and disaster control efforts are oriented chiefly toward natural disaster — which can and often does overwhelm the smaller states — its expertise can be applied to nuclear attack situations as well. Most of its member nations would not be expected to be victims of direct attack. The most recent

country to join the ICDO is Laos. Its present membership stands at around 30 countries (among them: Indonesia, Venezuela, Thailand, Zaire, Iran, Egypt, Lebanon, The Philippines, Gabon, Spain and Yugoslavia).

Heroic efforts of a few unsung patriots in England to stimulate Parliament to react to the danger of nuclear attack with a program of protection for the people have repeatedly failed to bring results. In spite of bitter memories of the fiery World War II blitz and its blood and rubble the British apparently do not want to "think war."

Speaking at a 1974 meeting of the British Association of Civil Defense Officers Henry Stanhope, Defense Correspondent of the *London Times* said:

As it is, I feel rather like the Christian who, on being flung to the lions, knelt down in the arena and offered up a desperate prayer to the Almighty. On getting up he was surprised to see one of the lions kneel down and do exactly the same thing. Feeling a little better he walked up to the lion, extended a hand and said: "Well, I'm glad to see that at least we two have something in common." And the lion eyed him and said: "Well I don't know what you were doing. But I was saying Grace."

However, Secretary General of the Association, Eric E. Alley, exhibits incurable optimism. He points to new local government streamlining (the old total of 1500 local authorities has been cut down to 54 — all with Emergency Planning teams) as a fresh sign of hope for a British civil defense awakening.

Like its neighbor Sweden, Norway looks upon all-purpose shelter as the core of any meaningful civil defense program. In 1974 it put into effect a new private shelter law. This replaced its 1966 legislation — which was an update of the original 1948 shelter law. The Norwegian Civil Defense Administration recently published the following table to show shelter progress to date among Europe's civil defense conscious "neutrals":

| COUNTRY | POPULATION | SHELTER SPACES NOW | % OF POPULATION SHELTERED |
|-------------|------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| Norway | 3,900,000 | 1,500,000 | 34 |
| Sweden | 8,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 62 |
| Denmark | 4,800,000 | 2,200,000 | 44 |
| Switzerland | 6,500,000 | 3,800,000 | 58 |

The Finnish road to survival in the event of nuclear war is a well-coordinated combination of evacuation and shelter. Although it does not expect to take part in World War III it plans through a tight population protection program to be ready to act if the effects of nuclear warfare cross its borders. Along with its Scandinavian neighbors it visualizes a goal of shelter for all its people within the next few years.

"The need for an effective Civil Defense is surely beyond dispute. . . . No city, no family, nor any honorable man or woman can repudiate this duty. . . ." —Sir Winston Churchill [Great Britain]

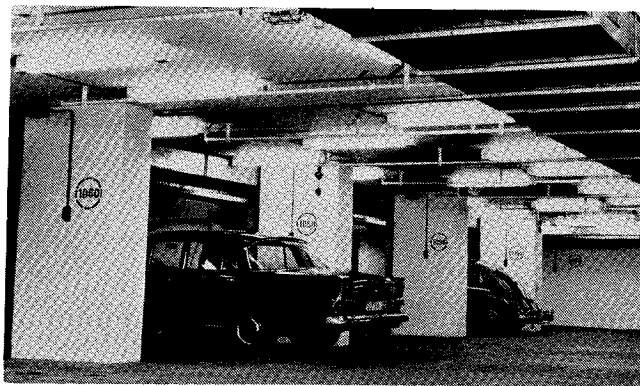
A breakdown on civil defense costs to Israel is not available at present. However, evidence is abundantly ample that a highly developed civil defense is a rigorous requirement for this beleaguered state. Overall per capita defense expenditures are given as \$1,310 for 1973 in *The Military Balance 1974-75* (published by the International Institute for Strategic Studies, London). This is several times higher than any other country in the world. (The 1974 figure would show a decrease of about 11%.) It would be safe to say that Israel spends well in excess of \$10 per capita for civil defense.

