

# JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE

## FIVE DAYS IN RUSSIA

STORY ON  
PAGE 2

MAY/JUNE 1977  
VOL. 10, NO. 3

IN THE INTEREST OF THE  
CIVIL DEFENSE

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## UPCOMING

May 4-5	Nat. EMS Manpower Symposium, San Francisco
May 6-8	Washington State SAR Conf. Ellensburg, WA
May 23-25	International Hurricane Conf., Biloxi, MS
June 14-18	Radiological Defense Officers Assn. Conference, Eureka, CA
July 24-29	CAP Annual SAR Course, New York
Sept. 30 - Oct. 3	2nd International Conf. on Disaster Medicine, Mainz, West Germany
Oct. 2-6	USCDC Annual Conf., Long Beach, CA

*"No government has ever before conceived of defending the nation by deliberately placing all its non-combatants in mortal jeopardy."*

*- Claire Booth Luce*

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## JOURNAL OF CIVIL DEFENSE

**VOL. 10, NO. 3      MAY-JUNE 1977**

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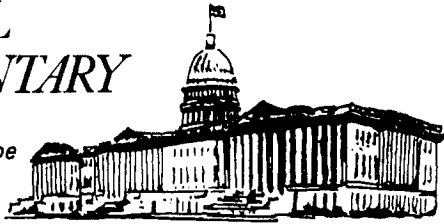
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# CAPITAL COMMENTARY

— by Jerry Strobe



## NEW FACE IN THE PENTAGON

Quietly, at 11:30 in the morning on the 13th of April, Bardyl Tirana was sworn in as the new Director of the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency. The formal announcement and ceremony came later but Bardyl had been occupying the DCPA front office on the third floor of the Pentagon's E ring for nearly two weeks as a "consultant" and enough was enough. As soon as the ponderous clearance machinery could be goaded into action, the deed was done.

Bardyl Tirana is hardly a household word in the defense business. Indeed, speculation centered on a half dozen others who were actively seeking the job. Some were still promoting after Tirana was the choice. Their attitude was "Bardyl who?" Most civil defenders were asking the same question.

Young, handsome, and athletic, Bardyl Tirana is not an unknown here in Washington. Active in local Democratic politics, he has served a stint as a Justice Department lawyer and has campaigned for Robert Kennedy, George McGovern, and Jimmy Carter. As co-chairman of Carter's Inaugural Committee, Bardyl won a bit of a reputation as an administrator. He also came to hold a new-found respect for the officers assigned to Inaugural duties from the Military District of Washington. After Carter's inauguration, Tirana was in line for a responsible position somewhere in the Carter Administration. He opted for a job in the Department of Defense, somewhat to the surprise of his associates. Harold Brown, the new SecDef, offered him the DCPA job and the rest was paperwork.

Tirana has the reputation of a "Workaholic" and it is certain that he did not take the DCPA job as a sinecure or as a base for political maneuvering. The fact that he entered the job without any knowledge of civil defense does not faze him. "After all" he says, "I have a good deal of experience in the transportation field and that should help." What he doesn't say is that, like many good trial lawyers, he is a "quick study." He knows how to ask the right questions and how to organize the facts as he encounters them. Steuart Pittman, who took over civil defense for Jack Kennedy back in 1961, had a prodigious talent in this regard. Bardyl Tirana may be another Pittman.

In general, the Tirana selection augurs well for civil defense. It is good news that the head of DCPA should be a vibrant, young man on his way up. The job could have gone to a political hack or a played-out professional. It should also help that Bardyl

Tirana is a part of the Carter team. He seems to have no difficulty talking to Secretary Brown — or the White House, for that matter — when he needs to. Clearly, this is a big change over the conditions of the last Administration.

Of course, civil defense and Bardyl Tirana are going to need all the help they can get. Harold Brown has put himself on record so far as a firm believer in the assured destruction policy and doubts the reality of Soviet civil defense capabilities. Part of the arms control package that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance took to Moscow was a proposal to set up a civil defense study group to see if both sides could agree "not to spend large amounts of money" on civil preparedness. Moreover, the Air Force intelligence briefing on Soviet civil defense and industrial protection measures has been put under wraps. Perhaps the only positive element in the current situation is that Tirana has apparently obtained agreement that the Administration will adopt a neutral stance with respect to the recommendation of \$135 million for DCPA made by the House Armed Services Committee in lieu of the \$90 million proposed by the Ford Administration.



