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Civil Defense in North Carolina



Guide To Local Civil Defense

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

FOR

GOVERNING OFFICIALS OF CITIES AND COUNTIES

AND

CIVIL DEFENSE DIRECTORS

Civil Defense Guide

FOR
CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNING OFFICIALS
AND CIVIL DEFENSE DIRECTORS IN
PLANNING AND DEVELOPING
THEIR OWN
LOCAL CIVIL DEFENSE

LUTHER H. HODGES

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PREFACE

Fulfillment of any public responsibility is greatly simplified if those charged with the duty have basic knowledge, in advance, of the various aspects of the undertaking. Understanding why the project is worthy and what it can accomplish, familiarity with its legal status and knowing who is responsible under the law will help to expedite adoption of an effective plan of action.

This publication contains all such information as related to Civil Defense in North Carolina. It is intended to help local authorities—city and county—plan and develop local Civil Defense organizations.

For the information of the governing body of each of the state's political subdivisions, and for the guidance of those to whom they delegate Civil Defense responsibility, the North Carolina Council of Civil Defense herein presents the following: (1) Definition of Civil Defense and its Ultimate Goals; (2) Basic Need for Civil Defense in Every County, City and Town; (3) Interpretation of Civil Defense Legislation and Copy of the North Carolina Civil Defense Law; (4) Plan for Action—by Counties and Municipalities; (5) Civil Defense Services—Capsule Description and Sources which may be tapped for Leadership; (6) Information about Federal Matching Funds; (7) Explanation of Ground Observer Corps; (8) Information Pertaining to Certain Other Phases of Civil Defense in North Carolina.

The advent of thermonuclear weapons of such potential destructive power as those tested during 1955 and 1956 necessitates revision of protective planning at all levels—in all areas. It requires the development of Civil Defense capable of complete evacuation of all Target Areas, capable of achieving a high degree of coordination in all Support Areas, and capable of instructing individual citizens and families within the state about the required and necessary protection against radioactive fallout.

Every community—every citizen has an important role in North Carolina's Civil Defense. The State Office desires to render all possible guidance to each political subdivision in the discharge of its respective responsibility to its citizenry.

EDWARD F. GRIFFIN, *Director*

CHAPTER I

CIVIL DEFENSE MEANING AND GOALS

Civil Defense is basically the voluntary efforts of people, individually and in groups, together with local, state and national governmental departments and agencies, to protect themselves, their families, homes, commercial and industrial establishments, and community facilities (schools, churches, recreational and social agencies) against the effects of enemy attack and/or natural disaster.

This is one of the oldest American concepts in action. In colonial times our forefathers banded together to fight off common enemies. They went in groups to help each other clear land for new farms in the wilderness. To solve mutual problems, they tackled the problems on a community or neighborhood basis.

It has been a long time since we last knew the necessity of considering the problem of danger to the American homefront. But we must think about it now—with new awareness of an old concept, and make it a new dimension in community structure. With proper understanding and responsible approach, it is possible to build a Civil Defense so strong, so effective in its organization that any potential enemy would quickly recognize the determination and great reservoir of strength among our people.

Properly organized, *Civil Defense will be a strong deterrent to war.* In the event that another world war comes, the military authorities tell us that *victory would go to the nation best able to take a knock-out blow, pick itself up and move forward to some form of recovery.* There you have the two ultimate goals of all Civil Defense effort. First, if possible, our nation must avoid war. Second, if another cataclysmic conflict is inevitable, our nation must survive. Neither is possible without thorough planning, in advance.

CHAPTER II

WHY CIVIL DEFENSE IS NEEDED IN EVERY COUNTY, EVERY CITY, EVERY TOWN

Our nation is vulnerable. It is vulnerable to enemy attack because of technical developments in warfare since World War II. It is also vulnerable to destruction by forces of nature, as North Carolina has learned very recently. No person can predict when, where, or how either will strike. No section can consider itself immune and gamble with the law of averages.

Despite the recent outburst of a so-called "peace-offensive", there is little reason to believe that the Soviet Union has changed its basic objective—domination of the free world. A power-hungry totalitarian state, looking both east and west through the gun-sights of a mighty armed force, is not an adversary to take lightly.

Add to this tense world situation the unknown and terrifying possibilities of atomic and nuclear weapons, and we have a world in crisis—a cold war which can become hot in a matter of hours—and a real threat to the lives and security of our nation, our state, our homes and our people.

Enemy attack would cause great loss of life in our civilian population, and vast destruction in our cities and towns. Rural areas, including crops and animals, are no longer safe as the deadly radioactive fallout can blanket thousands of square miles. Any eventuality must be prepared for regardless of how grim and forbidding.

Enemy attack will affect everyone. Enemy attack anywhere in the nation will affect this state. Enemy attack in an adjacent state or anywhere within the borders of North Carolina will have a serious effect on every municipality and every person, no matter where he lives. Some will be affected directly—others indirectly. But everyone will feel the impact and will be faced with many unprecedented problems.

While Charlotte, Winston-Salem, Greensboro, Asheville, Durham, Raleigh, High Point, and Wilmington have been designated as target areas, every part of the state must be considered a possible target.

Military advisors in Washington warn that the enemy may be expected to use every modern weapon at his command in an all-out attack, designed to knock out our ability to retaliate, to create confusion and chaos at the public level. This means that not only thermonuclear weapons and high explosive weapons may be delivered by air armada or submarine but that incendiary bombs, biological warfare, sabotage, and psychological warfare should not be ruled out.

People would be the target. For the first time in this country, people on our own main streets and our farms would be a target. Production lines, all of our industry, can be subjected to attack by many means. An effort would be made to destroy our intricate and highly specialized network of communication, transportation, and utilities, in an effort to dislocate our economy and distribution system.

Thus, everyone, wherever he lives, would be involved. Every citizen has a right to know of this threat, to be given the facts, to know that it can happen to him, and to have instruction in ways to protect himself and his family.

Civil Defense is a critical local problem. Because of the serious threat to civilian population, and because the military says no defense system can prevent all enemy planes from penetrating our air defenses, there is no real protection for the individual citizen except the preparation of his own community under proper direction.

No amount of money allocated by either federal or state government can buy the most vital prerequisite in civilian protection—the interest of the people involved.

No one in Washington, New York, or San Francisco can give Civil Defense to any North Carolina community, or vice-versa. The citizens of each community must be concerned for themselves. They must be sufficiently interested to learn, prepare to protect, and train for action in emergency.

Mass movement of people. With announcement of the indescribable potential power of thermonuclear weapons, all target cities should plan evacuation, provided there is sufficient warning time. In case of surprise attack, there will have to be post-attack evacuation of survivors.

In any event—actual attack or alert—there will be mass movement of people. Thousands will move en masse from our own target cities and many others from critical target areas in surrounding states. Evacuees will flow into rural and suburban areas in North Carolina. All of them will have to be cared for.

They will have to be fed, clothed, sheltered, and given necessary medical care until other arrangements are made or it is safe for them to return to their homes. Every community, outside of target areas, should be making careful plans to meet the problems of such a situation.

North Carolina citizens have a right to be warned of impending danger. Every individual citizen of North Carolina—like citizens of other states—has the inherent right to be warned of impending danger. Whether the danger stems from bombs being dropped, floods of evacuees arriving, the forces of nature on the rampage, or deadly fallout sifting down from clouds overhead, they have the right to know what the threat is and how to protect themselves.

