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oborony v sel'skoy mestnosti

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ACTIONS OF THE POPULATION IN A RURAL AREA WHEN
THE CIVIL DEFENSE SIGNALS ARE GIVEN

Edited by G. P. Isakov

The patriotic responsibility of every citizen of our country, even in peacetime, is to prepare himself for defense against weapons of mass destruction, to know what to do when civil defense signals are given as well as during the elimination of the effects of the enemy attack.

From the whole complex of civil defense measures, this pamphlet examines only matters connected with the actions of people in a rural area during warning of an imminent enemy attack and the sounding of civil defense signals.

1. WARNING IN RURAL AREAS OF AN IMMINENT ATTACK AND THE ACTIONS OF THE
POPULATION FOR DEFENSE SECURITY

Advance warning of the population of an imminent attack is very important because it allows protective measures to be taken for civil defense. The completeness of the protective measures depends on the amount of time available.

Our actions in carrying out protective measures must be thought out beforehand and must be based on the minimum time required for implementation.

Methods of Warning the Population about an Imminent Enemy Attack

The development of means of communication in the Soviet Union, the availability of telephones, telegraph and radio, even in the remotest corners of our immense Motherland, assure a rapid and reliable system of warning the population when an enemy attack is imminent.

The population will be warned in accordance with government instructions. Local organs of Soviet authority will convey the information rapidly to the people by means of emergency communications (in a rural area by a radio relay system as well as by village Soviets and the management of collectives).

Simultaneously with the warning, the population of rural areas will be advised of the obligatory instructions of the executive committee regarding rapid implementation of measures for defense against weapons of mass destruction as well as for the safe reception and accommodation of the population evacuated from the cities to the rural area.

Remember This!

When an enemy attack is imminent, people will have only a limited time in which to carry out civil defense measures. In order to provide maximum protection for people and property against weapons of mass destruction, people in rural areas have to be well organized and disciplined.

For the most rapid implementation of defense measures the cooperation of every citizen is required. When under threat of enemy attack, we must comply immediately and completely with all instructions of the organs of Soviet authority, the established public order, and the rules of conduct.

When warned than an attack is imminent, we must begin defensive measures without delay!

The Threat of Attack and Civil Defense Measures in the Village

When an enemy attack is imminent, the entire rural civil defense system is rapidly put on full readiness. Primary attention is given to the defense of the population as well as to receiving, accomodating and providing essentials to all people who have been evacuated from the cities.

Housing for people and livestock, storehouses for agricultural products, fodder and sources of water must be quickly protected from radioactive fallout and bacteriological agents. Then temporary shelters must be set up in the area.

Rural Soviets, managements of collectives and state farms should organize civil defense posts (3-5 people) in field brigades, livestock farms, veterinarian and other local institutions for round-the-clock duty to guide the population and help carry out defense measures.

Civil defense posts must insure that the population carries out prescribed rules of conduct; assist in the most rapid reception and accomodation of the evacuated population; help the population carry out civil defense measures; detect quickly any enemy use of war gases and bacteriological agents and warn the people about the imminent danger; reproduce civil defense signals by available means or by voice; help the population take cover in protective shelters and help protect animals and agricultural products.

Warning of enemy attack can rapidly grow into a real attack.

Evacuation of City Populations to Rural Areas

According to foreign writers, the first blows will be aimed at the destruction of industry. This means at large cities and administrative centers.

Recall the tragedy of the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki which were suddenly subjected to atomic attack in 1945 by the military clique of the U.S.A. If it had been possible to foresee such an attack and to have carried out a timely evacuation of these cities to the suburbs, the death toll would have been many times smaller. This is confirmed by the fact that the range of total destruction from the atomic bombs dropped on the cities was about 2.5 - 3 km, whereas only partial damage and destruction occurred further out.

It is now commonly accepted that the timely evacuation of city populations to suburban areas is one of the basic methods of protecting them against weapons of mass destruction. That is why evacuating, housing and providing essentials to people evacuated from the city to rural areas are matters of national importance.

An urban population moved to a rural area is to be housed in public buildings - houses of culture, clubs, various government buildings - but mainly with local families.

Village inhabitants have the responsibility, the civic duty, to provide all necessary assistance in the housing and arrangements for evacuees.