Bardyl Tirana (Photo by Diana H. Walker)

## MERGER MOVES

Now that Congress has passed and the President has signed the bill giving him authority to reorganize the executive branch, most civil defenders anticipate some sort of merger of the three emergency agencies: DCPA, the Federal Preparedness Agency, and the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration. Although the merits of such a merger are not obvious to this reporter, the fact remains that the State and local civil defender associations are on record in favor and have been bombarding the President with open letters. So far, action by the Administration is not in evidence. The only straw in the wind is the Tirana appointment. A cynical observer might ask why he chose the DCPA job unless he knew that a merger would give him a level 3 position and a seat on the National Security Council. Tirana disavows this speculation.

But merger moves have been introduced in the

(continued on page 3)

In late March American civil defense directors and their spouses — a total of 44 — travelled to Russia on a tour arranged by USCDC President Lea Kungle. What they found there was hardly what they had expected. J. Howard Proctor, 1974 USCDC President, makes the report.

# FIVE DAYS IN RUSSIA

- J. Howard Proctor

Seeing Russia in five days is something like trying to see the USA in two. You don't get to see Minsk or Pinsk just like you wouldn't get to see Chattanooga or Walla Walla in the States. For this reason the trip, as fascinating and revealing as it was, was hardly satisfying. It left us hungry for more. We had to be content with two big-city stops: Moscow and Leningrad.

It is all-important to realize that our trip represented a "first." For it was the first time that a group of Americans had gone to Russia as professionals in the civil defense field with the obvious intent of finding out what they could about Russian civil defense. We expected—at least on the subject of civil defense—a lot of silence and evasion. That's not what we got.

The big surprise, the immediate surprise, was the people. They not only looked and acted like Americans, but they were frank and agreeable in their manners and conversation and in answering questions. Even at an official briefing held for us at Friendship House the two men and one woman representing the Soviet Government took the same refreshing attitude. Questions were fielded with a candor that amazed and delighted us.

For instance, we were informed that the Soviet civil defense budget is around one billion rubles—1.35 billion dollars. This was somewhat more than the conservative American estimates we had been hearing for several years.

Subways were deep, very deep—200 to 300 feet—and tiered on three levels. Blast doors were easy to spot. *Of course*, they are shelters, the Russians told us. They were shelters back in World War II during the German invasion. Why not? Shelters *protect* people, *protect* resources. Civil defense is basic and natural—a humane necessity. How can it be any other way? Why don't Americans understand this? Puzzling, these Americans.

Russians must not be compared to Americans. "We are a different type of people," they said, "and we have a radically different kind of history." They are intensely proud of 60 years of progress under Communism, and they compare their well-being today with their misery under the heel of the Tsars. And with their pride goes a fiery determination. They point to the fact that they lost 20,000,000 people in World War II. "We want peace because we know first-hand the utter tragedy of war," they say. But it is a Communist peace they want.



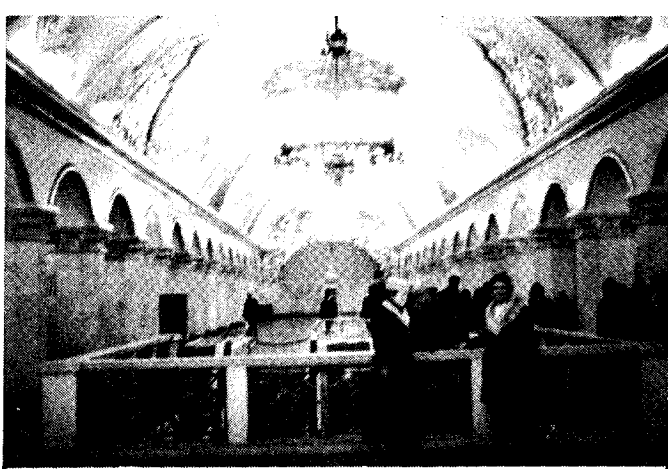
USCDC officials confer with U.S. Embassy representative in Moscow. L to R: USCDC President Lea Kungle, Edwin Ulmer of the American Embassy, USCDC Region VI Vice-President Joan Heinzman, USCDC Executive Secretary Herbert Simpson, and Past-USCDC President J. Howard Proctor. (Photo by Dallie Miessner)

Communism must spread throughout the world—peacefully.