The only source of such information for the people of any community is local Civil Defense. The federal and state government can go just so far in issuing warning. After it is relayed to local authorities in any given locality, then the responsibility to warn the people of that community rests with local officials.

Therefore, every municipality, every community should have some system of public warning and public plans that the citizens understand. The type and extent of such a system depends on the size and kind of locality. It is not always necessary to install sirens to do the job if other means of warning will adequately serve the purpose.

Radioactive fallout. When it comes to danger from radioactive fallout, information and instruction is readily available. The discovery and subsequent announcement that lethal particles of radioactive material may be gradually sifted down from clouds far above the earth, over a large area many miles removed from the point of detonation of a nuclear bomb, bears serious import for every person in the state. Every individual has need to be fully informed about its potential danger and the prescribed measures for protection from it. They expect to receive the information from officials in their own community. In the last analysis, local information is the word they take seriously.

Public leaflets and booklets prepared in simple language, instructor's guides, instruction kits, and numerous technical bulletins have been distributed to directors, and additional copies are available. Further information is included in this publication in ANNEX 1.

CHAPTER III

CIVIL DEFENSE LEGISLATION ANALYSIS

Both the federal government and the state government recognize the precarious situation confronting our nation. Both have written Civil Defense into the law. The full context of the North Carolina Civil Defense Act (Chapter 166 of the General Statutes, as amended) is attached to this publication as ANNEX 2.

The Federal Civil Defense Act (Public Law 920) is available for reference in FCDA publication *United States Civil Defense* (called the "Blue Book" in Civil Defense circles) and in a new FCDA handbook, *Civil Defense Glossary*. Public Law 875, providing for federal assistance to states and local governments in major natural disasters is in the *Civil Defense Glossary* and also in the *North Carolina Natural Disaster Relief Plan*, published by North Carolina Civil Defense in 1955.

Copies of the above named publications are distributed to local Civil Defense officials and heads of local governments. It is recommended that they be used for study and reference.

Analysis of Civil Defense responsibility under the law. As established, Civil Defense carries a dual responsibility: (1) Survival planning in event of enemy attack and (2) Planning for natural disaster. The terms authorize and describe realistically the voluntary action which our governing authorities consider essential to national and state welfare in the nuclear age—the "age of peril" in which we live. The civil defense of the nation is a voluntary system in which a citizen does only what he chooses to do.

The Federal Law created and authorized Federal Civil Defense Administration to perform certain functions, but vested the states and their respective political subdivisions with the responsibility for their own Civil Defense.

FCDA has responsibility to develop a national civil defense plan, backed by research; to issue information about things people need to know and do (in generalized form); to train civil defense officials when designated by states and their subdivisions; to furnish to states some of the essential civil defense equipment; and to stock-pile other supplies for distribution in event of attack.

War-time functions of FCDA are: to warn of oncoming attack; to advise civil defense organizations of states and subdivisions under attack; to coordinate the interstate movement of aid; to coordinate the nationwide jobs of other federal agencies; to report the effect of attack to the President and to the people; to take part in decisions concerning emergency restoration of communications and other essential functions.

This gives responsibility for planning to FCDA, but reserves to each state or subdivision the right to do whatever it chooses with any federal plan.

North Carolina Civil Defense Act conforms with federal legislation, interpreted to meet the needs of the state. It provides for the North Carolina Council of Civil Defense, of which the Governor is Chairman. Other members are the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, the Executive Secretary of the State Board of Health, the Chancellor of North Carolina State College, the Director of the State Bureau of Investigation, and the General Counsel for the North Carolina League of Municipalities. The Council appoints a full-time Director of Civil Defense who also serves as Disaster Coordinator in Natural Disasters.

The North Carolina Law also authorizes every county, every city, every town within the state to establish its own local Civil Defense organization. The governing body of each political subdivision is responsible to its constituents to appoint a Civil Defense Director. The Governor and the State Director both urge that this be done, that his name be officially registered at the State Office (with his correct mailing address), and that he receive the guidance which the state can provide.

County Civil Defense

The Board of County Commissioners is authorized to appoint a County Director for Civil Defense, responsible for the organization, administration and operation, subject to the direction and control of the Board. They may appropriate funds and levy taxes for Civil Defense purposes, accept gifts and grants for Civil Defense, and participate in the federal matching funds program. They may enter into mutual aid agreements with neighboring counties and adjoining counties in neighboring states. To advise and assist the County Director, a County Civil Defense Council should be named by the Commissioners.

The County Council should be composed of a member of the County Board, a member of the City Council of the largest city in the county, an influential churchman, an outstanding man from the professional field, someone who is influential from the fraternal organizations, an outstanding representative from the leading industry in the county, the county attorney, a strong women's organization leader, and a representative from the public relations field. This group acts in an advisory capacity to the County Director as he establishes his plan and puts it into operation.

A County Civil Defense Director has the responsibility to coordinate civil defense matters within the county and to direct civil defense for the county as a political entity. All federal and state agencies with units operating at county level should be considered a part of the County Civil Defense organization, making their personnel, facilities, and equipment available in emergency planning or operation.

Within counties, resources of the county as such, and of the municipalities within the county, will be needed in an emergency. To make the most effective use of them, there must be coordination between municipalities within the county as well as between the counties and the state.

Each municipal civil defense unit is autonomous in its jurisdiction but it is also part of a coordinated county-wide force to be used in an emergency.

Rural Civil Defense is the responsibility of the County Director.

The term "Rural Civil Defense" is applicable to Civil Defense in all areas of a county not under the jurisdiction of a municipality. It should be established under the guidance of the County Civil Defense Director.

Rural America is "on the front" because modern warfare is no respecter of people or places. The dangerous, often deadly, radioactive debris from atomic weapons can fall on rural homes, lands, and communities. To survive, people from the cities will have to move out whenever warning time or other factors permit. People in rural communities will be asked to care for them temporarily. After attack, they will be asked to go into the stricken area to render any possible service. And—as in any war—food will be the final key to victory. Rural families should learn how to protect themselves, and to understand their role in the Civil Defense program.

Therefore, County Directors have the responsibility to inform the rural population as follows: (1) A mass enemy attack on America will disrupt transportation, communications, business, and many conveniences on which rural families depend. Therefore, they may have to "live off the land." There is always the possibility that a rural family may have to take shelter indoors for a time as protection from radioactive fallout, which will necessitate depending on emergency supplies stored in advance, viz: a special food supply, medical supplies, and many other things. (2) Rural people must know about radioactive fallout and Civil Defense dependence on CONELRAD to advise them as to whether to take shelter or even move out of the community for a few days to get out from under the fallout pattern. They need to know how to prepare for any emergency. (3) Rural residents and farmers should be advised about chemical and germ warfare weapons which may be used on crops or animals, and how to recognize their effects. (4) If not directly affected, they should know the importance of keeping the farm in production and how to prepare to take in evacuees. (5) Civil Defense instruction should be made a part of all farm organizational programs.

Civil Defense in Cities and Towns

By North Carolina Law, the duly elected governing body of each municipality is authorized to appoint a Civil Defense Director to organize the community for maximum security of its citizens. It is responsible to its constituents to take such action. The governing body is also authorized to allocate funds necessary to support the organization. To advise and assist the director in establishing a local Civil Defense, the governing authority should also appoint an Advisory Council.