In the light of the above, one should bear in mind that inhabitants of rural areas will be receiving people who have been forced to leave all their possessions. Many children and old people will be among the evacuees and will require particular attention. Naturally, the evacuees will first need essential articles (bedding, dishware for preparing food, etc.). Evacuees will also need help in finding work.

Plan in Advance for Protection against Weapons of Mass Destruction

To avoid being caught by surprise, even in peacetime every citizen ought to think about what he would do if he heard a warning signal that an attack was imminent.

The question arises - how can one best use the civil defense knowledge and skills he received during peacetime? The most probable type of damage in a rural area will be radioactive contamination from the radioactive fallout which follows in the wake of the cloud formed by the nuclear explosion and the possible contamination from bacteriological substances and chemical weapons.

It is therefore necessary to think through how best to protect habitations, livestock farms, storehouses of agricultural products and water sources against contamination by nuclear, chemical and bacteriological weapons. It is necessary to make provisions beforehand for suitable construction materials and improvised means for safely sealing rooms, shelters, storehouses and sources of water.

It is also necessary to take care of preparing the simplest shelters - where and how to build them, where to obtain the material for the overheads and inside equipment of the shelters. One should not forget the need to protect sources of water and food as well as to stock water and fodder on a livestock farm.

If gas masks are unavailable, anti-dust cloth masks or padded gauze bandages should be prepared for each member of the family. One should decide which everyday clothing can be used for protecting the skin. The best garments for this purpose are coats, capes and aprons of rubberized fabric, polyethylene

and similar materials; gloves, rubber boots; and for protecting the head, hoods made of oil cloth, coated or rubberized material, tarpaulin, etc.

Every family ought to have bandaging material for self-help and mutual aid, individual first aid kits and a diluted solution of potassium permanganate or iodine.

In the event that war gases are used, individual anti-chemical packs are necessary.

It is quite useful to predetermine what provisions to include in a 3-5 day supply in the event an enemy attack is imminent.

Heating stoves to cook food during a period of radioactive contamination is not recommended. Oil or primus stoves should not be used in a shelter (both pollute the air in a shelter). It is best to take provisions which do not require extensive preparation: canned goods, food concentrates, smoked foods, cheeses, dried bread and sugar. These provisions will not spoil and are high in calories.

Provisions must be protected against becoming coated with radioactive substance. Therefore, they should be wrapped in heavy paper or, best of all in polyethylene bags. Water supplies must be stored in a tightly covered containers: cans, small tanks or bottles.

Great attention must be given to protecting water against radioactive contamination because water from open reservoirs cannot be used. Enough wells have to be prepared during peacetime so that, at first sign of attack, they can be rendered safe. For protection, sheds or cabins must be built over the wells and well openings must be covered with a lid. The outer part of the framework which protrudes aboveground should be coated with clay while the area within a radius of 1.5 - 2 meters of the well should be tamped down with clay and covered with a layer of gravel 15 - 20 cm thick.

Fodder and agricultural products kept in open hay ricks, haystacks, silos, or sheds must be protected. For best protection against radioactive fallout, they should be covered with tarpaulin, coated material, matting, sacking, straw mats, fir branches and other available materials.

Do Not Do This!

When an enemy attack is imminent, do not leave children without supervision. Do not leave them alone in the woods, fields, or fishing. When leaving home, always take personal documents, personal protective gear, and first aid supplies with you. If you are going away for a long time, take along a small supply of water and food.

Do not drink water from open reservoirs. Do not ^{consume} unwashed vegetables or fruit, unboiled milk or water.

Do not turn off the loudspeaker of the radio relay system. Remember, radio is the most reliable means of information.

In the event that civil defense signals are given, strictly observe the established rules of conduct and carry out the recommendations the organs of civil defense. Quickly carry out defense measures.

Civil Defense Signals

Organs of civil defense have established signals to warn the population about imminent danger. Everyone should know and comply with these signals:

- "Air Raid Warning"
- "Air Raid All Clear"
- "Chemical Attack"
- "Radioactive Contamination is Imminent"
- "Radioactive Contamination"
- "Bacteriological Contamination"
- "Flooding is Imminent"

Know these signals and what to do if they are given!