In a crisis, they point out, well-trained cadres would implement the national civil defense plan. And civil defense, controlled and commanded by the Soviet military, would work because it is organized and tested from the top right down to the

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View of Moscow subway. (Photo by Dallie Miessner)

breath-taking eye-opener we got. It could only result in erasing all doubts.

Our experience must contribute to convincing our government that Americans too deserve the kind of consideration and protection that Russians and others are getting.

Otherwise we throw in the towel. And I don't think we are ready for that or that anyone really wants it. □

industrial and neighborhood grass roots.

There was physical evidence of civil defense planning, and this included a dispersion of factories. No large factories were to be found in the central urban areas. There was much construction in progress—both apartment buildings and commercial plants—all in a dispersed pattern. Cars were few, but mass transportation—which the Russians count on as a primary tool in evacuation—was impressive.

Younger people were especially warm, and eager for information on life outside the Soviet Union.

But all this friendliness suddenly cooled when President Carter spoke of human rights in his United Nations address and when Brezhnev replied in harsh terms. A curtain came down. Fortunately, our five days were almost up.

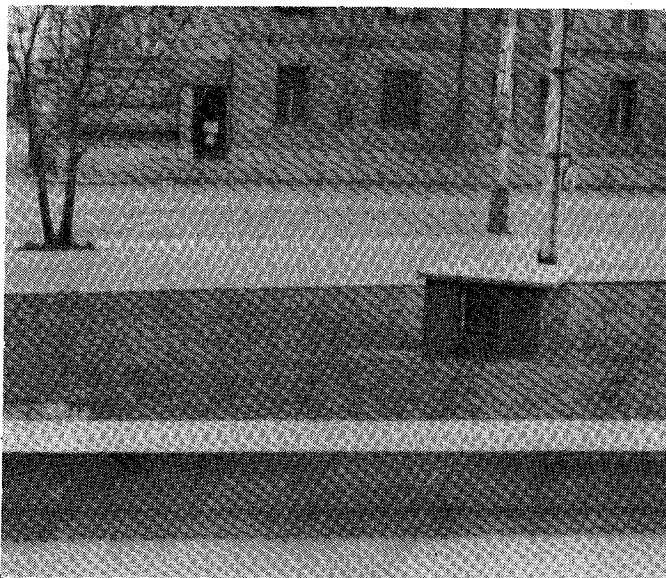
Although our movements were not restricted, our travel was, and our transportation between stops took place mainly at night. And although our visit was brutally short we had really accomplished our mission of evaluating Russian civil defense on the spot. This was amazing. No one had expected it.

And what the Russian people had to say was almost like taking a few pages out of Leon Goure's controversial book, *War Survival in Soviet Strategy—USSR Civil Defense*. The Soviet people—unlike the Soviet press—corroborated Goure in everything they said.

In reflecting on this and on Russian behavior I couldn't help thinking of a definition laid down by an American writer: "A Russian," he said, "is only an American who hasn't yet learned to speak English."

Goure's five-star credibility was also bolstered by a U.S. Embassy spokesman in Moscow. When we asked him what Soviet civil defense was really like he answered: "All the facts are in Goure's book."

Those American leaders who still labor under the delusion that the Soviets are not 110% serious about civil defense ought to get the same kind of



Top of ventilation shaft for city shelter. (Photo by Dallie Miessner)



(continued from page 1)

Congress. Some time ago, Senator Walter Huddleston (D-Kentucky) put S-256 into the hopper. The essence of Huddleston's plan is to create a new Assistant Secretary of Defense for Civil Defense who would have the responsibility for carrying out the Civil Defense Act of 1950. Not only would he be responsible for the current activities of DCPA and most of FPA, but also apparently would wield the emergency powers of the act, thereby bypassing the President. On the natural disaster side, Huddleston would move FDAA, together with some of FPA's responsibilities, to the Executive Office of the President.

A recent entry is S-1209, offered on April 1st by Senators Proxmire (D-Wisconsin) and Percy (R-Illinois). This bill would combine DCPA, FPA, and FDAA into an independent agency which would report to the Domestic Council, although the agency head would sit on the National Security Council.