All target cities and large centers of population find it advisable to employ a full-time director. Volunteers with sufficient time to discharge the duties of Civil Defense—especially if evacuation is part of the plan—are scarce, and it imposes a hardship otherwise.

In any event, all directors need office space, some secretarial help, office supplies and telephone. The work cannot be carried on without simple essentials. Careful thought should be given by the governing body to the appointment of the director and members of the Advisory council. The respect with which the community will regard Civil Defense and the cooperation it receives will depend in large measure on the kind of leaders it has. The Director should be capable, sincere, and efficient, with executive ability. The time may come when the safety of the community and the very lives of its citizens will depend on how capably he has planned and how effectively his plans can be executed.

The Advisory Council should comprise: a member of the City Council, some influential churchman, a person who is outstanding in the professions, a civic-minded representative from fraternal organizations, an outstanding leader from industry, and an influential leader among the women of the community. The city attorney and a representative from the field of publicity or public relations should also be included.

Once these preliminary steps are taken, and the name of your director sent to the State Civil Defense office, you are ready for your plan of action.

CHAPTER IV

ORGANIZATION OF CIVIL DEFENSE

Approach—The groundwork for local Civil Defense may be substantially strengthened by taking certain preliminary steps. Our civilization, has grown out of two fundamental institutions—the church and the school. It is logical to consider that any effort to preserve civilization should draw strong support from both. If it is forthcoming, from the very beginning of Civil Defense, then the task of the director is far easier to accomplish. It is advocated that officials of the local government—or the Civil Defense director make early contact with church and school authorities and secure cooperation. Both institutions are seriously involved with the projected program, therefore a brief sketch of their responsibility is included.

It is also important to know how to find needed information in Civil Defense publications and some suggestions are included along that line.

The Church and Civil Defense

If our nation is to survive, it must rely on three things: intelligent leadership, full utilization of physical resources, and spiritual guidance in all planning.

Local directors are advised to contact influential church leaders in the initial stages of Civil Defense organization and request their support throughout the effort. Each Civil Defense service needs spiritual guidance and assistance just as much as it needs material supplies.

Civil Defense is based on the efforts of the people of a community as individuals, and religion is the strength of our people. Civil Defense provides the planning and the means to enable each member of a community to put into practice the divine injunction "love thy neighbor."

In all the civilized world the church provides inspiration, understanding, and strength in time of need to its people. Clergymen and consecrated laymen, the leaders of the churches, are looked to for guidance by the people of any community. In a time of emergency, these men can offer steadfast and respected leadership to the members of their churches. Their advice and support are a vital part of any local Civil Defense effort. Our government leaders agree with our clergymen that this nation's survival and well-being will depend on spiritual forces to guide and make meaningful the physical efforts that will be necessary.

A committee from the local ministerial association is suggested, with the clergyman who is appointed to the Advisory Council as chairman. Specific service by the clergy may be rendered in 1) panic prevention and control, 2) public information and education, 3) medical and health services, 4) welfare and mass care, 5) spiritual ministrations in disaster situations, 6) planning for security of churches and congregations, 7) identification, registration, and burial of the dead.

The State Office of Civil Defense has notified leaders of every religious faith at state level about special training which Federal Civil Defense Administration makes available to the clergy.

Conducted by the FCDA Department of Religious Affairs at Battle Creek, Michigan, special courses are offered tuition free. Full details will be supplied direct from Battle Creek or from the State Office of Civil Defense in Raleigh.

Each local director is urged to stay aware that the Civil Defense mission is preservation of peace, not by military means, but by peaceful means to which the church is already committed.

The Schools and Civil Defense

The director should make direct contact with city, county, and parochial school officials and ask for their cooperation in planning for the maximum security for school children in the event of disaster during school hours.

The state, in cooperation with the Department of Public Instruction, has published a general information booklet on the school and civil defense.

Local plans, however, must be worked out at local level, and major decisions made. If the school is located in a target zone, local authorities will decide on how evacuation of the children will be carried out.

If the school is in a support area the problem is different. Such decisions must be made at local level.

Effective Use of Civil Defense Publications

There is much for the local director to gain by using the wealth of printed material about Civil Defense advisedly, with some sense of direction. Casual or random reference to many of the various publications tends to confuse.

This booklet, thoughtfully studied, should clarify the overall picture. In reading it, the "blue book", *United States Civil Defense*, the *North Carolina Disaster Relief Plan*, and the FCDA *Civil Defense Glossary* are handy for reference.

The Glossary contains a descriptive list of everything that Federal Civil Defense Administration has ever published (with publication date). In reasonable amounts, most of the material listed is available from FCDA, through the State Office, to local directors without charge. Inquiry is always advisable before ordering direct.

In establishing the services, the Glossary list of 11 administrative guides, 3 handbooks and 4 instructor's guides covers the field. For use by specialists in the respective technical field to which they apply, 43 technical bulletins, 25 technical manuals and 6 technical reports are listed.

For use in establishing a program of public information and education, 4 public booklets and 10 leaflets are available. Miscellaneous material, including air raid alert cards and home protection booklets (basic civil defense helps) are also listed.

In addition, North Carolina Council of Civil Defense has published the "Role of North Carolina Women in Civil Defense and Natural Disaster" (January, 1955) an Emergency Feeding Training Guide (1953), the *North Carolina Natural Disaster Relief Plan*, and "*The Schools and Civil Defense*."

General Instructions in Organizing

(Applicable to County, City, Town)

Immediately after the *Governing Body* of the county, city, or town appoints the Director of Civil Defense for that subdivision (duly registering his name and address with the State Office of Civil Defense), and after they have named an Advisory Council to assist him, then the Director shall proceed with the initial steps to establish a local Civil Defense Organization.

Thorough preliminary study of this booklet is advisable, then a meeting of the Advisory Council should be called at which the Director relays to them the information he has about what is needed and his suggestions for procedure.

Local Civil Defense need not be cumbersome, but if it does not work a hardship on the director, he must have cooperation from many sources. First, from the governing authority which appointed him; second, from the Advisory Council; third, from all existing agencies and organizations whose services are necessary to emergency planning and operation; fourth, from all publicity media; fifth, from a strong corps of service heads; and most important of all, from the citizens of the community. The Advisory Council can help in securing all of this cooperation.

Local directors may expect counsel and guidance from the State Civil Defense. It has done and will continue to do certain things which prove helpful, if utilized. These are:

Send to directors working manuals for all Civil Defense Services. These are furnished by FCDA, explaining every Service in detail. Not everything in each manual is essential in each locality, but the basic information is there for proper guidance.

Keep local directors informed of new developments through bulletins and directives.
A Monthly Newsletter, pointing up matters for special attention and containing reports on CD activities in other communities in the state.

The State Office operates a film library, with films covering all phases of Civil Defense. Available without cost, any director who wishes to schedule showings may use them.

The state has an attack warning system which relays warnings to all law enforcement agencies throughout the state. When local agencies receive this warning, there should be adequate means of relaying the warnings through local channels to the people of the community. Many have already attended to this.

The state is organizing 14 Mobile Support Regiments, capable of bringing medical, fire, police, and engineering assistance to a stricken area anywhere in the state. NOTE: These mobile support regiments and the service they will be prepared to render does not eliminate the necessity for local organization of such services. Refer to ANNEX 3 (Mobile Support Regiment Plan).

The state is developing a Communications Plan, utilizing all kinds of communications. It is due for publication and will be distributed to all directors.