2. ACTIONS OF THE POPULATION ON THE SIGNAL "AIR RAID WARNING"

The defense of the borders of our Motherland against air attack is handled by the anti-aircraft defense forces. Latest equipment allows us timely detection of violations of our nation's air spaces by enemy attack. As part of standard equipment, the AAD (anti-aircraft defense) also possesses reliable means to insure the destruction of any enemy aircraft and large numbers of missiles. This is evidenced by the well known fate of the American U-2 spy plane that was piloted by Powers and brought down by our anti-aircraft gunners over Soviet territory.

However, the possibility cannot be excluded that an enemy may succeed in cutting deep into our territory and striking a blow. When such an attack is imminent, the population will be quickly warned by the "Air Raid Warning" signal.

Remember, the "Air Raid Warning" signal warns of real danger, of the approach of enemy offensive means for delivering a blow, and requires the population to take defense measures quickly.

Consideration must also be given to the possibility that the enemy will probably use nuclear weapons - weapons of great destructive power - on our large cities or specially important objectives. However, this does not exclude the use of weapons of mass destruction on rural areas. Moreover, air bursts from a large nuclear weapons have a range of destruction which can reach rural areas near a city. Therefore, the "Air Raid Warning" signal is given simultaneously for cities and rural areas.

Method of Giving "Air Raid Warning"

The "Air Raid Warning" signal lasts 2 - 3 minutes. In rural areas it is broadcast via the radio relay system with the announcement, "Civil Defense Headquarters speaking. Citizens, this is an air raid warning! Air raid warning!" After the announcement, the screeching sound of a siren is broadcast. In addition, the "Air Raid Warning" signal can be reproduced by hand sirens, industrial whistles, horns of vehicles, as well as by voice and messengers.

What to Do After Hearing the "Air Raid Warning" Signal

After hearing the signal, immediately take shelter in the basement, cellar, mine or any natural shelter in the countryside (cave, ravine, or pit).

If you are at home, quickly dress the children or let them take their clothing with them; help the old people; grab your documents, personal protection gear, first aid equipment, a small supply of water and provisions; and go to the shelter.

If you are leaving your home, extinguish any stove (throw water on it), oil or primus stove.

If you are using for shelter the basement or cellar located under the house or the simplest shelter dug out near the house and equipped for the family, water and food supplies can be stored there beforehand.

If you are in natural shelter and have heard the sound of an explosion, quickly put on your personal protection gear. It should be taken off only when you are certain the danger has passed or when proper instructions are forthcoming from the civil defense post.

If the "Air Raid Warning" signal caught you at work in the fields, you need to take cover quickly in a previously prepared shelter. If none is available, use natural shelter. In this situation, do not fail to put on your personal protection gear (gas mask, anti-dust woven mask, etc.).

If you were operating a tractor, combine, or mower, leave it in a depression in the terrain (ravine, hollow) and turn off the motor. Do not leave the equipment near fuel storage tanks or fuel drums. After you have done this, seek shelter and do not forget to put on your personal protection gear.

If you have not managed to get to shelter when the "Air Raid Warning" signal is given and you see the flash of a nuclear explosion in the distance, quickly hit the ground, face down.

If on the street, you can take shelter: behind a stone fence; in any pit, ditch, trench; behind an embankment; under a bridge; in a pipe under an embankment; in low shrubbery or in a grove of young trees.

Do not look at the fireball from the explosion - you can burn your eyes and temporarily go blind. The glare from the fireball last 10 - 15 seconds, but the injurious effect of the shock wave dies down gradually and does not cease entirely for 1 - 2 minutes after the explosion.

When the shock wave passes (2 - 3 minutes after the explosion) stand up, put on your gas mask, shake off the dust, and take further action in accordance with prevailing conditions.

If you run into an injured person, render first aid. If necessary, help him on with items that will protect his respiratory system, help him reach a medical station or inform the nearest civil defense post about him.

If you were travelling by some sort of vehicle (car, wagon, motorcycle) and heard the "Air Raid Warning" signal, quickly find some kind of shelter where you can wait for the passage of the shock wave.

If, on the "Air Raid Warning" signal, you are in an open area where there is livestock, try to drive the livestock as quickly as possible into some kind of ravine, gorge, bush, or small woods. Take shelter with them.

"Air Raid All Clear" Signal

The signal is given via the radio relay system by order of the organs of civil defense.

On the "Air Raid All Clear" signal, you can take off your protective gear and leave shelter.