Neither of these bills has the support of the Carter Administration. Each has provisions that promise rough sledding in the Congress. Quite possibly, President Carter will move slowly in this area as long as civil defense is an active issue in the SALT negotiations. □

From West Germany's news magazine, *Die Welt*:

Carter wields his concern for human rights like . . . a tactical moral weapon. So what? the Russians may ask. How many missiles can we talk him out of . . . before he realizes that our subterranean civil defense network eliminates the American retaliatory capacity? (*Atlas*, April 1977)

\*\*\*

Outspoken, worried Major General George J. Keegan, Jr. (recently retired and a 20-year veteran of U.S. Air Force top-flight intelligence) told Washington newsmen at an American Security Council news briefing:

"The United States today lacks the fire-power, lacks the accuracy and lacks the yields to overcome the enormous advantage in terms of neutralizing our retaliatory punch which the Soviets have engineered for themselves at great cost. They have removed their civilian leadership from our ability to cripple it. They have removed their military command and control from our ability to destroy or cripple. The nuclear chain of command from the General Staff to the lowest regiment is now beyond the reach of American retaliatory weapons. There is no physical way that we can destroy underground installations which now exist in the tens of thousands, that are now 1,000-2,500 psi. blast hardened — the hardest man-made structures in the world. They have put their strategic communications underground. They have put their nuclear weapons underground. They have hardened most of their fighting capabilities — particularly in the defense area.

"The entire industrial population of the Soviet Union, it would seem from the evidence which we examined, and the human sources we spoke to, are now 100% protected . . ."

\*\*\*

Soviet exile Vladimir Bukovsky, who says that Russian children understand what Western diplomats do not, quotes Brezhnev from a Prague speech:

"By 1985, as a consequence of what we are now achieving with detente, we will have achieved most of our objectives in Western Europe. We will have consolidated our position. We will have improved our economy. And 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."

\*\*\*

Another recent Russian exile, historian Andrei Amalrik, says:

"Russians have always had respect for a strong Army, tough talk and strong personalities. Marx said

violence was the midwife of history. So if you want to talk seriously to the Russians, you have to talk tough — from a position of strength. They despise you, they consider you an idiot, they do exactly what they want if you talk to them with courtesy and tact."

\*\*\*

*National Review* for April 1st recommended that Cyrus Vance and Paul Warnke would have done well to have seen the American Security Council's film "The Price of Peace and Freedom" as an in-flight movie on the way to their Kremlin meeting.

Snubbed by all three TV networks, the film has now been shown by 200 individual TV stations to 100,000,000 Americans. (Film may be obtained at no cost for TV showings from the American Security Council, Boston, VA 22713.)

\*\*\*

USCDC's National Security Award this year went to Congressman Jack T. Brinkley of Georgia. Said Brinkley in addressing USCDC: "In a sense, we have all been educated in the past year or so on the Soviet-American comparison in terms of civil defense . . . We have learned that the Soviets educate their people practically from birth on the importance of civil defense."

\*\*\*

"Permissiveness — Road to Panic," by Frank Williams (*Journal of Civil Defense*, July-August 1976) was read into the *Congressional Record* by Congressman G. William Whitehurst (Va.) March 2nd.

\*\*\*

The Jan-Feb "deep freeze" across eastern and midwestern USA and the failure of energy sources to meet it has put focus on subsurface construction. On March 3rd the *New York Times* printed an article by Paul Delaney titled "Companies Go Underground to Increase Profits and Save Energy." On March 4th Nobel Prize winner James Rainwater (Columbia University Professor of Physics) wrote the *Times* a letter pointing out that indeed in many cases underground construction was better and cheaper in a number of well-known and not-so-well-known ways. "The uniform year-round temperatures underground," he said, "are favorable for comfortable living with low heating and cooling costs. Care to prevent water seepage is important, but apartments would be much safer from burglary, and the surface could be made into landscaped gardens and have solar-energy collectors. The subject clearly deserves more serious attention in our national thinking." □

## POTATOES AND DR. BROWN

DOD's *Commanders Digest* for March 3rd is a welcome 16-page defense analysis by Secretary of Defense Harold Brown. In it he does not "pretend to know" what Soviet leadership will do, and he quotes Winston Churchill as saying: "I cannot forecast to you the actions of Russia. It is a riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma."

Inasmuch as the press has reported Brown to have grave doubts on the value of civil defense we suggest he might consider that Churchill also endorsed the need "for an effective civil defense" in the very strongest of terms.

Eugene Wigner once called civil defense the "potatoes" of national defense. By this he meant that scientific and intellectual minds are stimulated by sophisticated defense techniques requiring cerebral acrobatics but are (quite mistakenly) turned off by civil defense as a valid concept because it is so simple, so obvious, so basic, so dull. As challenging as growing potatoes.