Coordination of all federal and state agencies which will be needed in emergency operation. The state level coordination of these agencies should be duplicated at local level, i.e., in cities and counties where these agencies have local units.

A Natural Disaster Plan for North Carolina, which has already been published and distributed to government officials in every political subdivision. The responsibility of each state agency coordinated into the program is outlined in detail in that publication, therefore, it will not be repeated in this one. The duties are essentially the same in disaster caused by enemy attack. Hence, it is recommended that each director keep a copy handy, for reference and to familiarize himself with the plan. Copies can be supplied from the State Office, if the director does not have one.

The state has conducted and will continue to conduct a public information and education program for the general public. Special courses of study have been held, directed to those whose assistance is basic to the public protection. A course for city and county officials was held in June, 1955. A seminar for wardens was held in September, 1954. A police officers training course was held in 1955. Three instructive sessions for leaders of women's organizations have been held; one in January, 1952, one in January, 1954, and one in cooperation with FCDA in May, 1956. For TARGET AREAS, a special conference of directors and city officials was held in Greensboro in 1955 on the subject of evacuation planning.

At state request, all radio and TV stations receive direct from FCDA, transcription and films projecting the various aspects of Civil Defense. News releases go from the State Office to all papers and radio stations when there is something to tell.

The State is supervising and coordinating the North Carolina Survival Plan Project, made possible by an agreement between Federal Civil Defense and the Governor.

An extensive research project, calculated to enable Civil Defense to establish the most effective plans for civilian survival and industry protection in case of enemy attack, it is financed by federal funds. Co-directors are City and Regional Planning professors at the University of North Carolina.

The project is divided into four phases. The first, preliminary research, got underway June 1, 1956. The second, will include exhaustive study and analysis of the problems disclosed by the initial research. Third, will be actual development of Operational Plans and fourth will be testing of the plans with public participation.

All of our target areas and certain military installations will receive special attention. Local authorities, whose assistance is needed to secure pertinent information, will be communicated with by the State Civil Defense Director, through the project directors.

In addition to these services to the local offices, the State Office stands ready to help the local director in every possible way as he establishes his organization.

The State Staff consists of the Director, an assistant director, two administrative assistants and two office secretaries. The annual budget for its administration is around \$35,000. Insofar as schedules and funds permit, staff assistance is available to local directors.

The name of every local director in the state will also be sent to the Public Affairs office at FCDA, Battle Creek, Michigan, from whence he will receive some direct mailing in the way of program helps and publications.

All manner of leaflets and pamphlets on Civil Defense, designed for public information are available. These are sent to the State Office from FCDA in varying amounts. If a director needs some he does not have, he should ask the State Office. If the particular publication is not on hand, every effort will be made to secure an adequate supply.

After the Director has given the foregoing information to the Advisory Council, he should outline specific local needs and ask the Council's assistance in meeting these needs. (Refer Annex 10.

1. *A local staff:* This should include a capable deputy director (who can take over in the director's absence), to act as assistant in all details. There should be office space, telephone, funds for postage, office equipment, and some secretarial help. The staff should include a legal advisor (a lawyer already on the city or county pay-roll) and a public affairs director. The latter is responsible for keeping the progress and needs of the organization before the public, whose cooperation and interest is so vital. Under him there should be co-workers representing press, radio, and TV, to see that all three media give full coverage to local Civil Defense activities.
2. *Directors for each civil defense service.* Since each service already exists in the community, there are experts in each field who can serve and head up planning for expansion to meet emergency. The problem is to find the person best qualified, who can relate his training and experience to Civil Defense in his field.

Necessity for evaluation of local community needs. No two communities are exactly alike. Therefore, study in advance of actual organization is in order. Some communities will require emphasis on certain services, while others should concentrate on something else. All plans from federal and state level are generalized, and are so formulated as to permit local adaptation in any kind of community. A preliminary survey is suggested with reference to population, location (potential target area, fringe area surrounding a target area, etc.), and location of industry (center of town, suburbs). Plans should be formulated at the first meeting of the council for making a tentative inventory.

Local needs may be studied by those most concerned with that activity in everyday life. Law enforcement officers should be assigned the study of general protection and traffic control; school officials can more readily go into the matter of public education and the schools in Civil Defense; welfare agencies, Red Cross, and church auxiliaries can consider mass care; the Medical Society, Red Cross, nurses, hospitals, and nurses aides can consider the medical aspects; public health officials can advise most capably on public health needs; the fire officials, city engineers, can survey the needs in that respect.

Establishing the Services Needed in Local Civil Defense

The different functions which may be needed in any local Civil Defense organization fall into several general classifications, viz: communications, protective, welfare, medical, health, engineering, training and self-protection.

Some directors will find it desirable to develop all of these services and perhaps to add others. Other communities consider it unnecessary to include them all. The decision and the extent to which each service is established is entirely up to the Civil Defense officials who are responsible for security of the citizens, if and when disaster strikes. It is far better to establish a service that may never be used than to need one that is not available. All recommendations made by State and Federal Civil Defense are the result of extensive research.

In establishing the services, the director should (a) study each service as described in the following pages, (b) appoint a chief for each with experience or training in that field of operation, (c) furnish a copy of the working manual provided for that service to the person assuming the task, (d) advise with the chief and his corps of assistants as they work on the service plan, and (e) emphasize the necessity for coordination of each service into the overall Civil Defense of the community.

The Services in Capsule

Because all services in Civil Defense depend on each other for proper functioning, headquarters should be established at some central point, called a *Control Center*. If necessary that this be established in town for the present, action should be started to secure a place outside the congested area at the earliest possible date.

The Control Center is the Command Post for the Director, headquarters for directing each service, the clearing house for all operations.

I. *Communications*—the heart and nerve center of Civil Defense. Contact must be maintained at state level between state, federal, and local civil defense. As stated previously, the state communications plan is being published and will be sent to directors.

Local communications make use of telephone, telegraph, radio, teletype, and messenger service. Wire communications may include telephone and teletypewriter service to communicate with the state. Radio may be used to insure continuity of communications if wire service should break down, and to communicate with warden command posts, mobile reconnaissance teams, mobile units of radio amateur civil emergency service (RACES), and with the various peacetime organizations already equipped with radio (fire and police departments, public utilities, taxicabs, sheriff's office, etc.).

In setting up local communications, the following steps are suggested: (a) identify the communication needs that arise in emergency, and anticipate the volume and kind of traffic, as well as any special problems. (b) Inventory existing communications facilities and arrange for their use in emergency to meet anticipated requirements. (c) Provide secondary systems of communications.

Communications are also needed to keep the public informed during an emergency. Citizens must know what is happening and receive necessary instructions. Only radio broadcasts can perform that function, and the industry has devised a special system of emergency broadcast called CONELRAD. Special attention should be given to local stations prepared for CONELRAD operation, with arrangements for maintaining uninterrupted communication with such stations. A continuous program of Civil Defense instruction and reports will be broadcast on either 640 or 1240, the Civil Defense frequencies. Detailed information, in leaflet form, is available to the public on CONELRAD. The broadcast industry informs participating stations about technicalities. The local director should establish his own plan for working with local stations. If possible, he should see that at least one station in the community is prepared to stay on the air during emergency. Copies of the CONELRAD leaflet are available for general distribution from the State Office of Civil Defense.