If the area is contaminated, act in strict accordance with orders of civil defense representatives. In a contaminated area, do not drink, smoke, touch surrounding objects, or raise dust.

Leaving a contaminated area must be by order and under the supervision of civil defense representatives. Leave a contaminated area without removing protective gear for your respiratory system. Decontaminate your clothing and footwear, after which go for partial or full medical treatment.

Everyone must decontaminate his own belongings (dusting off, shaking out, knocking the dust from clothing and footwear). Clothing of coated materials, rubber and leather footwear can be washed off.

Partial medical treatment is handled by the population itself. Full treatment is by order of civil defense representatives at medical treatment points.

Veterinary treatment of livestock found in a contaminated area is handled jointly by the population and soldiers of veterinary units. Livestock should be cleaned by brushing; rubbed with braided straw, hay, or grass; dusted off with a besom; and washed off with soap and water.

3. ACTIONS OF THE POPULATION ON THE "CHEMICAL ATTACK" SIGNAL

In a chemical attack, the enemy will use war gases in the form of liquid and gases that strike at people and livestock and contaminate the air, ground, food, fodder and water.

Persistent war gases may be used. These are liquids which evaporate slowly and retain their injurious properties in the area for several days. Non-persistent war gases - gas, fog, and smoke-generated but rapidly dissipated war gases - retain their harmful characteristics some ten minutes or more.

Only a gas mask provides sufficient protection for the respiratory system against war gases. A woven anti-dust mask or quilted gauze bandage only weakens the effect of war gases.

The "Chemical Attack" Signal

The "Chemical Attack" signal warns of the enemy's use of war gases and is given as soon as they are detected.

Signs that point to the use of war gases are: loud sound of an explosion of a chemical weapon and the formation of a rapidly dispersing cloud of smoke at the point of the explosion; formation of a dark trail behind a low flying enemy aircraft; and the appearance of oily drops on the ground, vegetation, and surrounding objects.

The "Chemical Attack" signal is given by frequent blows on hanging pieces of rail, shell casings, bells, and other metal objects. The signal is also given via the radio relay system and reproduced by voice. The signal is sounded for 1 - 2 minutes.

Action of the Population on the "Chemical Attack" Signal

Wherever you might be: in shelter, in an open area, etc., upon hearing the "Chemical Attack" signal or noticing signs of such an attack, quickly put on your gas mask and, as necessary, items to protect your skin. After this, act in accordance with prevailing conditions.

If the "Chemical Attack" signal found you at home, take all measures to limit to the maximum extent possible the entry of contaminated air, particularly war gas fumes or droplets. Tightly close all doors, windows, ventilation panes, chimneys, and plug up flues and cracks (if the room was not previously prepared for protection).

Do not leave your quarters until you receive instructions from civil defense representatives.

If you are outside of shelter when the signal is given (or when war gases are detected), quickly put on your personal protection gear. Then act in accordance with prevailing conditions. When the enemy uses gaseous non-persistent war gases, move into the wind or leave the contaminated area in accordance with orders from civil defense representatives. Remember, gaseous war gases persist in low or narrow places where there is poor air circulation (in shrubbery or groves) and can retain their harmful effect longer than in open areas.

Do not rush to remove your protective gear. First, be certain that you have left the contaminated area and that danger no longer threatens.

If you do not have a gas mask, then on the "Chemical Attack" signal use any available means for protecting your respiratory system. If there are none, wet some kind of cloth with water, cover your mouth and nose, and leave the center of contamination as quickly as you can. When possible, take shelter.

In the event the enemy uses persistent liquid war gases (sprayed from an aircraft), take refuge under some kind of shelter even if you have put on your personal protection gear so that war gas droplets do not fall on you.

As you move through an area contaminated by persistent war gases, do not touch objects or vegetation, particularly if there are traces of oily drops on them. If there are such drops on the road, try not to step on them.

If drops from war gases do fall on your skin, carefully blot them with a gauze tampon, taking care not to smear any. The tampon should be moistened with a liquid from an anti-chemical pack. If there is none available, use a piece of cloth and wash the contaminated places thoroughly several times with soap and water.

If drops from war gases get on clothing, wash the spots thoroughly several times with soap and water. If clothing is heavily contaminated, remove it and put on other clothing.

