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CIVIL DEFENSE NEWS BULLETIN

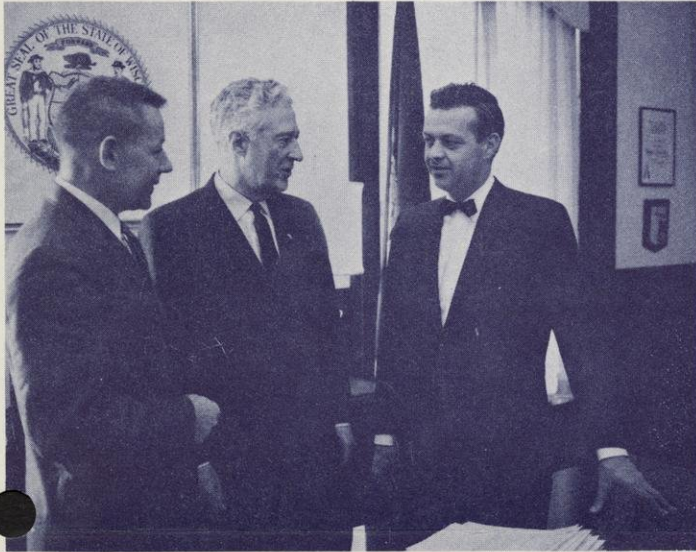
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FEBRUARY 1966



Warren P. Cleary, Director OCD Region 4, right, discusses disaster preparedness programs with Gov. Knowles and State CD Director Bruce Bishop at a meeting in the Governor's Office on Jan. 18.

★ ★ ★ CD ★ ★ ★

OCD REG. 4 DIRECTOR TOURS STATE

Warren P. Cleary, Region 4 Director, Office of Civil Defense, visited nine Wisconsin cities during the week of Jan. 17-21 where he met with state and local government heads, CD directors, and other elected and appointed officials of government.

Cleary was accompanied on the trip by State CD Director Bruce Bishop, and Bob Lee and Ray Ballard, Shelter Planning Officers, who have been assigned to Wisconsin by Region 4.

In addition to briefing the officials on current and pending Federal disaster programs, Cleary visited civil defense offices and control centers in the communities and met with press, radio and television representatives.

Highlights of the visit included a meeting with Gov. Warren P. Knowles and a tour of the Governor's Emergency Command Post in the State Capitol.

Cleary's itinerary, in addition to Madison, included visits to Eau Claire and La Crosse on Jan. 17; Green Bay, Oshkosh and Fond du Lac, Jan. 19; Milwaukee and Watertown, Jan. 20; and Beloit on Jan. 21.

Cleary said he was impressed by the fine work being accomplished by all levels of government in the state toward building effective disaster preparedness programs, and he cited Wisconsin as one of the better states in this respect.

★ ★ ★ CD ★ ★ ★

1964-65 WORST FOR DISASTERS

THE YEARS 1964 and 1965 have the dubious distinction of being the two worst disaster years in the history of the Federal Disaster Act, according to a report issued by Buford Ellington, Director of the Federal Office of Emergency Planning (OEP).

The report shows that 25 major disaster declarations were made by President Johnson last year, which equalled the 1964 total. Requests from seven states, however, were rejected since they did not meet the minimum state and local expenditures required in order to qualify for the federal assistance. Wisconsin, which qualified in 1965 for such assistance due to last April's flood and tornado damage, has a minimum expenditure requirement of \$2.75 million. This figure includes all *emergency expenditures* of state and local government in combating natural disaster damage to *public property* in the 12-month period preceding the disaster. Flood and tornado damage payments, alone, in Wisconsin in 1965 amounted to about \$875,000. Private property damage does not qualify for assistance under Public Law 875 and, hence, is not included in meeting the minimum expenditure requirement.

The worst single disaster of 1965 was that caused by Hurricane Betsy which struck Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi. Although some figures are still lacking on damage caused by this severe storm, indications are that it will be more costly than the Alaska earthquake and the Pacific Coast Christmas floods of a year ago.

The OEP report states that allocations for 1965's disasters have now reached \$65 million with the year's total expected to reach the \$100 million mark. Disaster totals for 1964 now amount to more than \$105 million.

