



# LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

## **Civil defense news bulletin. Volume III No. 7 July 1962**

Madison, Wisconsin: Bureau of Civil Defense, July 1962

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/SKSG44MV7YDRM9C>

This material may be protected by copyright law (Title 17, US Code).

For information on re-use see:

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.





# CIVIL DEFENSE NEWS BULLETIN

published by the BUREAU of CIVIL DEFENSE

VOLUME III No. 7

110 SOUTH DICKINSON STREET, MADISON 3, WISCONSIN

JULY 1962

## THE LIGHTER SIDE ★ ★ ★ ★

Sign in front of the town's most prominent dairy:

"All that we are today - we owe to "udders."

## PHASE II OF SHELTER SURVEY UNDERWAY IN WISCONSIN

Architect-Engineer firms under contract to the Federal government are now carrying out the second phase of the National Shelter Survey Program in Wisconsin. During this phase the A & E personnel will visit all buildings and

facilities designated as potential shelters in the initial survey to determine the specific shelter area within a building, calculate the exact shelter capacity, and evaluate habitability. The A & E's will also inspect sub-standard space and make estimates of the cost of improvement required for the space to meet

### Know This Sign



**FALLOUT SHELTER**



Federal criteria. These estimates will generally consist of increasing ventilation to expand capacity and making structural changes to increase protection. The sign above (actually yellow and black) will be used to mark all qualified shelters, which will be stocked with a 14-day supply of food, water, and other survival items.

## FEDERAL SURVEY PROGRAM POINTS OUT CONTINUED NEED FOR HOME SHELTERS



State CD Director, William K. Chipman today urged Wisconsin citizens to continue construction of home fallout shelters and to take all necessary actions to prepare their homes for emergency. He said that many citizens are under the erroneous impression that home fallout shelters are no longer needed because of the present federal fallout shelter survey program now underway in Wisconsin and the nation.

"Nothing could be further from the truth," Chipman said. "The current National Shelter Survey (NSS) program will by no means provide fallout protection for our total population, nor was it ever expected to do so. It is but the first of several government shelter programs now planned that we hope will ultimately achieve that goal. Whether the proposed "shelter incentive" and other programs will be implemented will depend, of course, on approval by Congress of the necessary funds. We have every hope that this will be done."

Chipman said the current survey program designed to locate shelters in existing buildings was progressing at a rapid pace in Wisconsin, but would only provide shelter for about a quarter of the population - and this mostly for day-time and night-time population in downtown business areas."

Pointing out Madison and Milwaukee as prime examples of why home shelters are still necessary, Chipman stated that results of the initial shelter survey conducted in the Milwaukee area show that most of the buildings having adequate shelter protection factors are concentrated in the downtown business districts with relatively little in the outskirts. "The same holds true for Madison," he said.

To meet government criteria for adequate fallout protection, a shelter area, among other things, must have a protection factor (PF) of 100 or better (one one-hundredth of what radiation intensity is on the outside). Although the final total of the Milwaukee survey shows shelter space for 648,986 persons with a PF of 100 or better, distribution of the shelter locations modifies what would otherwise be a bright picture. The shelter capacity in the Milwaukee downtown area, according to the survey, is 233,405 persons and that of one large industrial plant on the near South side is over 129,000 persons, or more than half of the good shelter available. However, the residents in these areas only number about 50,000. This means that a considerable number of adequate shelter spaces would not be used, at least not without substantial warning. The balance of some 700,000 persons might thus be left with only 286,581 shelter spaces available to them in the remainder of the city.

Chipman said construction of home and community shelters is a "sensible" means of helping to provide for the safety of Wisconsin citizens. He said that even if a public shelter is available in the area, circumstances might prevent citizens from reaching it. In such instances, home shelters would save many lives.



## FROM THE DIRECTOR

Opponents of civil defense in general and of the fallout shelter program in particular are fond of the what's-the-use argument. Specifically, they argue (or more accurately, assert) that even if everyone had access to fallout shelter, American cities would inevitably be attacked, so that most of the urban population, at least, would die.

This is a comforting doctrine. If there is really "nothing" that can be done, rational men need not trouble themselves over how to develop a shelter system--or over how to pay for it. (Our 2.5 to 3 million non-city residents in Wisconsin, however, might not appreciate being included in the "nothing." Even if cities were attacked, the rural and smaller-town half of our national population could survive, if they had shelter available.)