"It is not enough to abhor war. Knowing how to organize the indispensable elements of a defense against war is absolutely necessary. My country can do this without abandoning a policy of peace." —Aristide Briand [France]

The usual effective German machinery and personal enthusiasm exist among German officials for a first-class civil defense effort. The framework is there, the potential is there, but the program is not. A civil defense "White Paper" tries to get to the bottom of the failure. After emphasizing the fact that protective measures need to be finished during peacetime the paper says:

"Unhappy memories of World War II experiences, exaggeration of nuclear war effects and the high cost of civil defense may be the reasons why so many people in the Federal Republic are indifferent to or against civil defense."

Model dual-purpose blast shelters have been constructed, notably in Bonn and Mainz, and are examples of what can be done. Some World War II shelters also serve as nuclear shelters. The shelter needs of the population, however, remain largely unfilled. This, even though rather adequate investments are made in warning, communications and rescue equipment.



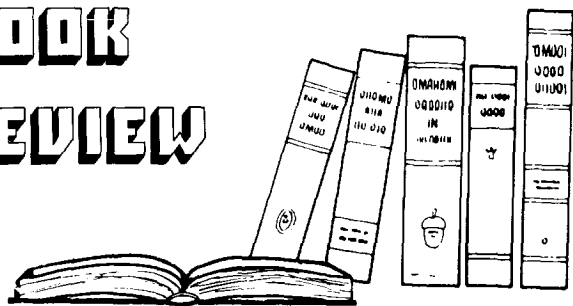
View of a dual-purpose underground blast shelter in Bonn, West Germany. During peacetime it serves as a parking area. It can be quickly converted to shelter use.

Missiles don't go to Cuba "on deck" any more, but according to the "Cuban Watch Committee on Cuba" there are now underground missile bases in Cuba. Cuba's 3,000 caves have been called into service. Fuel reserves are underground. Some hospitals too, as well as other sensitive locations.

Information on shelters and civil defense organizations is under wraps, as it is in satellite countries, but "digging in" has been an accelerated dead-serious undertaking on this island for the past 12 years. □

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

BOOK REVIEW



---ACCENT SURVIVAL

1974 Translation of Swiss Manual: TWP 1966 Technical Directives for the Construction of Private Air Raid Shelters and the 1971 Conception of the Swiss Civil Defense, Swiss Federal Department of Justice and Police, Office of Civil Defense. Edited by George A. Cristy, Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Available from the National Technical Information Service, U. S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Virginia 22151. Price: Paper copy \$5.45, Microfiche \$1.45.

A serious examination of this Swiss shelter book translation leads right back to the conclusion that in the field of civil defense the United States is lost somewhere in the corset and bustle days. We have no national conception of real "shelter," and ostrich-like we don't want one.

Swiss shelter is, of course, blast shelter — and also shelter against chemical and biological warfare. The idea is to make this type of shelter readily available for everyone in Switzerland. And with this kind of hard protection evacuation is considered unnecessary.

Over a 20-year period Switzerland will spend more than \$10* per person per year to complete its shelter system, to update it and to hone it to a sharp operational edge. That compares to our current 39c per capita yearly outlay and the claim by some of our Congressional watchdogs that this amount is exorbitant.

The Swiss explain that substantial investments in preventive measures are in the long run both economic and humane. Maybe they should know. The same policy of domestic defense toughness has scared off aggressors since the early 1800's.

The book is a bonanza for the CD "pro" and others who want to dig into a richly meaningful study of a successful civil defense system and what makes it tick.

In his "Editor's Preface" George A. Cristy says:

"We believe this information will be particularly valuable when the American public and its leadership finally take a realistic attitude toward modern preparedness."

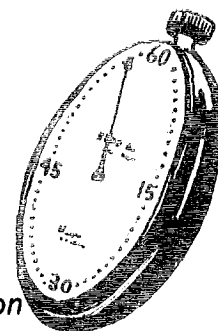
If that day should ever come. ☐

* In addition to the \$10+ per person, cantons, communities and individuals combined must contribute in excess of \$9 per person.