Other major disaster declarations by the President in 1965 included Washington State for earthquake damage; Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey for a water shortage; California, Nevada, Colorado, Kansas, Iowa, North and South Dakota and Minnesota for flooding; and Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Texas and New Mexico for tornadoes and other storms. Requests rejected were those from Georgia, Arkansas, Missouri, Wyoming, Idaho, Iowa and Nebraska.

A survey by OEP shows that only nine states have not asked for and been granted federal help during the last five years. These are Arizona, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Utah.

In the last five years, \$303,853,100 in federal aid has been allocated to 41 states and two territories. A total of 105 major disaster declarations were made during this period.

Most disaster prone has been California which has received aid eight times. Eight other states—Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, Washington and West Virginia—have received four declarations each.

(Cont'd on page 4, Col. 2)

from the DIRECTOR . .

The recent report by the Federal Office of Emergency Planning (OEP) on natural disaster incidence in the United States during recent years (see front page of Bulletin) presents ample evidence that community disaster preparedness programs are not only desirable, but should be an essential part of government planning.

While the frequency of severe storms, tornadoes, hurricanes, earthquakes, and floods are probably no greater than in the past, the targets for such acts of nature have increased ten-fold. Our dwindling open land areas resulting from an ever-increasing population and a tendency toward a greater urbanized society are prime factors behind the ever mounting tolls of property damage, injuries and deaths experienced each year from natural disasters of all types. Chances of severe storms dissipating over miles of uninhabited territory, as in the early days of our history, are practically nil.

Man, even with his present day scientific and technical knowledge, has not found a way to prevent most of nature's ravages. While it is true that he has achieved a measure of success in flood control by building dams and dykes along our major rivers, floods still lead as the major cause of disasters in our nation.

Through the years, federal, state and local civil defense planning has been primarily geared to protection of the public against possible nuclear attack. Most counties and a majority of our municipalities have developed plans for this purpose and have trained hundreds of volunteers in various services to assist regular authorities in time of emergency. Until recent months, however, relatively little had been done in the natural disaster field. In this respect, though, it should be pointed out that natural disaster operations, such as carried out in last April's flood emergency, do not differ greatly from those which would be implemented in a nuclear emergency. Essentially the same services, with the exception of radiological, were utilized.

This means that many counties and communities with good civil defense plans should have little difficulty in also adapting them to natural disaster operations. It is realized that some modification is necessary, but that generally the same basic resources will be required.

A great deal of experience in coping with tornado and flood conditions was gained by state and local CD personnel during last year's emergency, and has been used to good advantage in preparing a prototype Natural Disaster Plan which will soon be completed by the Bureau. It is still too early to tell what this spring holds in store for communities along the Mississippi and its tributaries, but we must definitely work on the assumption that flooding may again occur. Guidance material, including resource lists, on flood preparations will be forwarded to county and local directors in the next few weeks and all possible preliminary precautions should be taken by CD directors in potential flood areas.

Beginning in late February or early March, the CD Bureau will begin daily contact with the U.S. Weather Bureau and Corps of Engineers. Local directors will be advised accordingly for any forecasts of flood dangers in their areas.

CD CONFERENCES SCHEDULED

Nine Civil Defense Conferences for elected and appointed officials of government have been scheduled throughout the state during the next three months.

The conferences, which will be conducted by the U.W. Engineering Extension Division in cooperation with the State Bureau of Civil Defense, are designed to acquaint government officials with current federal, state, and local CD programs and explain the need for community disaster planning.

Conferences will be held at Green Bay, Feb. 15; Oshkosh, Feb. 16; Mayville, Feb. 17; Lancaster, Feb. 24; Black River Falls, Mar. 9; Richland Center, Mar. 10; Madison, Mar. 11; Milwaukee, Apr. 13; and Sturtevant on Apr. 14.

The agenda for the conferences will include discussions and briefings on various aspects of civil defense by Bruce Bishop, State CD Director, and Project Associates Dr. W. C. Dries and John Quigley of the Extension Division. Other conference features will be a talk by Lowell B. Jackson, Extension Division Lecturer, on "Nuclear Weapon and Natural Disaster Effects," and a discussion of civil defense in conference area counties by State Civil Defense Area Directors.

Question and answer periods will be held by conference staff members at the end of the briefings and certificates of attendance will be awarded. Nineteen similar conferences were held during the period Oct. 1964-Dec. 1965 and drew a total attendance of 1,312 persons.