CONELRAD, the radio industry's emergency operation plan, is the only means whereby a station can continue operation during national alert. All TV and FM radio stations, as well as stations not equipped for CONELRAD, are off the air automatically when alert sounds. CONELRAD operates on the AM band exclusively.

II. *Protective Services.*

For the most part, an expansion of existing protective services will provide adequate protective services in an emergency. (Manuals are provided for all three)

1. *Police*

Enroll and train auxiliary police for traffic control, prevention of looting, and general protection of lives and property of citizens when they are endangered as a result of floods of evacuees through or to the local community, or whenever evacuation is in order.

2. *Fire*

Enroll and train auxiliary firemen to meet emergency conditions arising from enemy attack; teach the public fire prevention and household fire-fighting; provide adequate protection to meet needs arising from an influx of evacuees in the community.

3. *Rescue*

Rescue teams, trained to meet emergencies are a decided asset to any locality. They are a must for large centers of population and target cities when it comes to Civil Defense planning. There are around twenty volunteer Rescue Squads in the state. There should be many more, properly equipped to render prompt and efficient service. The rescue service in target cities is vital. It can be just as vital in any community. In case of air raid alert (warning of threatened attack), such teams will not be available as they will be needed in their own localities. Therefore, it is important to train local residents of each community to render the service that may be needed at home. In rescue work, delay can be costly.

The above named services should be seriously considered from the standpoint of what may be needed in event of local attack, and of the terrific demands thrust on such services if the population of the city, county, or town is suddenly doubled by a stream of evacuees.

III. *Welfare Services*

The functions of emergency welfare services are: (a) mass care, (b) family rehabilitation, (c) registration and information, and (d) recreation.

The mass care of evacuees will be the major function of civil defense in the vast majority of North Carolina communities. They will be called upon to furnish shelter, food, clothing, and medical service to the people moved from target areas. There will be responsibility for registration and inquiry service which will tie in with the state emergency welfare at headquarters in Raleigh.

Development of plans for this important service requires guidance by trained welfare workers. All counties have welfare offices and so do larger municipalities. There is delegation of authority for conduct of this service from the President at federal level down through the states. Because funds to reimburse for refugee care can come only through the Department of Welfare, it is far safer to have the local welfare service established under the local welfare office, with a qualified member of its staff serving as director of welfare in Civil Defense. The State Welfare Commissioner is responsible for the service at state level, and it is reasonable to consider that liaison through their own channels will expedite matters. In the matter of securing federal funds for any purpose, the procedure is greatly simplified if the specifications outlined by the federal government are met. Therefore, it is strongly recommended that local welfare service, especially in support areas, adhere to prescribed policy.

The American National Red Cross has accepted specific responsibilities in enemy-caused disasters. Red Cross volunteer personnel will be available to local Civil Defense units. When Red Cross personnel take part in local Civil Defense due to enemy action, they become Civil Defense workers. Red Cross trains volunteers for the following Civil Defense services: first aid, home nursing, nurses aides, and mass care. They will also conduct blood procurement in enemy-caused disasters.

A valuable source of supply for volunteers to be trained in mass care are church and lodge groups, rural organizations—any group that has meeting halls equipped with feeding and toilet facilities. Rural and suburban church auxiliaries are a natural for training in mass care.

For emphasis, it is repeated here that Civil Defense Welfare Service should be established under professional direction, with a large corps of trained volunteers to supplement the professional workers.

Registration and Information, which should be coordinated into Emergency Welfare, consists of registration of the dead, the hospitalized and all displaced persons; reuniting separated families; answering inquiries regarding the whereabouts and well-being of individuals; dissemination of authorized information relative to neighborhood conditions to speed the return of people to self-care.

Persons trained in such fields as social work, institutional dietetics, group housing, institutional management, clothing manufacture and distribution are needed. Only experienced persons should serve as leaders, to direct, supervise, and train other volunteers.

Recreation Service. In considering the well being of human beings in need of emergency care, special plans must be made to combat restlessness, discontent, and apprehension to which they will be subject. Trained recreation directors are needed to provide means to boost morale and keep people occupied.

IV. Medical Service

This vital classification embraces a great many functions and requires special leadership from each field. The services are essential in a disaster of any kind. They are essential to Civil Defense operation in every county, every city, and even in rural areas. They are doubly essential in a support area, subject to reception of evacuees.

All Medical Services should be organized under direction of a medical doctor, representing the local medical society, in cooperation with the local registered nurses association.

The functions include: first aid and ambulance service; storage of readily available drugs, medical supplies and equipment; organization of medical teams; preparing for emergency hospital facilities; casualty services; laboratory services; nursing service; medical service; and mortician service.

This is a large order and requires close cooperation between medical men, dentists, trained nurses, hospital administrators, practical nurses and nurses aides, morticians, laboratory technicians and trained first aiders. It is also essential that some provision be made for record keeping. A great many volunteers must be trained, and the only ones equipped to train them are professionals in the respective fields. The appointment of a deputy chief of each service, to work under the Medical Service Director, is suggested.

V. Public Health Services needed in everyday life are more important than ever in emergency operation. They should be placed under the direction of the local public health director, who will delegate responsibilities to the specialists under him. The fields include: (a) preventative medicine to guard against epidemics and (b) sanitary engineering, to guard against pollution of water supply; (c) food inspection, to guard against food contamination in emergency kitchens and food supplies; (d) veterinarians, to protect food animals and pets from disease; (e) decontamination squads, to be alert to the need for protection from any kind of germ or chemical warfare; (f) public health nursing; (g) health education; (h) training in mass feeding. Professionals in these fields are the only ones who can train the volunteers that will be needed for emergency operation. The State Public Health Officer is responsible at state level.

Transportation and Evacuation—Engineering

In a support area, transportation service should provide for emergency movement of personnel, material, and equipment of the various other services.

In a target area, transportation is basic to evacuation of the population—the mass transfer of people from within the prescribed danger zone to previously designated reception areas.

All existing commercial transportation facilities and personnel in the community will be required; plus additional vehicles and trained operators that may be drawn from private services. Volunteers for this service need expert training to avoid unnecessary confusion and panic.

The transportation service must work closely with engineering and police services.

Engineering. The primary job of the engineers is to return the public utilities and streets of a stricken area to an operating condition as soon as possible.

This will require repair of damaged water, sewer, gas and electric power systems; clearance of debris; construction of temporary hospitals and housing for evacuees; and many other activities. Engineering service is responsible for proper inspection of all buildings that may be taken over for temporary housing and shelter in emergency.

Civil Defense engineering workers should be experienced in building trades, utilities, or construction industry. Men who know how to operate special equipment, cranes, bulldozers, dump trucks, and welding equipment are needed. There must also be a labor force to help clear away any wreckage and to re-open streets.

Equipment and material dealers, labor unions, engineering schools, and other groups that have skilled workmen, tools, and material are sources for this kind of assistance.

Rescue service, classified and described under protective service, is also part of engineering. Rescue in any disaster usually requires special equipment (light or heavy) which requires specially trained and skilled operators. Therefore, it becomes part of engineering service as well as protective service.

Supply Service

In every Civil Defense Service, there is the question of supply. Therefore, a Supply Chief should be on the staff to plan for procurement of whatever is necessary, within the limits of local capabilities.

In the event of major enemy disaster, adequate supply and equipment is a joint responsibility of federal, state, and local governments. Normal peacetime supply organization, however, should absorb most of the burden of procurement, storage, and distribution of Civil Defense supplies.