After leaving an area contaminated by persistent war gases, keep on your protective gear, and go to a place for special treatment where you will receive disinfected clothing and, afterwards, full medical treatment.

After leaving an area contaminated by non-persistent war gases, decontamination of clothing and medical treatment for people are not required.

In any event, after noticing signs of an enemy chemical attack, quickly warn those around you and civil defense representatives.

4. ACTIONS OF THE POPULATION ON THE SIGNAL "RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATION IS IMMINENT"

What is Meant by Radioactive Contamination of an Area?

When a nuclear weapon explodes, a radioactive cloud forms. Quickly rising to a height of 10 - 15 Km, the cloud is moved along by the wind. In the cloud are radioactive particles which, as the cloud moves, gradually settle to earth and form the so-called radioactive contamination of an area. Contamination follows the movement of the cloud from the nuclear explosion.

As a result, people in a contaminated area are exposed to radioactive radiation. Radioactive particles can reach the inside of an organism through air that is breathed or food that is eaten.

By following the movement of the cloud, radioactive contamination can cover a sizeable area. For example, during a surface burst if a nuclear bomb set off by the Americans in 1954 on one of the islands in the Pacific Ocean, the area of contamination measured approximately 65 Km in width by 350 Km in length.

But the quantity of radioactive contamination is not constant; it continually decreases. Consequently, the danger to people diminishes. Thus, if during the first hour of the first day the radiation dosage which an exposed person can receive is considered 100%, then five days later this dosage does not exceed 5%. From the preceding example, it is clear that the threat of contamination gradually drops to safe levels.

The purpose of the "Radioactive Contamination is Imminent" signal is to warn the population in rural areas about the approach of a radioactive cloud and the need to take measures quickly for protection against radioactive fallout. Knowing the distance from the explosion to a specific area and the speed at which the radioactive cloud is moving (depending on wind speed), the population will have some time (sometimes 2 - 3 hours or more) to organize its defense.

The "Radioactive Contamination is Imminent" signal is broadcast by the radio relay system with an estimate of the time the cloud is expected to arrive. Simultaneously recommendations are given regarding the expedient measure to be taken for defense security.

In specific rural areas, warning about the threat of radioactive contamination will be broadcast by all available means of communication: radio, telephone, and telegraph. The signal for the threat of radioactive contamination will be conveyed to the population by civil defense representatives in the areas (in village soviets, collective farms and state farms), using local means of notification.

Actions of the Population on the Signal "Radioactive Contamination is Imminent"

Defense measures must be carried out by the population before the threat of an enemy attack arises. On the "Radioactive Contamination is Imminent" signal, defense readiness must be rechecked.

For protection against radioactive fallout, the population of rural areas must use excavated and equipped wood-earth shelters as well as cellars and home basements which are suitable for shelters. In addition, dwellings suitable for protection, particularly those made of stone, should be used. Doors, windows, ventilating panes and chimneys must be closed tightly. Any holes must be sealed with clay or stuffed with paper. All chinks in the floor, ceiling, or walls must be caulked.

If the house has two or more stories, it is better to take shelter in the upper stories until the level of radioactive contamination has diminished.

In single-story wooden houses, take shelter in the basement or in an inner corridor (one that does not have exterior walls).

You must have a 3 - 5-day supply of food and water wherever you will be taking shelter. Water should be stored in a tightly sealed vessel, while food should be wrapped in heavy paper, or better yet, packed in a bag made of coated material and stored in well sealed bins, cupboards, covered containers, or other packing.

On the "Radioactive Contamination is Imminent" signal, all livestock and poultry must, to the extent possible, be sheltered in farm livestock or poultry rooms prepared for their protection. A supply of feed and water must be available in the farm rooms.

Livestock in the pastures are led from the suspected zone of radioactive contamination or are sheltered in natural shelters in accordance with the orders of civil defense representatives.

5. ACTIONS OF THE POPULATION ON THE SIGNAL "RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATION"

The signal warns that a given area is contaminated by radioactive substances or that a radioactive cloud is approaching.

The "Radioactive Contamination" signal is a continuation of the "Radioactive Fallout is Imminent" signal. It is broadcast via the radio relay system as well as reproduced by frequent blows on hanging metal objects (it is given like the "Chemical Attack" signal).