As an intellectual's intellectual with a reputed computer-tripped brain and a history of exploiting it ever since his boy-prodigy days, what about Brown? Is his reported disdain of civil defense also an aversion to climbing down from his intellectual perch and examining the earthy "potato" subject?

Leadership in other fields has a tendency to do this. A ship's captain and officers, for instance, often would rather monitor the throb of engines, transit calculations and course plottings than to worry with the boring, negative and bothersome considerations of life vests and life boats. But because of this tendency the loss of life at sea has been unnecessarily high. Example: the Titanic.

Progress in the field of medicine has been miraculous in the 20th Century. Yet because we have largely neglected, failed or refused to turn our attention to controlling simple environmental insults we have condemned millions to premature death.

And so on. In national defense the problems of civil defense have similar implications. Leadership, however, has in many instances curiously managed to take care of protection *for leadership*. The deep granite-encased, shock-mounted, stainless steel NORAD headquarters tunneled under Cheyenne Mountain in Colorado is one proof. Buried concrete installations around Washington, D.C. also testify to the fact that elements of top leadership are being well cared for (including Dr. Brown). Several thousand protected emergency operations centers across the USA further show that the problem has been duly recognized.

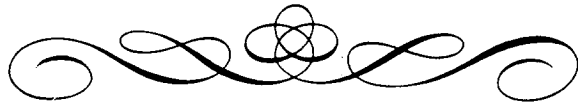
So the idea of "potatoes" is not entirely foreign to leadership. It just needs to be extended so that it

applies to people for whom leadership is responsible as well as to leadership itself. For outside these leadership fortresses the people at large now would have to huddle in collapsible egg-shell construction for shelter. In other words, the people are out in the cold, exposed to death in the event of attack while much of leadership would be well sheltered.

Dr. Brown's report does not put the spotlight on civil defense — but also it does not condemn it. And this is a distinct improvement over press reports of his attitude. As a matter of fact, at one point Brown says that "there is increasing evidence that they [the Soviets] have devoted more effort than the United States to the physical elements of a civil defense program."

And it should be carefully noted that in cutting the defense budget wherever he could find a way to do so Dr. Brown did not touch the \$91 million allocated to civil defense.

That leaves room for hope that the idea of people protection may still be alive. If so, it could be that Dr. Wigner's potatoes may be served up yet. □



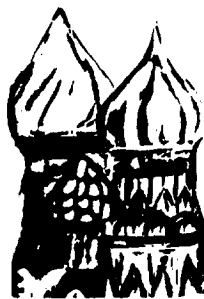
"When I first learned last year I would be serving on a civil defense panel I viewed the assignment with a ho-hum attitude. In fact, I requested I be transferred to another panel. I was unsuccessful. Thankfully, and after about the third witness the subject really got my attention. Then, as witness after witness pointed out the great disparity between our civil defense effort and that of the Soviet Union I became, in progressive stages, concerned, shocked and finally very discouraged."

—U.S. Congressman Donald J. Mitchell  
31st District, New York

# OVER THE IRON CURTAIN

—Ruby N. Thurmer

Emergency Technology Section  
Health Physics Division  
Oak Ridge National Laboratory\*  
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830



Soviet Civil Defense began its 1977 training year on December 1, 1976. As is customary each year, Col. Gen. A. Altunin, Chief of Civil Defense USSR, Deputy Minister of Defense USSR, has published his views of past accomplishments and future plans. His article, "Main Direction," (1) states:

"... Civil Defense of the USSR, in pursuing the only human goal — the organization of the defense of our Soviet people and the national economy against contemporary weapons despite the hostile voices of international reaction and while aggressive military blocs of imperialism exist — will become even stronger in the future in the name of this noble goal."

In another article, (2) Altunin uses a statement by V.I. Lenin to begin this record of development and accomplishments of the Soviet Civil Defense organization over the years:

"... a strong, well-organized home front is essential to wage war properly." (V.I. Lenin, "Poln. Sobr. Soch." Complete Works, Vol. 9, p. 154.)

He closes with a statement by Army Gen. V.G. Kulikov, Chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces and First Deputy Minister of Defense. (Author's Note: Just recently Kulikov has been named Commander-in-Chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and has been elevated to the rank of Marshal of the Soviet Union.)