The Supply Service chief should investigate all local possibilities, study the existing sources of supply, working closely with the chief of each of the other services. Inventories should be made, and if possible reconciled with the anticipated needs of each service. Records should be kept up to date as to where certain supplies are located, in order that such supplies may be secured quickly in an emergency where it may be necessary to commandeer supplies or equipment.

Self-Protection

Under this classification in local Civil Defense come Warden Service, Training and Education for Family and Individual Protection, School Civil Defense, and Facility Self-Protection. (Industry and Institutions)

Warden Service is the connecting link between organized Civil Defense operations and the public. It works directly with individuals, families, neighborhood and employee groups. Wardens train people in self-protection, disseminate Civil Defense information, make rosters of neighborhood residents, inventory buildings and equipment within their posts.

Assistant wardens—neighborhood or block wardens—train families in individual self-protection, organize self-protection teams in the neighborhood such as fire-fighting, rescue, first aid, communications, and welfare.

When a warning yellow is received by Civil Defense authorities in a locality not subject to evacuation, the chief neighborhood wardens and staff report to neighborhood post headquarters and await further instructions. If the locality has an evacuation plan, the wardens assume their duties according to the plan.

When warning red is received by Civil Defense authorities, the appropriate signal is immediately sounded on public devices and wardens direct people to safe areas, then take cover themselves.

After attack, wardens:

1. Report casualties and general conditions.
2. Give first aid; fight small fires; assist in rescue work, welfare, evacuation, crowd control and panic prevention.
3. Report to the next highest authority when the situation is beyond control of forces in the immediate area.
4. Assist in unexploded ordnance reconnaissance.
5. Assist organized CD trainees in evacuation, police, fire, communication, and other services.
6. Assist emergency welfare in providing reception care.

The wardens and their assistants form the backbone of Civil Defense. Therefore, they must be well known, respected, and accepted by their neighbors and fellow workers.

Generally, each chief neighborhood warden is responsible for an area where about 500 people live or work, and he should have several assistant neighborhood wardens to help him.

Wardens need comprehensive training. Setting up a neighborhood warden organization is basic in organizing Civil Defense. Men and women able and willing to assume responsibility are needed as wardens. Housewives, who are at home a great deal and know their neighborhoods, are especially useful.

A new guide for establishing Warden Service has been recently published. It is highly recommended to all directors. Copies have been distributed.

Training and Education for Family and Individual Protection

Every Civil Defense worker and every individual citizen must know what to do in an emergency. The public information program in Civil Defense lays the groundwork, but the actual "follow-through" is a function of the warden service as far as families and neighborhoods are concerned.

The training of volunteers, a responsibility of each service, goes a long way, because one informed member in a family or in a group serves to relate the civil defense information to individual and group experience.

"Home Protection Exercises", a family Civil Defense plan recently revised, is a valuable help to wardens as they conduct training and education within their sphere of activity. Since publication of the first issue in 1952, more than 50,000 copies have been distributed by the State office to women's organizations and to local directors who have requested them. It is highly recommended by state and federal authorities for use by wardens. The state office will do everything possible for local directors in procurement of necessary copies. Countless leaflets, booklets, and pamphlets are also available on aspects of Civil Defense which should be public knowledge. Samples are sent to directors when received at State Office, with a request that they be ordered in bulk for local needs. The state office cannot always supply but can assist in getting requested material from FCDA.

At least one member of every family should be trained by the Red Cross in first aid and home nursing. Every family should have the alert warning card and have it explained to them by the warden in the light of local Civil Defense plans.

Civil Defense in Industry and Institutions

(Facility Self-Protection)

This program is designed to relate the resources of industry and institutions to Civil Defense operation. It covers all activity having to do with production and distribution of goods and commodities and facilities housing numbers of people all or part of the 24-hour day.

It includes planning for the self-protection of those working or housed within the facility, the integration of the organization into the community Civil Defense program, and emergency restoration of facilities after attack.

Industrial plants, hotels, department stores, schools and other institutions are considered facilities.

Each organized facility should have a civil defense director or coordinator. Plans should be developed and explained to employees from the start, and their active support requested. It is recommended that a joint management—employee committee for civil defense be organized.

Specific steps to be taken by a facility for self-protection are:

- (a) Attack warning—some adequate system set up within the plant for alerting employees.
- (b) Shelter—plans made to protect both personnel and equipment. Where evacuation is not a part of the local civil defense plan, personnel move into shelter areas on warning red.
- (c) Protection of business records—such measures protect assets, sustain equity of stockholders or depositors, and assure continued operation of the facility.
- (d) Emergency operations—this unit integrates existing protective services and such civil defense services as are needed in the overall plan. A control room should be set up. Personnel of the civil defense services within the plant should not have emergency responsibility in the local community civil defense that might conflict with facility assignments. However, facility employees can participate in local activities during off-duty hours.
- (e) Facility mutual assistance—in many industrial areas where a number of industrial plants are located in close proximity to each other, they pool protection resources for mutual assistance. Where such organization exists, local Civil Defense equipment is freed for use in other areas.
- (f) Industrial security—industrial security insofar as it pertains to physical protective measures, such as guard systems, flood lighting, fencing, is part of industrial civil defense.

The self-protection organization within any industry or institution should be developed in cooperation with local Civil Defense. In some places, an industry defense council, composed of local business and industrial leaders, assists in coordinating activities of the two organizations.

The local civil defense director should have an industrial coordinator on his staff, to develop the local industrial defense program. This includes emergency plans at individual plants, mutual assistance plans among facilities, integration of such plans into the overall community civil defense.

The industrial program also includes plans for restoration of vital production following disaster, such as precise damage assessment, allocation of personnel, raw materials, and critical equipment.

Public Preparation for Evacuation

For all target areas, of which there are eight in North Carolina, evacuation with shelter is the policy of our government at state and federal levels. Officials of such areas have been advised by the State Director. The plans for evacuation for each locality must be made by the local authorities—local Civil Defense. General plans are offered as guides, but the actual planning cannot be done for any area except by those who are thoroughly familiar with the local situation.

After plans are made and specific information given to the citizens of the evacuation area, each householder, through the warden service or any means available, should be given the following instruction, applicable anywhere:

1. Get acquainted with the neighborhood warden and the plan for evacuating the neighborhood. Accept it as a personal plan.
2. Prepare the family for evacuation. This means acquiring and keeping stored (ready for quick removal) food, water, clothing, blankets, first aid supplies, special foods or medicines upon which any member of the family is dependent, identification tags, flashlights, and a battery type radio.
3. Keep the family car ready; always have at least half a tank of gas and be sure it is in operating condition.
4. Prepare the home to be left in the best shape to withstand whatever attack might be imminent. Know how to turn off utilities, and get a little practice in closing windows and blinds quickly.
5. Prepare the family mentally and psychologically by setting a tone of serious and unfrightened preparation, with full family cooperation and participation.
6. Agree on a family meeting place, outside the evacuation area, where the family can meet after the danger is over. Most people have a friend or relative in the country somewhere.

Those who are skeptical of evacuation plans point to potential confusion and panic as by-products that would be worse than attack. It is known that a fully informed citizenry will not panic.

Public Understanding of Reception

Except for the target areas in North Carolina, all other sections of the state are support areas. As such, they are equally as involved in evacuation as are those who will be evacuating their homes.