On the "Radioactive Contamination" signal, people at population points or near them are responsible for taking shelter quickly in the simplest shelter, houses or other locations prepared for protection.

Individuals out in the fields, forests, etc., who have heard the signal, should quickly put on their personal protection gear and use the protective characteristics of the terrain for shelter.

In the absence of natural shelters and once the personal protection gear has been put on, all necessary means should be taken to reach the nearest population point as quickly as possible and to take shelter there. Any available means of transportation should be used. If on foot, one should walk at right angle to the movement of the radioactive cloud to get out of the zone of contamination.

Upon leaving the contaminated zone and without removing items that protect the respiratory system, one must quickly decontaminate one's own clothing (by knocking off, shaking out, dusting off, or washing out) and wash oneself with any available water in the uncontaminated area.

6. ACTIONS OF THE POPULATION ON THE SIGNAL "BACTERIOLOGICAL CONTAMINATION"

Bacteriological Weapons

Bacteriological weapons consist of a variety of bacteriological substances which when used by an enemy, cause wide-spread diseases among people and livestock; contaminate the air, water, plants, foodstuffs, and fodder.

Bacteriological agents - disease-producing microbes and poisons (toxins) produced by some of them - can be spread by the enemy by different methods: direct contamination of an area as well as by means of contaminated insects and rodents.

The "Bacteriological Contamination" Signal

The signal warns of enemy use of bacteriological weapons. It is broadcast via the radio relay system simultaneously with recommendations for necessary protective and preventive actions and for the conduct of the population in an area of possible bacteriological contamination. In the absence of the radio relay system, the signal is passed to the population by all available means.

Signs that bacteriological weapons are being used are a sudden rise in epidemic diseases among people and livestock; the appearance of an unusual number of rodents, insects and ticks; and the presence in an area of broken containers, bags, packets, and other packing materials.

Actions and Responsibilities of the Population

Having detected signs of an enemy bacteriological attack, every citizen must immediately communicate this fact to a civil defense representative, village soviet, the management of a collective farm, or the militia. The population in the suspected area of bacteriological contamination will be warned immediately, prophylactic measures will be taken, and samples will be collected for laboratory analysis of the contamination.

On the "Bacteriological Contamination" signal, listen attentively to the recommendations and the established rules for conduct and follow them to the letter.

During bacteriological contamination, depending on the situation, a quarantine or observation period will be imposed.

During a quarantine, the area of suspected contamination is completely isolated. An internal and external quarantine of the area borders is established. This prohibits crossing from either side. Throughout the quarantined zone, civil defense medical and veterinary services make house-to-house inspections to find sick people and livestock as well as to implement medical and prophylactic measures.

Observation is a less strict isolation than a quarantine. During observation, medical measures are organized, particularly when diseases have been detected; measures for prevention of diseases are taken (vaccinations, supervision of sanitary/living conditions); the temporary suspension of the operation of clubs, movies and restaurants is imposed; the discontinuance of meetings, sporting events, and similar activities is required; and the egress of the population from the observation zone is limited.

In quarantine and observations zones the rules and regulations must be strictly observed. The orders and requests of medical workers and posts of the civil defense medical services must be carried out without question.

The population is responsible for rendering assistance and help in carrying out prophylactic and anti-epidemic measures as well as supporting established regulations.

On the "Bacteriological Contamination" signal, the population must take through sanitary measures and must disinfect clothing, household articles and living quarters.

Particular attention must be given to disinfecting livestock spaces.

Remember, a disease does not appear at once. The latent (incubation) period lasts several days or even a week. Therefore, it is essential to look after your health and that of members of your family.

At the slightest suspicion of disease, immediately call the doctor and, until he arrives, isolate the sick person from those around him. If it is not possible to put him in a separate room, surround the sick person's bed with a screen, cupboard, curtains, etc. Set aside separate dishes for the sick person and do not mix them with the ones used by the rest of the family. When attending the sick person, put on your personal protection gear; take it off when you come away. Wash your hands thoroughly with disinfectant solutions.

Keep a close watch on your livestock. If you suspect disease, call the veterinarian. After the "Bacteriological Contamination" signal, stop the cattle from grazing and drive them into the stable.

Do not use milk (even after boiling) in food if it comes from animals exposed to disease. Slaughtering such animals for meat is absolutely prohibited. Immediately notify the civil defense veterinary service about any dead animals.