*** CD ***



SHELTER PROGRAM STATUS



State	Population	Spaces Stocked
Minnesota	3,400,000	1,142,000
Wisconsin	4,000,000	1,055,000
Indiana	4,700,000	957,000
Michigan	7,800,000	1,176,000
Illinois	10,100,000	1,314,000



Civil defense directors and other officials from Civil Defense Area "A" attended an area meeting at the Hill Farms State Office Bldg. on Jan. 20. Area "A" is comprised of 11 southwestern counties. Vacant chair belongs to Area Director Gil Czarnecki who turned photographer for the event. Such meetings are held periodically in all of the state's six CD areas to keep local and county directors abreast of current plans and programs.

*** CD ***



CHANGES IN SHELTER MANAGER COURSE

Local directors are reminded of changes in the Shelter Manager Course as outlined in State CD Bureau, AM 25-1 Federal Contributions Directive 2-66, dated January 25, 1966. Changes contained in the above referenced directive are as follows:

"The OCD Shelter Management Course (16.1) has been modified to provide for a minimum 16-hour course, eight hours of formal classroom instruction and a shelter exercise of eight consecutive hours. Changes to IG 16.1 have been provided all instructors who have received a Shelter Management Training Kit.

"Effective immediately, project applications will be approved not to exceed a total estimated course

cost of \$160. Minimum enrollment is ten enrollees per class to qualify for Federal reimbursement up to one-half of actual course costs. If the number of course graduates is less than ten, the Federal share will not exceed one-half of \$16 per graduate.

"The amount of instructor fees paid for this course is optional, except where the course is available through an OCD contract with a State agency, e.g., the CD University Extension Program. In such instances, reimbursement for instructor fees will not exceed one-half the hourly rate established by the contracting agency."

*** CD ***

OVER 12,000 COMPLETE CDAE COURSES

Activity reports on the Civil Defense Adult Education (CDAE) program in Wisconsin show that, through the end of December 1965, a combined total of 12,458 persons have completed Personal and Family Survival and Radiological Monitoring courses.

Of this total, 11,191 persons completed the family survival course and 1,267 took monitoring training. A total of 544 CDAE courses and 68 radiological monitoring were conducted up to Dec. 31, 1965.

Figures for FY 1966 show that, as of Dec. 31, 1965, 51 courses in family survival had been conducted and 29 in radiological monitoring training. Certificates of course completion were awarded to 1,231 persons for family survival and to 502 students who finished monitoring training.

To date, 549 instructors have been certified to teach the Personal and Family Survival course and 138 certified to instruct the Radiological Monitoring course.

CDAE classes have also been started for army reserve units in Manitowoc, Racine, Fond du Lac, and Green Bay. Each unit has approximately 100 members. In addition, Richland County Teachers College, which has been offering Personal and Family Survival on a non-credit basis, is now allowing one credit to those who complete the course. The course is designated as Education 211 in the college catalogue and is available on the sophomore level.

*** CD ***

CHANGE IN NAWAS MESSAGE INTELLIGENCE

Region 4 OCD has advised the State CD Bureau that in the event of a nuclear attack on the United States, only the attack warning message will be transmitted over the NAWAS system. *There will be no dissemination of aircraft track information or time to reference cities.*

Political subdivisions were originally notified of the above in a State CD Bureau directive dated April 17, 1964, but since this change has not, as yet, been incorporated in the Federal CD Guide it is again repeated here for the guidance of all concerned. OCD has indicated that the Federal Guide is now being revised to reflect this change.

*** CD ***

21,000 COMPLETE MSH COURSE IN 1965

State CD Health Services reports that 320 Medical Self-Help (MSH) courses were given in Wisconsin during 1965 with a total attendance of 21,813 persons. From March 1962 - December 1965, 1,004 courses were conducted which were attended by 54,518 persons.

Seven (7) counties have now trained over 1,000 persons in Medical Self Help; four counties over 2,000; and two counties over 3,000. Milwaukee county leads in all aspects of MSH training with 7,228 persons trained and 101 courses held.

Figures for the other 13 counties in the number of persons trained and courses completed, respectively, are as follows:

Fond du Lac, 3,533 (48); Dane, 3,048 (88); Waukesha, 2,814 (30); Racine, 2,711 (28); Brown, 2,431 (21); Winnebago, 2,174 (29); Chippewa, 1,673 (56); Kenosha, 1,547 (24); Outagamie, 1,465 (13); Richland, 1,365 (12); Jefferson, 1,350 (12); Dodge, 1,294 (31); Grant, 1,025 (17).