Difficult as it is to leave one's home under threat of death or disaster, it may be even more difficult to open one's home to total strangers. However, this must and will be done.

Plans for reception of evacuees, as pointed out previously, can only be made by Civil Defense officials in the local community.

After plans have been made and made public, then each householder should be given, through county or municipal Civil Defense authorities, the following additional information:

1. Know the neighborhood plan for caring for evacuees. Be willing to accept the plan as a personal duty and to act as a go-between when and if necessary between the evacuee and the welfare service.
2. Decide on how the home can take care of evacuees, make advance plans, and keep a supply of emergency food, etc., on hand as well as a first aid kit and some simple medical supplies.
3. Be prepared to render a personalized type of service, such as listening to the story of evacuation and helping the evacuee overcome the discomfort of being displaced.

Civil Defense means trained civilians helping other civilians in time of need.

CHAPTER V

GROUND OBSERVER CORPS

(Explanation)

The Ground Observer Corps, a definite part of Civil Defense, is a vital link in the nation's attack warning system. It was established to provide additional aerial surveillance, by filling gaps between radar installations and reporting low flying aircraft which radar cannot detect.

Ground Observer Posts in North Carolina serve four filter centers located in Durham, Charlotte, Knoxville, Tennessee and Richmond, Virginia. Information telephoned to the filter centers by ground observers is duly processed and reported to an Air Defense Direction Center.

Ground Observer Corps is a joint Air Force and Civil Defense project, with national, state, and local levels of responsibility.

The Air Force provides logistic support and is responsible for the training of personnel and tactical operation. Air Force personnel are assigned throughout the state to help with establishment and operation of GOC posts. These men work closely with local public officials.

The State Office of Civil Defense is responsible for supervision of GOC organization, administration, and recruiting. An Air Force officer is assigned full-time to the State Civil Defense headquarters as Ground Observer Corps Coordinator for North Carolina.

Local Civil Defense directors (city or county) are responsible for the following when requested to establish a Ground Observer Post:

1. Appoint a post supervisor.
2. Select a site for the post.
3. Provide facilities for the post.
4. Recruit volunteers to man the post.

To provide complete coverage, GOC posts are needed every eight miles. This means that there are 342 posts needed in North Carolina. Because they are established on the eight-mile grid system, some communities are not asked to maintain a post while a neighboring community is asked to do so. Every post needs 168 trained volunteers to avoid imposition on a few, which is currently the case in many instances.

GOC in North Carolina went on round-the-clock duty, SKYWATCH, on February 1, 1956. For further details and justification of SKYWATCH, a study of ANNEX 6 is suggested.

CHAPTER VI

CIVIL DEFENSE SECURITY REGULATION

(from Civil Defense law)

Each person who is appointed to serve in an organization for civil defense shall, before entering upon his duties, take an oath, in writing, before a person authorized to administer oaths in this State.

Text of the oath is included in the North Carolina Civil Defense Law, Annex 2. (See 166-12).

ANNEX 1

INFORMATION ON RADIOACTIVE FALLOUT

What Is Fallout?

In a nuclear detonation if the fireball comes in contact with the ground, it will suck up from the surface large quantities of earth particles. These particles will become intimately mixed with radioactive particles from the explosion and will adhere to them. These combined particles will begin to fall back to the earth according to their size and weight—the largest particles first and then the progressively smaller particles. The deposit of these particles on the ground following a nuclear detonation is what is meant by the term radioactive fallout.

How Large An Area Might Be Involved?

The area of ground surface covered by hazardous quantities of radioactive fallout depends on the size of the nuclear detonation, the direction of winds up to 80,000 feet, and the velocity of these winds. From a thermonuclear or H-bomb detonation, the area of ground surface involved can be as large as several thousand square miles.

Can The Area Of Fallout Be Predicted?

Since the area of fallout depends critically on the direction and velocity of upper altitude winds, the Federal Civil Defense Administration has made arrangements with the U. S. Weather Bureau to provide periodic reports on upper altitude wind direction and velocity. These reports are issued at twelve hour intervals and are based on measurements made 3-4 hours before the reports are issued; consequently, any prediction based on these reports is at least 3-4 hours old and may be as old as 15 hours. Therefore, these predictions are not entirely reliable.

How Does FCDA Plan To Deal With This Problem?

First, predictions made on the basis of information supplied by the U. S. Weather Bureau will influence the programming of evacuation. This means that areas in which fallout may be expected will be avoided if possible or at least used to a minimum extent. Second, as soon as possible after the detonation, radiological surveys will be conducted to establish the actual area of fallout. The distribution of evacuees would then be changed, if necessary, according to this new information. Third, families in this fallout area having adequate shelter will be advised to utilize this shelter. After three or four days the intensity on the ground surface of radiation from fallout will have diminished sufficiently for people in shelters to move quickly out of the fallout area.

How Long Will The Fallout Hazard Last?

A portion of the total area involved may remain uninhabitable for several months.

Will It Be Possible To Occupy Contaminated Areas?

If it is necessary to occupy heavily contaminated areas or buildings (for example, a manufacturing plant), the area or building can be decontaminated. However, all of the contaminated area cannot possibly be decontaminated.

What Can The Individual Family Do To Avoid The Hazard From Radioactive Fallout?

First, follow the instructions on evacuation of the Civil Defense Director in your area. Second, if evacuation is not possible, utilize a prepared shelter in or nearby your home. Third, if the shelter is used, follow the instructions of safe occupancy of the shelter. In all cases, avoid coming in contact with the ground surface in the fallout area.

ANNEX 2

THE NORTH CAROLINA CIVIL DEFENSE LAW AS
AMENDED BY THE 1953 AND 1955 LEGISLATURES

Chapter 166

Civil Defense Agencies

Sec.	Sec.
166-1. Short title.	166-8. Local organization for civil defense.
166-2. Definitions.	166-9. Mutual aid agreements.
166-3. State Civil Defense Agency.	166-10. Appropriations and levy of taxes; authority to accept services, gifts, grants and loans.
166-4. Director of Civil Defense and other personnel.	166-11. Utilization of existing services and facilities.
166-5. Civil Defense Powers of the Governor.	166-12. Eligibility of civil defense personnel, oath required.
166-6. Additional powers of Governor in event of war or imminent danger of attack.	
166-7. Mobile support units.	
166-1 SHORT TITLE.—This chapter may be cited as “North Carolina Civil Defense Act of 1951.” (1951, s. 1.)	

166-2. DEFINITIONS.—As used in this chapter: (a) “Civil defense” shall mean the preparation for and the carrying out of all emergency functions, other than functions for which military forces are primarily responsible, to prevent, minimize and repair injury and damage resulting from disasters caused by enemy attack, sabotage or other hostile action or by fire, flood, earthquake, windstorm or explosion when so requested by the governing body of any county, city or town in the State. These functions include, without limitation, fire fighting services, police services, medical and health services, rescue, engineering, air raid warning services, communications, ardiological, chemical and other special weapons of defense, evacuation of persons from stricken areas, emergency welfare services (civilian war aid), emergency transportation, existing or properly assigned functions of plant protection, temporary restoration of public utility services, and other functions of plant protection, temporary restoration of public utility services, and other functions related to civilian protection, together with all other necessary or incidental to the preparation for and carrying out of the foregoing functions.

(b) “Local organization for civil defense” shall mean an organization created in accordance with the provisions of this chapter by State or local authority to perform local civil defense functions.