Those persons who assume that cities would automatically be attacked may be projecting from the experience of World War II, in which cities were indeed attacked. The "lessons" of a previous war are more often misleading than not, however, as witness the French experience in 1940: They were well prepared for 1914-1918, not for the Wehrmacht's blitzkrieg.

In any case, it is more likely than not that cities would *not* be attacked, as noted in the Wisconsin Statement of Principles on Nonmilitary Defense. And it is nearly certain that if cities *were* attacked, they would be hit by bombers rather than by missiles, since all or nearly all of the enemy's missiles would have to be committed to attack on our missile sites and bomber bases, if the enemy hoped to escape withering retaliation. This means that even if our cities were attacked, they would have four, eight, or twelve or more hours of warning, actually *more* than they would have had in the latter 1950's, based on radar warning of incoming bombers. (Warning in the 1960's would result from ICBM bursts at SAC installations.)

An official statement on U.S. targeting and strategy in a possible thermo-nuclear war was issued on 16 June 1962 by the highest authority, namely Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara. This makes it clear that U.S. strategy would be to attack enemy weapons, not enemy cities, *unless* we were driven to attacks on the latter by enemy attacks on our own cities:

"The U.S. has come to the conclusion that to the extent feasible, basic military strategy in a possible general nuclear war should be approached in much the same way that more conventional military operations have been regarded in the past. That is to say, principal military objective, in the event of a nuclear war stemming from a major attack on the alliance, should be the destruction of the enemy's military forces, not of his civilian population.

"The very strength and nature of our forces make it possible for us to retain, even in the face of a massive surprise attack, sufficient reserve striking power to destroy an enemy society if driven to it. *In other words, we are giving a possible opponent the strongest imaginable incentive to refrain from striking our own cities.*"

No one can say what result this top-level U.S. statement on thermonuclear strategy will have on Soviet planning. Whether or not their plans for a possible nuclear war had included plans for follow-up attacks on U.S. cities (and they may well not have included such plans,) Secretary McNamara's statement may give them cause to conclude that it would be very foolish to involve civilians in a nuclear war: Attacks on American cities would lead to massive attacks on cities in the USSR.

## NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS GET CD INFORMATION KITS

Department of Defense, Office of Civil Defense, has mailed 70,000 CD information kits to local units of 12 national organizations to help them assist their community leaders in meeting their civil defense responsibilities.

The kits titled "Organized Action for Civil Defense" were mailed to the following organizations: Air Force Association; American Legion; Amvets; B'nai B'rith; Catholic War Veterans; Eagles; Jewish War Veterans; Junior Chamber of Commerce; Moose; Optimists; Regular Veterans Association; Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Local CD directors are urged to cooperate with officials of the above organizations to as great an extent as possible in making effective use of the kits in their programs. In a letter to CD Chairmen of the above named organizations, Stuart L. Pittman, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Civil Defense, stated: "You can start a chain reaction among the civic leaders in your community who must work together on this common problem because each is committed to a part of its solution. Helping hands are needed, both within and outside of Government to achieve a dynamic and realistic civil defense for a stronger America."

\*\*\* CD \*\*\*

## OAAA HOLDS CD EMPHASIS MONTH

The Outdoor Advertising Association of America (OAAA) named July as its Civil Defense Emphasis Month and urged its more than 600 member outdoor advertising companies to use a new 24-sheet poster promoting fallout shelters for their public service displays.

Shipments of the posters were made directly to the outdoor ad agencies which were furnished with order blanks by the OAAA. Since OAAA has asked its members to use these posters throughout the year, when possible, local CD directors are urged to contact outdoor advertising companies in their areas to assure maximum use of the posters. Last year, association members displayed more than 6,000 24-sheet posters free. It is estimated that more than one-half million dollars in space value has been donated to civil defense by outdoor advertisers during their past three years of participation in the program.