"... civil defense is of enormous importance in matters pertaining to preparing the country for defense. In coordination with all branches of our Armed Forces and under a unified military command, it secures the nation's vital activities under the conditions of contemporary war." (Voyennyye Znaniya, No. 5, 1974, p 3.)

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

The Soviet media have continued their campaign to convince Westerners (and anyone else who will listen) that Soviet Civil Defense is not a threat to anyone (and, some of the time, that it doesn't even exist). A commentary (3) in English by Vladimir Pozner (beamed to North America by Radio Moscow) reported:

\*Research sponsored by the Energy Research and Development Administration under contract with Union Carbide Corporation.

"... Now we have the survival gap. In case you are not yet familiar with this ... it is the product of fertile Pentagon imagination according to which the Soviet Union is engaged in a huge new effort to protect civilians from nuclear attack. And this you see must be interpreted as meaning that the USSR is seeking a strategic advantage over the USA.

"This is really splendid reasoning. It goes like this: The Russians are building nuclear shelters for civilians, which means they are posing a threat.

"Even U.S. Secretary of Defense-designate Harold Brown when interviewed on this subject said there was little reason to believe such a program, if it indeed existed, would in fact confer a significant advantage in the event of a nuclear war. The future defense secretary is understandably cautious in his assessment, for he says 'if such a program indeed exists.' In reality he knows it doesn't."

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

Bordering on a frantic approach, Col. V. Petrov's article (4) "Who Needs the Provocative Hullabaloo?", states that noted Sovietologist Leon Goure's writings are based on "pseudo-scientific studies" and that Mrs. Harriet Fast Scott (a "dilettante in military affairs"), attempting to "represent the civil defense of the United States, wrongly arrives at the assertion that seemingly no program for its development actually exists."

Nor does he ignore Gen. George Keegan, who was supposedly called into the U.S. propaganda campaign because Mrs. Scott sounded "amateurish." Col. Petrov blasts a Jan. 3rd article in the *New York Times* which reported the General's interview regarding Soviet civil defense. Although Gen. Keegan is the former chief of U.S. Air Force Intelligence and certainly should have excellent knowledge of his subject, phrases from the article (i.e., "specific facts," "testing ranges and programs," etc.) were printed in quotation marks to infer questionable status to many of his statements.

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

P.S. Soviet grain storage program is still alive! G.S. Zolotukhin, USSR Minister of Procurement, stated: (5)

"... In the ninth 5-year plan period grain storage facilities for 20 million tons were introduced ... In the 10th 5-year period we are due to build elevators and other grain storage facilities with an overall capacity of 30 million tons."

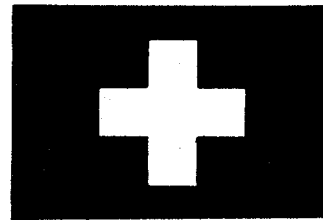
(Author's note: Total U.S. grain production for 1976 amounted to approximately 291 million tons. The Soviets report their 1976 total at 224 million tons.) □

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# WHERE ARE WE? —A SWISS APPRAISAL



Switzerland, like Sweden, has been many years in developing a super-tough defense against nuclear attack. Like Sweden, it now and then pauses to analyze the effectiveness of its program and to make changes necessary to update and redirect its focus on final goals.

It does this most recently in an article featured in the January-February 1977 issue of its civil defense magazine "Zivilschutz." The article is titled "Civil Protection — Where Are We?". Author Hans Mumenthaler, Director of the Swiss Federal Office of Civil Defense, sums up progress and notes that Switzerland now has protection for four-fifths of its population.

The attitude that as small European countries Sweden and Switzerland are hopelessly at the mercy of the big powers that border them has never been embraced by Swedish or Swiss leadership. PREPAREDNESS has been their constant watchword.

The result has been over 160 years of peace for both countries, even under the brutal pressures of two world wars!

Today they both pursue their determination for continued peace by synchronizing highly-developed civil defense programs as keys to total defense.

In outlining their goal of providing fallout-blast-biological-chemical shelter for every citizen and in seeking a complete, well-rounded and effective defense the Swiss use the word "perfectionism."

