

Prepare your family for emergencies



The family is the mainspring of civil defense. Get your family to work as a team in preparing for emergencies—whether from enemy attack or local disaster.

Take the Red Cross First Aid and Home Nursing courses. Keep a first-aid kit handy and well stocked. Remember, in case of a major disaster, doctors and nurses will have their hands full elsewhere.

Lay in enough emergency food and water to sustain your family for a week. Keep this supply in your home shelter, and rotate or replace regularly to keep fresh. Flashlight, a battery-operated radio, a can opener, first-aid supplies, and emergency cooking and sanitation facilities should be kept there, too.

Teach your whole family civil defense self-protection measures. Learn your local air raid warning signals, the Conelrad stations (640 and 1240), for emergency instructions via radio, how to "duck and cover" if you are caught without warning, how to fight home fires.

Your civil defense director will be glad to furnish you with complete information.



Learn the civil defense public action signals



Sirens, whistles, horns, or other similar devices will warn you in case enemy attack is threatened. Memorize your local signals so you will know what to do instinctively.

The ALERT SIGNAL, which means attack is probable, is a steady blast of three to five minutes' duration.

When you hear this, tune in on Conelrad (640 or 1240). Follow civil defense directions promptly. The alert signal will mean evacuation or mobilization of civil defense forces, depending on your location.

The TAKE COVER SIGNAL is a wailing tone, or a series of short blasts, of three minutes' duration.

When you hear this, it indicates that attack is imminent and you must take the best available shelter. Stay in the shelter until civil defense authorities tell you it is safe to come out.

If in doubt, switch your radio to the emergency frequencies (640 or 1240)—fast.

Know the Conelrad stations



At the first indication of enemy bombers approaching the United States, all television and FM radio stations will go off the air. All standard (AM) stations will likewise go silent. The Conelrad stations, 640 or 1240, are your surest and fastest means of getting emergency civil defense information and instructions. Mark those numbers on your radio set—*now!*



Follow these evacuation principles

The best protection against atomic or hydrogen bombs is—*don't be there!* In major cities, this means pre-attack evacuation.

When you hear the alert signal, *do not use your telephone.* Instructions will be broadcast over your Conelrad frequency following the ALERT SIGNAL.

You will be told what evacuation route to take. Take enough suitable clothing and emer-

gency food supplies with you. Obey the directions of civil defense wardens, police, and auxiliary police along the route. Keep calm. Panic will endanger lives—including your own.

Do not attempt to reach other members of your family if you happen to be in different sections of the city when the sirens go. School authorities are trained to care for your children. Registration centers will be established at the reception areas so that families can be reunited when the danger is over.

Start now to make a family evacuation plan. Decide what food and clothing to bring. Decide where you will meet afterward if you get separated. Assign responsibilities.



Build a home shelter



Here are three reasons why everyone should have a home shelter:

1. In a sneak attack, or where there is insufficient warning for evacuation, any shelter is better than no shelter.
2. If you live far enough outside a target area to be relatively safe from blast and fire, there is still a chance you will be subjected to radioactive fallout from the bomb cloud.

F O L L O W T H E S E S I X S T E P S T O S U R V I V A L . . .

Even homes 150 miles or more downwind from major cities may lie in the possible fallout zone.

3. Home shelters are also good safety insurance against tornadoes and other types of natural disasters.

The best protection against radioactive fallout is an outdoor shelter covered by at least three feet of earth, and with a suitable device to filter out the dust.

A basement shelter will afford good protection. Closing off window wells, exterior entrances, and banking exposed walls with earth will provide additional safety insurance.

In homes without basements, first-floor areas with the least exterior exposure—such as an interior bath, utility room, or hallway—should be selected. Outside doors and windows should be shielded as much as possible.

A good safety measure against building collapse would be to build a lean-to shelter in the basement, or to have a strong table to duck under in the inside shelter area.

Whenever possible, store your emergency food supply, first-aid kit, and other essentials in the shelter area.

If you are in a fallout zone, you may have to stay in your shelter for some time—except for short periods—until radioactivity on the outside dies away. Civil defense authorities will notify

you when it is safe to come out.

If you think you have some of the radioactive dust on you, take no chances—remove your outer clothing and bathe exposed parts immediately, using strong soap if possible.



Read these facts about radioactive fallout

When atomic or hydrogen bombs are exploded close to the ground, they suck up into the mushroom cloud millions of tons of atomized earth and other material. This material becomes highly radioactive.

Some of the radioactive particles will spill out in the immediate area of the explosion, but others may be carried by the upper winds for many miles. Sooner or later they settle to earth. This is called fallout.

Normal amounts of radiation are harmless. It is only when it is present in concentrated amounts, such as are created by ground bursts of hydrogen or the larger atomic bombs, that radioactive fallout can cause serious injury or death to those who remain in the open without protective cover.

Your civil defense officials, in consultation with the Weather Bureau, will keep you posted

on the direction of possible radioactive fallout, should an attack occur, and tell you what to do.

The best way to survive the hazards of radioactive fallout, or any other threat an enemy may use against us, is to be prepared—know the facts—learn what to do, *now!*

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Six Steps to SURVIVAL



IF AN ENEMY
ATTACKED TODAY
WOULD YOU KNOW
WHAT TO DO?



Federal Civil Defense Administration

... THROUGH CIVIL DEFENSE ACTION