\*\*\* CD \*\*\*

---

## FROM THE DIRECTOR -- Continued

Possible strategies in a thermonuclear war could be more subtle and more bizarre than is appreciated by those who base their conclusions on memories of the fire raids on Hamburg and Tokyo, or the atomic attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It is possible, for example, that after attacks on military bases, the two contending powers might not attack cities at all, or might attack cities by ones and twos, hoping to secure some sort of negotiated peace. Readers who are interested in further discussion of the strategic context of civil defense are urged to buy Herman Kahn's latest and brilliant book, *Thinking About the Unthinkable*, just published by Horizon Press, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, New York at \$4.50. See especially pages 60 to 69 and 129 to 142.



**SUPPLIES FOR EMERGENCY HOSPITALS TO BE BOLSTERED**

Additional medical supplies amounting to \$22,000 for each of Wisconsin's 56 200-bed CD Emergency Hospitals have been made available by the Federal government, Louis E. Remily, director of the CD division for the State Board of Health, notified the State CD Bureau.

Remily said the biggest problem was to find the 3700 cubic feet of additional space needed to warehouse the items at each site where the emergency hospitals are stored. He urged local CD directors of communities having the hospitals to canvass their areas for such facilities and report available areas by writing to him at Room 480, State Office Building, Madison.

Remily said the additional supplies would bring the total cost of each hospital up to \$44,500, and would be sufficient for 30 days in an emergency instead of the present three days.

\*\*\* CD \*\*\*

**A CHICKEN ISN'T "CHICKEN" . . .**

Cattle and other livestock take a back seat to the chicken in this nuclear age—at least as far as ability to withstand radiation exposure is concerned.

A recent report by the National Committee on Radiation Protection and Measurements shows that the chicken is a pretty tough old "bird" by comparison, being able to accumulate from two to three times as much radiation as farm mammals before a lethal dose is reached. The report shows that chickens that survive a dose of several hundred roentgens are able to resume egg-laying. For example, those from Rongelap in the Marshall Islands, started laying again about 40 days after exposure. Although the eggs were radioactive, 70-80% was in the shells. Strontium-89 was found to be the most important fission product in the edible portion but the amount was insignificant.

The report went on to say that since chickens are ordinarily fed stored foods, it is probable that they would be used as a major relatively uncontaminated source of food early in the post-disaster period following nuclear attack.

\*\*\* CD \*\*\*

**RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS TO HAVE STANDARD IDENTIFICATION**

Representatives of research organizations under contract to the Department of Defense, Office of Civil Defense, are being provided with a letter of introduction to facilitate their work throughout the states.

This letter will contain the name and photograph of the representative, and the name and address of his organization, together with the subject of the research. The letter also requests cooperation in furnishing the bearer with information reports and needed data. This will assure the heads of civil government and CD directors that the individual preparing the letter is on a legitimate mission.

Copies of the DOD letter to research organizations with Standard Letter of Introduction attached will be distributed to local directors by the State CD Bureau for their information.

\*\*\* CD \*\*\*

**"-- WHEN THE CLOUDS COME --"**

Worth repeating are some of President Kennedy's comments at his July 5 news conference relative to his request for \$460 million for a nation-wide shelter incentive program.

When asked by a reporter if he expected to renew his appeal for that program since the Armed Services Committee has not scheduled any hearings on it, the President replied:

"No, I have talked to the responsible officials involved. I hope the hearings are held. I hope they can be held this month. I hope we will secure the money we requested.

"As you know, within the last 10 days I have sent up a supplemental appropriation request for around \$35 million for the distribution of food throughout the country which would be available in case of an attack. These matters have some rhythm; when the skies are clear, no one is interested. Suddenly, then, when the clouds come--after all, we have no assurance that they will not come--then everyone wants to find out why more has not been done about it. . . ."

\*\*\* CD \*\*\*

**SHELTER EXHIBIT TO BE SHOWN AT STATE FAIR**

For the third consecutive year, the State CD Bureau in cooperation with Milwaukee county civil defense organizations will feature a full size concrete block basement fallout shelter at the Wisconsin State Fair, August 10-19.

The shelter, which was financed by the Federal Office of Civil Defense and built by a local contractor, proved to be one of the most interesting exhibits on the grounds last year when close to 100,000 persons visited it. The shelter has a cut-a-way portion to enable inspection of the inside and is completely stocked with food, water and other survival items. In addition, six mannikins have been placed inside the shelter to add realism to the exhibit.