COUNTDOWN...

Purge Of Professionals

by Herb Johnson



Should the President and Congress ever decide to pull civil defense out of the doldrums we are going to be in the position of "reinventing the wheel." Today we are losing civil defense experts by landslide proportions. In the past three years state civil defense education programs have suffered substantial reductions. CD University Extension Programs also feel this pinch. Nine states have no civil defense education programs whatsoever.

And the situation is getting worse at every turn. Most states have now been notified that the contracts for "Professional Advisory Services" (that area of expertise that trains engineers and architects in shelter design and aids in developing shelters in schools and other public buildings) will be terminated at the end of this fiscal year. Another loss of topnotch professionals.

Hardly any of these professionals will suffer personal hardships. They are well qualified in their fields, and industry and education will employ them without hesitation. In most cases at increased pay.

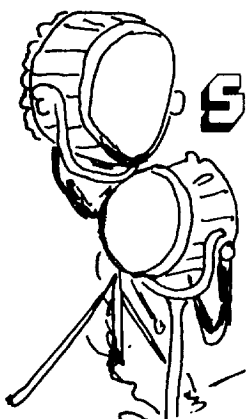
What will be lost — quickly — is what other professionals previously separated from CD duties have already lost: familiarity with civil defense procedures and problems. Expertise dulled by non-use and diluted by new interests is soon hopelessly rusted.

For the most part they have hung on to civil defense positions only because of a complete dedication to CD goals — often at personal financial sacrifices.

Undergraduates in the educational field are approaching civil defense related subjects with the shyness of a hypochondriac visiting a leper colony. Should the need for civil defense ever become apparent to the President and Congress where will we turn to replace this cadre of lost CD professionals?

Civil defense education and shelter analysis staffs are just two places where losses are rapidly rising. Because of budget cuts and the year-to-year uncertainty of continued funding we are also losing experts in communications, warning, rescue, radiological defense, community shelter planning, CD research and so on.

Unlike the sheep of "Little Bo Peep" those professionals we lose will not "come home wagging their tails behind them." ☐



SPOTLIGHT

USCDC Shifts Gears

The United States Civil Defense Council (USCDC) strides into the 1975 arena with new president Walter D. Hyle, Jr. calling the shots. One big challenge to Hyle will be that of keeping pace and following through with the burgeoning ideas and activities of J. Howard Proctor, 1974 president.

Early in 1974 *Survive* complimented Proctor on his refreshingly realistic grip on civil defense problems and his plans to work toward solutions — then questioned his ability to “put his money where his mouth was.”

That he did.

His national (and international) USCDC conferences made history. His vocal focus on basic U. S. survival defects cleared the air and roused many of the weary. His synchronized liaison with the National Association of State Civil Defense Directors and other groups made his reform ideas contagious. His ability to line up effective teamwork produced results. In Washington he made the rounds of important people and important offices. One king-size pay-off was the assurance by Congressman F. Edward Hébert of a thorough government “overview” review of civil defense by the 1975 Congress.

[Proper exploitation of this “overview” may do more to court a hard-nosed survival capability for America and Americans than any opportunity that may surface in the next 10 years. It may in fact be America’s “last chance” to wake up to the fact that real survival has always meant, and will always depend on, adequate protection for those exposed to enemy attack. -Ed.]

The responsibility for cultivating Proctor’s CD ventures now falls to USCDC’s 1975 chief — Hyle. Hyle, World War II veteran, ex-Treasury agent, government executive, safety engineer, Baltimore County Bureau of Civil Defense Director since 1963, active in veteran, law enforcement, religious and civic organizations, may be just the man. With his record and the build of an offensive pro tackle he looks the part.