"In my opinion," says Mumenthaler, "perfectionism is a condition fully worth all the trouble of achieving. The negative after-taste associated with the word is manifested only when costs and results are disproportionate — that is to say, when too much time, too much money and too many people are required to obtain a desirable solution. Our goal, consists of offering, thanks to a well-understood perfectionism, a protection as effective and as economical as possible, and this primarily by establishing increasingly precise standards. You can see one result of these efforts in the fact that compared with 1970 (when the price of one protected space was 495 francs\*) the average cost

of a protected space now comes to 564 francs\*. Taking into account the 30% increase in the construction cost index, not only has the price remained stable, but it has even been possible to lower the actual cost."

In his analysis Mumenthaler cites program failures as well as accomplishments and predicts that final objectives should be realized sometime between 1990 and 2000. He points to an average Swiss civil defense budget of 184,000,000 francs (\$72,680,000), which represents 1.4% of the total Swiss budget and 7.12% of the military budget.

## CIVIL DEFENSE BUDGET COMPARISONS

	Switzerland	United States
Total CD Budget	\$72,680,000	\$91,000,000
Expenditure Per Capita	\$10.85	\$00.42
Percentage of Total Military Budget	7.12%	0.08%

Mumenthaler concludes his article:

"Civil defense is too serious a matter to be neglected. The increases in the number of victims among the civilian populations in recent wars show in a frightening way the important involvement of this civilian population.

"If we allow ourselves to be fatalistic perhaps we save some money, but no one will be protected. For even in modern warfare protection is largely possible, as experience clearly proves.

"Unfortunately, we generally find out too late — only when the feared event materializes — that we have neglected preparedness.

"I am happy to state that this truth is now being understood better everywhere. A civil defense geared to function effectively not only in case of war but also during peacetime disasters is well worth underwriting." □

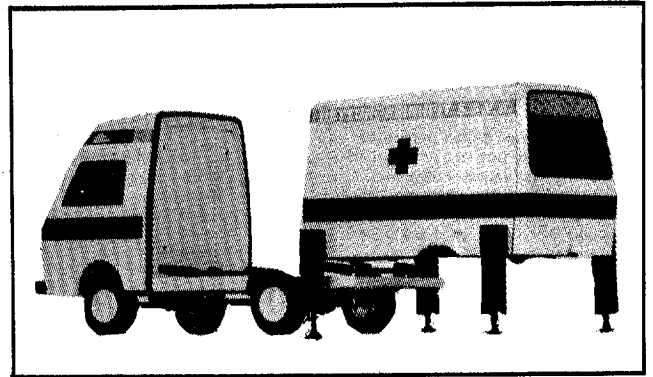
\*495 Swiss francs = \$196  
564 Swiss francs = \$223

## IN GERMANY: A NEW AMBULANCE IDEA

Porsche in Stuttgart, West Germany is developing SAVE, "the rescue vehicle of the 1980's." SAVE is an English acronym represented by the German "Schnelle Ambulante Vorklinische Erstversorgung" which translates (freely) into "Streamlined Mobile Field Emergency Care."

Basic idea is a detachable ambulance pod on an ambulance prime mover, the pod being provided with sophisticated medical equipment, a bed for the patient and spaces for doctor and medic.

The pod can be transported by the prime mover, which makes it then function as a conventional ambulance. The pod can be detached and mounted on four hydraulic jacks for standby emergency use, as part of a seven-pod aid station or for other purposes. This frees the prime mover for other missions. The pod can also be air-lifted inside large helicopters, or as outside cargo suspended from smaller helicopters. Or it can be transported by ship, rail or flatbed truck.



Four basic objectives govern SAVE development: (1) the provision of medical services to patients with shorter delay factors, (2) the immediate availability of technical equipment for diagnosis and therapy, (3) suitable working space for attendants, and (4) the possibility for patient comfort during transport. With all this, maximum flexibility is the guiding criterion. For instance, seriously injured patients can be removed from the disaster scene by one or more transport methods, brought to an aid station and if necessary operated on without leaving the pod. (First priority, however, will remain getting patients to hospital care as quickly as practicable.)