Sample survival supplies of the type to be stocked in fallout shelters located under the National Shelter Survey Program will also be displayed at the exhibit site, as will the black and yellow signs used to mark their location.

The display will be manned by State and Milwaukee county CD personnel during the 10-day period of the fair under the direction of George W. Carnachan, Milwaukee county CD director. Carnachan will be assisted by Chester J. Newman, West Allis CD Director, who directed operation of the exhibit the past two years. Citizens are urged to visit the shelter prototype and ask questions on its construction. Free publications on fallout and home shelter construction will be available to the public free of charge. (Over 50,000 such pamphlets were distributed during the 1961 fair.)







# CIVIL DEFENSE AROUND THE STATE



\*\*\* what your neighbors are doing \*\*\*

**MADISON** - The Dane county civil defense committee has approved plans for a rescue work school for county firemen and policemen. Personnel attending the sessions will receive training in the rescue of persons from burning and damaged buildings caused by nuclear attack or major natural disasters. Instructors for the course will be John Zeller, sheriff's department, and Lester Shore, co-director of the county's CD rescue service.

\*\*\* CD \*\*\*

**BIRON** - Residents of this area will comprise the first group of lay adults in Wisconsin to take the Civil Defense Adult Education course. Previous courses held in the state were for the purpose of qualifying instructors to teach the course in various communities throughout the state. The 12-hour course titled "Individual and Family Survival" will be given each Wednesday in the Biron Community Hall for a period of six weeks beginning July 18. The course will be limited to 20 students and instructed by James Holy who recently completed the instructors' course.

\*\*\* CD \*\*\*

**MONROE** - A home fallout shelter has been erected north of the courthouse in this community and is open for public inspection. The corrugated steel shelter was put up by Ketchel Rinehart for his own use and donated to the local CD organization for display purposes as part of a national and state drive to urge citizens to continue home shelter construction. The shelter is open daily until 8 p.m.

\*\*\* CD \*\*\*

**JUNEAU** - An improved warning system is the top priority project of Dodge county civil defense, according to Vic Gehrke, county CD director. At a recent meeting of the CD Advisory Committee headed by Gehrke, he announced that a new civil defense siren will shortly be tested in Mayville. If the test proves successful, a demonstration will then be given for fire chiefs and other CD directors as the first step toward improving public warning capability.

\*\*\* CD \*\*\*

**OCONTO FALLS** - Loretta M. Lemirande, secretary for the Oconto county CD office, recently attended a week's course in shelter management at the Staff College school in Battle Creek, Mich. Mrs. Lemirande will now train shelter managers and other personnel needed for community fallout shelters designated under the Federal shelter survey program. It is expected that local courses on shelter management will be started in late summer. Although Federal standards will be followed, the courses will be tailored to meet specific problems that would be encountered by residents of Oconto county during a national emergency.

\*\*\* CD \*\*\*

**DELAVAN** - The value of having trained auxiliaries to augment regular police personnel was once again demonstrated during the youth riots at Lake Geneva on July 3. Fourteen members of the Delavan CD auxiliary riot squad assisted regular Walworth county police personnel in helping to quiet the disturbances caused by upwards of 1,000 youths roaming the streets of Lake Geneva. One can well imagine the value of having such trained auxiliary personnel during major emergencies when rioting and looting would be beyond the control of regular police authorities. Over 7,000 such auxiliary police have now been trained under the State Civil Defense Program.

\*\*\* CD \*\*\*

**WATERTOWN** - Mayor Robert P. White announced at a recent committee meeting of the common council that plans were under consideration for inclusion of a CD control center in the basement of Watertown's proposed new municipal building. White said he had been working with CD officials for approximately four months on the plan after he learned that the present CD office at Lincoln school needed different quarters. He said that Federal authorities have already approved the first phase of the project and that if approved in its entirety, Federal funds would assist in the construction. White said the minimum cost of the entire building would be about \$438,000 and that the Federal government would match 50% of any amount in excess of that figure.

\*\*\* CD \*\*\*

After 10 days, return to  
**STATE BUREAU OF CIVIL DEFENSE**  
110 South Dickinson Street  
Madison 3, Wisconsin

NON-PROFIT ORG.  
U. S. Postage  
PAID  
MADISON, WISCONSIN  
Permit No. 591