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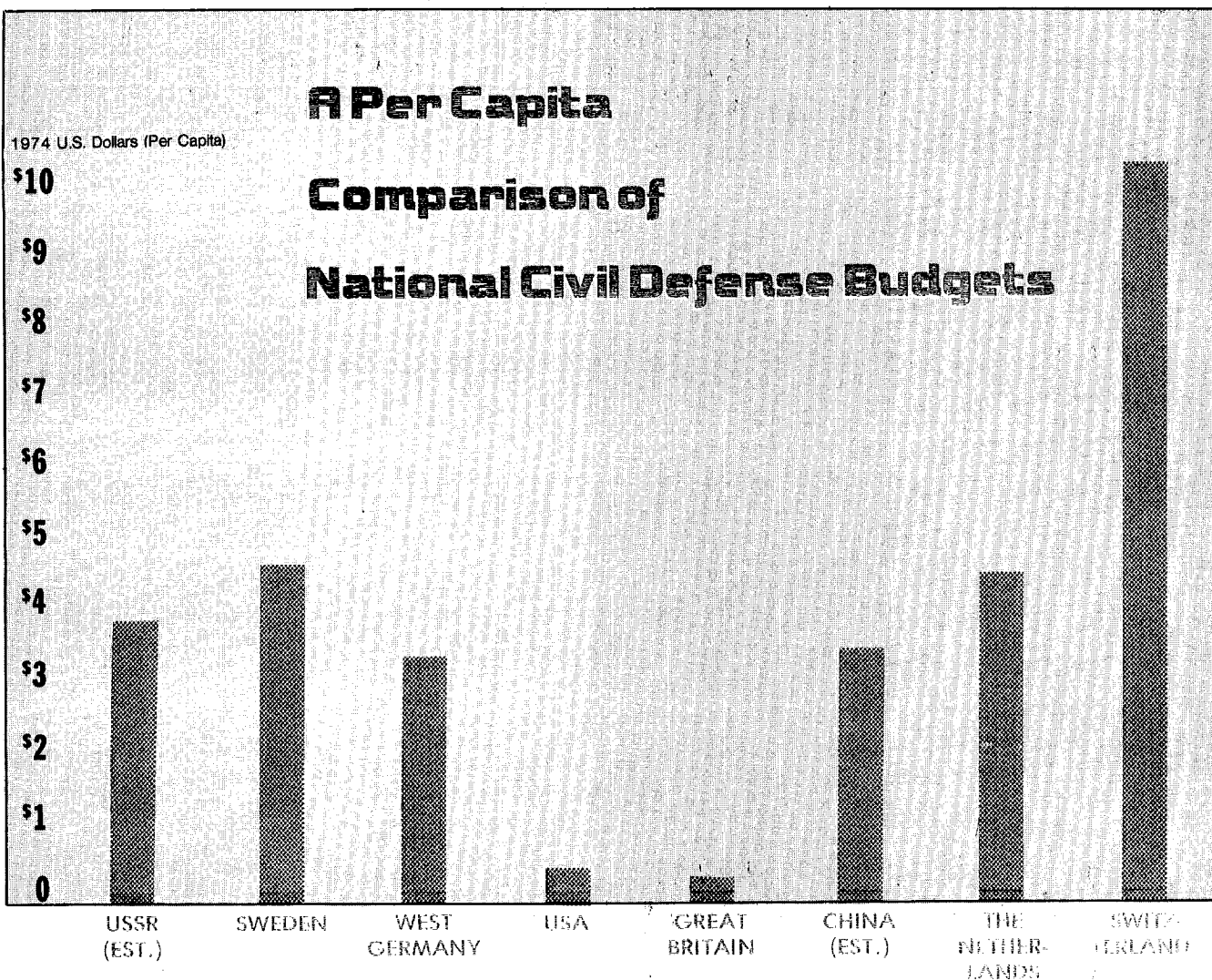
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(Note: Budget figures do not give complete information. For instance, Sweden's budget does not include shelter costs, all of which are by law borne by builders. Regional and municipal governments and individuals also participate in most nations, and their degree of participation varies greatly. Volunteer work (as in the case of the Chinese shelters) often keeps budgets down. Estimated budgets for the USSR and China are based on reports and program comparisons and are in all probability substantially higher than shown above.)

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