Plastic construction of the rescue pod will provide advantages in weight, warmth, noise, insulation, cleanliness and cost. With production predicated for the early 1980's the basic price per pod is expected to be under 5,000 marks (\$2,100). □

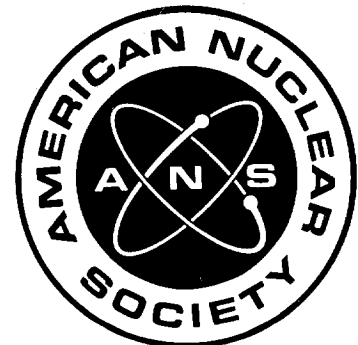
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# BOOK REVIEW

R.F. Blodgett

## INDUSTRIAL SURVIVAL AND RECOVERY AFTER NUCLEAR ATTACK

Prepared by: The Boeing Aerospace Company, A Division of the Boeing Company, Seattle, Washington

A Report to the Joint Committee on Defense Production, U.S. Congress, November 18, 1976 (D180-20236-1)

Based upon research of World War II bombing surveys this report determined that survival of a nation's work force is "the most important factor in industrial recovery." Data indicates that if one half of the work force is lost, reasonable recovery would take three times as long as it would take if half the capital assets were lost. Secondly, they determine that the machinery of production is more important than survival of buildings.

The report addresses the alternative targeting for blast or fallout, the "overkill" argument, the "threat" of a well-prepared civil defense program as opposed to an adequate ABM defense and makes for most interesting reading.

It finds that relatively inexpensive efforts designed along the USSR techniques can adequately protect production machinery in a very short period of time and that dispersal of facilities and personnel would allow a survival level of U.S. recovery. The authors suggest a compromise between trying to make nuclear war as unthinkable for the USSR as it is for us and making nuclear war as survivable for us as it now appears to be to the Soviet Union.

They state that there is no reason, technical or economic, why we should not have an effective civil defense program and recommend that Congress take some immediate action toward those ends. It concludes that such a program would allow us to maintain our security for less cost and less nuclear weaponry that is otherwise possible. □

Permagon Press (London and New York) announces the publication of *Disasters, International Journal of Disaster Studies & Practice*. Appearing quarterly, *Disasters* "aims at providing physical, social and medical scientists, engineers and responsible administrators with a single focus for the discussion of the rapidly emerging science of Disaster Technology." Subscription price: \$44 per year. American address: Maxwell House, Fairview Park, Elmsford, N.Y. 10523.

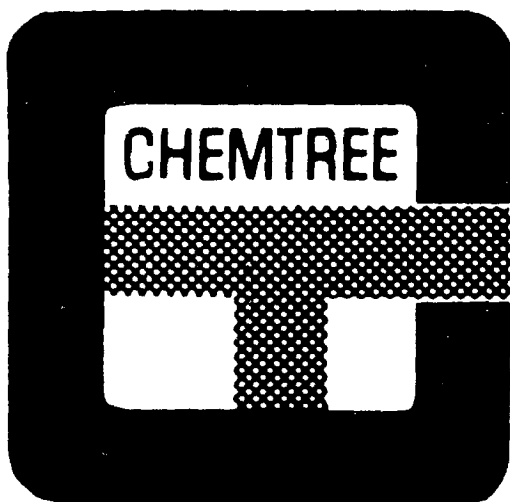
★ ★ ★

The International Center for Emergency Preparedness (ICEP) makes its impressive appearance in Washington, D.C. as a new 1977 CD reawakening effort. ICEP's publication is *Emergency Preparedness News* (monthly) at \$36 per year. Full-service membership in ICEP comes to \$145 — \$95 for government agencies and non-profit organizations. For information contact ICEP, 1612 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

★ ★ ★

A Copley News Service release highlights the Soviet best seller *Civil Defense*. It underlines the book's message to Soviet citizens that nuclear war is not "unthinkable," can be survived, and can be won.

"If the Soviet manual of civil defense could become a best-seller in the United States," states the release, "we might have a chance to replace the false myth of mutual assured destruction with the safety of mutual assured survival."



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# SHED — WINE CELLAR — STUDY — SHELTER



This inviting little cabin is a Colton, California back-yard tool shed. But the tools are aligned along the walls, and the floor is dominated by a steel trap door that leads to an attractive two-room subterranean retreat — a shelter.

Not only is it a shelter, but is is a wine cellar. And not only is it a wine cellar, but it serves regularly as a study room for the Air Force veteran who built it and who is now a university student. Always cool. Always quiet. Always ideal for concentrating. And for keeping California wines.

The cabin is an afterthought. Two years ago the shelter proper was described in the May-June 1975 issue of the *Journal of Civil Defense* ("Who Says Home Shelters Are Out?").

With the resurgence of interest in civil defense and what the Russians are doing about it maybe shelters are apt to be "in" more than "out."

Why not?

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