*** CD ***

NEW EMERGENCY HOSPITAL FILM PRODUCED

DHEW's Division of Health Mobilization has produced a 27½ minute, 16mm color motion picture, "HOSPITALS FOR DISASTER."

The new film replaces the present film "EMERGENCY HOSPITAL," which has been declared obsolete. All prints of the latter which have been purchased by any political subdivision under the federal matching funds program should be returned to the Fifth U.S. Army. Audio-Visual Communications Center, Ft. Sheridan, Ill. for disposition.

"Hospitals For Disaster" provides a general explanation of the Packaged Disaster Hospital Program. A 200-bed hospital unit is shown operating in a school building under a simulated but realistic disaster situation.

OCD presently has no plans to make the new film available through Army Audio-Visual Communications Centers. However, the CD Division of the State Board of Health has been furnished three prints of the film. Local directors wishing to obtain loan of a print should direct their inquiries to the State Board of Health Film Library, 1312 W. Johnson St., Madison, Wis. 53702.

*** CD ***



CIVIL DEFENSE AROUND THE STATE

☆☆☆ what your neighbors are doing ☆☆☆



MADISON— Dane county CD director Curt Brauhn has announced the appointment of Richard E. Dieter as civil defense training and education officer. Dieter succeeds Jim Joyce, who recently accepted a position with the CD Division of the State Board of Health as Medical Self-Help Consultant. With the appointment of Dieter, the training officer function was expanded to a full-time responsibility. Dieter, since 1963, had been employed by Oscar Mayer & Co. in the Industrial Engineering Dept. He has been active as a volunteer in civil defense, however, since 1957 and served as a Radiological Monitor Instructor and Radiological Defense Officer for Dane county.

☆☆☆ CD ☆☆☆

CLEAR LAKE— Victor Benson, Polk county CD director, reports that 39 persons have been added to the number of certified radiological monitors in the county. In addition, a refresher course was held for 37 monitors previously trained. Benson also noted that applications for 13 new monitoring stations have been approved by the CD Division of the State Board of Health. Twelve of the new stations will be located at rural farm homes and one at the Amery post office. Other than Amery, sites will be at Atlas, Clam Falls, Lykens, Wolf Creek, Centuria, Osceola, East Farmington, Horse Creek, Little Falls, Deronda, Range, and Georgetown.

☆☆☆ CD ☆☆☆

OSHKOSH— The unlimited use of a navy duck for civil defense rescue work has been offered to Winnebago county director George Oaks by Dr. George R. Meyer, director, Northeast Wisconsin Navy Mars Program. Oaks said the duck will be a valuable addition to the county's CD program since it is linked by two-way radio to the Mars National Traffic System and is capable of land speeds of 50 miles per hour and 10 MPH on water.

☆☆☆ CD ☆☆☆

RACINE— The Racine county CD office has received a new 200-bed Packaged Disaster Hospital unit, according to county CD director Nicklaus Braun. The unit, valued at \$46,000, will be stored in the basement of the Racine County Institution. In a major emergency it would be used as an auxiliary hospital or to supplement existing hospital facilities at St. Mary's or St. Luke's Hospitals. The unit consists of X-ray equipment, medical supplies, laboratory supplies, dental equipment and includes two emergency generators.

☆☆☆ CD ☆☆☆

JANESVILLE— Twenty-six applicants for the vacant position of Rock county CD director are being interviewed by the County Board of Supervisor's civil defense committee. The county has been without a CD director since last June when former director Don Pike resigned. The monthly salary range for the position has been increased to attract more qualified personnel. The new salary range is from \$565 to \$690.

☆☆☆ CD ☆☆☆

PORT WASHINGTON— Ozaukee county CD director Jack Dries reports that a radiological monitoring course is underway in this community on Jan. 6. The classes are being held in the city hall with Dr. Arthur Moats of Cedarburg as the instructor. Students include personnel from the county highway, sheriff's and traffic departments, and from the Port Washington police and fire departments. In addition, members of the Saukville fire department and Ozaukee county CD auxiliary police are taking the course.

☆☆☆ CD ☆☆☆

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1964-65 WORST FOR DISASTERS

Water—either too much or too little—has been the biggest culprit in this respect. During the five-year period, 66 floods have reached disaster proportions.

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