When small rodents are discovered, notify the civil defense veterinary service. Then, without touching them with your hands, pick them up on a shovel or pitchfork and carry them behind your living quarters and cremate them or bury them together with a shovelful of lime in the ground at least 0.7 meter down. The place where the dead animal was found should be thoroughly disinfected and, whenever possible, burned out.

Thoroughly follow measures for personal hygiene and maintain sanitary conditions on the living space and adjacent area.

Water for preparation of food should only be taken from sources checked and approved for use. Drinking unboiled water or milk is prohibited.

Before using raw vegetables and fruits, wash them with boiling water. Bread should be burned on both sides over the fire. Use only your own dish-ware. After a meal, wash and boil the dishes thoroughly. Before using the dishes, pour boiling water over them.

Do not retain food leftovers in the house. Put those which can be used for animal fodder into a pail or dish and cover it tightly. Throw food leftovers not fit for animal fodder, such as food left over by a sick person, into a pit equipped with a cover and throw a shovelful of lime on it. Do not use food left over by a sick person for animal fodder.

Burn the wrappings of food which has been consumed.

In the summer, seal windows with clay to prevent the entry of flies, mosquitoes and other insects.

Maintain sanitary conditions in the living space: wash off door knobs, bannisters, the floor and stairs near the entrance of the living area every day with disinfectant solutions.

Place sacking or a mat moistened with chlorinated lime in front of the entrance to the house. Before entering, wipe your feet on it, take off your footwear and leave it outside the door of the living area.

Pay particular attention to maintaining the lavatory. Cesspools and openings must be tightly covered and disinfected daily with chlorinated lime.

Kill flies, various insects and rodents. Remember, they are active carriers of many dangerous diseases and cause the outbreak of epidemics.

7. ACTIONS OF THE POPULATION ON THE SIGNAL "FLOODING IS IMMINENT"

The Threat of Flooding

A nuclear weapon used by an enemy can destroy hydrotechnical installations that dam rivers and retain huge masses of water in reservoirs.

Population points and the area adjacent to the course of the rivers below hydrotechnical installations can be flooded by the great wave of rising water. The strength of the water pressure can demolish buildings; destroy crops, supplies of agricultural products and fodder; and cause suffering among the people.

Considering that in zones of flooding the situation will be complicated and that people will be needing help, organs of civil defense should, even in peacetime, identify zones of possible flooding and should determine the protective measures to take against the pressures of the water wave. The population should prepare itself beforehand in the event of an emergency evacuation of the flooded zone.

The Signal "Flooding is Imminent"

The signal "Flooding is Imminent" is given via the radio relay system. It provides warning about the threat of flooding and recommendations to the population for defensive action against flooding.

In populated areas where there are no radio relay systems, but where people also live outside the populated areas, the signal is given by signallers in vehicles. Organs of civil defense provide warning for village soviets, collective farms and state farms. A local "Flooding is Imminent" signal can be established which, when given, means that previously established measures must be carried out.

Actions of the Population in Flooded Areas

In areas which are threatened by flooding, the population must be prepared for evacuation. Documents, individual protective gear, first aid equipment and personal items must always be at hand. Also, the matter of food and potable water must be well thought out.

From the moment an enemy nuclear attack threatens, the population living in areas of possible flooding should be evacuated to other population points in accordance with civil defense plans.

Children, the aged, invalids and other people not engaged in production should be evacuated first. Then livestock should be led out and animal fodder carried out.

In populated localities and at the edges of zones of flooding, means of floatation (boats, rafts) for rendering help to people who are stranded in the flooded areas must be previously prepared.

Upon receipt of the "Flooding is Imminent" signal, the entire population should quickly abandon the flooded zone and make for an unflooded area, using available transportation or moving on foot.

During an evacuation, ravines, gullies and lowlands should be avoided because great torrents of water will rush into them first.

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This brochure briefly examines the actions of the population during warnings of the threat of an enemy attack and upon receipt of civil defense signals. Of course, it does not contain the exhaustive knowledge necessary for the population for defense security against weapons of mass destruction.

Fuller knowledge and practical skills in the construction of shelters, protection of crops and livestock, as well as in carrying out rescue work can be obtained in special courses organized by collective farm management and the directors of state farms in accordance with civil defense programs.

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