(c) “Mobile support unit” shall mean an organization for civil defense created in accordance with the provisions of this chapter by State or local authority to be dispatched by the Governor to supplement local organizations for civil defense in a stricken area.

(d) “Political subdivision” shall mean counties and incorporated cities and towns. (1951, c. 1016, s. 2; 1953, c. 1099, s. 1; 1955 c. 387 s. 1.)

166-3. STATE CIVIL DEFENSE AGENCY.—The State Council of Civil Defense, hereinafter called the “Civil Defense Agency”, created by North Carolina Emergency War Powers Proclamation No. XVII, shall continue to function as the Civil Defense Agency of this State, which Council is composed, ex officio, of the following membership:

1. The Governor, as chairman.
2. Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, as executive vice-chairman.
3. Executive Secretary of the State Board of Health.
4. The Chancellor of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering.
5. Director of the State Bureau of Investigation.
6. General counsel for the North Carolina League of Municipalities. (1951, c. 1016, s. 3.)

166-4. DIRECTOR OF CIVIL DEFENSE AND OTHER PERSONNEL.—(a) The Director of Civil Defense hereinafter referred to as the "Director" shall be a full time administrative officer appointed by the State Council of Civil Defense with the approval of the Governor, and his salary shall be fixed by said council with the approval of the Governor.

(b) The Director, with the consent of the council, may employ such technical, clerical, stenographic and other personnel and may make such expenditures within the appropriation therefor.

(c) The Director and other personnel of the Civil Defense Agency shall be provided with appropriate office space, furniture, equipment, supplies, stationery and printing in the same manner as provided for personnel of other State agencies.

(d) The Director, subject to the direction and control of the Governor, shall be the administrative officer of the Civil Defense Agency and shall be responsible to the Civil Defense Agency and the Governor for carrying out the program for civil defense of this State. He shall co-ordinate the activities of all organizations for civil defense within the State, and shall maintain liaison with and co-operate with civil defense agencies and organizations of other states and of the federal government, and shall have such additional authority, duties, and responsibilities authorized by this chapter as may be prescribed by the Governor. (1953, c. 1099, c. 2.)

166-5. CIVIL DEFENSE POWERS OF THE GOVERNOR.—(a) The Governor shall have general direction and control of the Civil Defense Agency and shall be responsible for the carrying out of the provisions of this Chapter, and in the event of disaster or the threat of disaster beyond control or when requested by the governing body of any county, city or town in the State, may assume direct operational control over all or any part of the civil defense functions within the State.

(b) In performing his duties under this chapter and to effect its policy and purpose, the Governor is authorized and empowered:

(1) To make, amend, and rescind the necessary orders, rules, and regulations to carry out the provisions of this chapter within the limits of the authority conferred upon him herein, with due consideration of the plans of the federal government, which rules and regulations shall be available to the public generally at the office of the clerk of the superior court in each county and in each local civil defense office.

(2) To prepare a comprehensive plan and program for the civil defense of this State, such plan and program to be integrated into and coordinated with the civil defense plans of the federal government and of other states to the fullest possible extent, and to co-ordinate the preparation of plans and programs for civil defense by the political subdivisions of this State, such plans to be integrated into and co-ordinated with the civil defense plan and program of this State to the fullest possible extent, within the provisions of this chapter.

(3) In accordance with such plan and program for the civil defense of this State, to ascertain the requirements of the State or the political subdivisions thereof for food or clothing or other necessities of life in the event of attack and, within the appropriation therefor, to plan for and procure supplies, medicines, materials, and equipment, and to institute training programs and public information programs, and to take all other preparatory steps including the partial or full mobilization of civil defense organizations in advance of actual disaster to insure the furnishing of adequately trained and equipped forces of civil defense personnel in time of need.

(4) To delegate any administrative authority vested in him under this chapter, and to provide for the sub-delegation of any such authority.

(5) To co-operate and co-ordinate with the President and the heads of the armed forces, the civil defense agency of the United States, and other appropriate Federal officers and agencies, and with the officers and agencies of other states and local units of government in matters pertaining to the civil defense of the state and nation.

(6) By and with the consent of the Council of State to make appropriations from the contingency and emergency fund for the purpose of matching Federal Aid Grants for the purpose outlined in this chapter.

(7) On behalf of this State to enter into mutual aid agreements or compacts with other States and with the Federal Government, either on a State-wide basis or local political subdivision basis, or with a neighboring State. Such mutual aid agreements shall be limited to the furnishing or exchange of food, clothing, medicine and other supplies; engineering services; emergency housing; police services, National or State Guards while under the control of this State; health, medical and related services; fire fighting, rescue, transportation and construction services and equipment; communications and radiological monitoring services supplies and equipment, personnel necessary to provide or conduct these services; and such other supplies, equipment, facilities, personnel, and services as may be needed; the reimbursement of costs and expenses for equipment, supplies, personnel and similar items for mobile support units, and other agencies acting under such agreements; and on such terms and conditions as are deemed necessary.

(8) To make such studies and surveys of the industries, resources and facilities in this State as may be necessary to ascertain the capabilities of the State for Civil Defense and to plan for the most efficient emergency use thereof." (1951, c. 1016, s. 3; 1955, c. 387, s. 3.)

166-6. ADDITIONAL POWERS OF GOVERNOR IN EVENT OF WAR OR IMMINENT DANGER OF ATTACK.—In performing his duties under this chapter, the Governor is further authorized and empowered in the event of a declaration of war by the Congress of the United States or when the Governor and Council of State acting together shall find that there is imminent danger of hostile attack upon the State of North Carolina:

(1) To take such action and give such directions to State and local law enforcement officers and agencies as may be reasonable and necessary for the purpose of securing compliance with the provisions of this chapter and with the orders, rules and regulations made pursuant thereto, which officer and agencies shall comply with such direction.

(2) To employ such measures and give such direction to all State departments, commissions, boards, bureaus and other agencies, and to their counterparts in the political subdivisions, as may be reasonably necessary for the purpose of securing compliance with the provisions of this Chapter or with the findings or recommendations of the above named agencies by reason of conditions arising from enemy attack or the threat of enemy attack or otherwise. (1951, c. 1016, s. 4; 1955, c. 387, s. 4.)

166-7. MOBILE SUPPORT UNITS.—(a) The Governor or his duly designated representative is authorized to create and establish such number of mobile support units as may be necessary to reinforce civil defense organizations in stricken areas and with due consideration of the plans of the federal government and of other states. He shall appoint a commander for each unit who shall have primary responsibility for the organization, administration and operation of such unit. Mobile support units shall be called to duty upon orders of the Governor and shall perform their functions in any part of the State, or, upon the conditions specified in this section, in other states.

(b) Whenever a mobile support unit of another state shall render aid in this State pursuant to the orders of the Governor of its home state and upon the request of the Governor of this State, this State shall reimburse such other state for the compensation paid and actual and necessary travel, subsistence and maintenance expenses of the personnel of such mobile support unit while rendering such aid, and for all payments for death, disability or injury of such personnel incurred in the course of rendering such aid, and for all losses of or damage to supplies and equipment of such other state or a political subdivision thereof resulting from the rendering of such aid: Provided, that the laws of such other state contain provisions substantially similar to this section or that provision to the foregoing effect are embodied in a reciprocal mutual-aid agreement or compact or that the Federal Government has authorized or agreed to make reimbursement for such mutual aid as above provided.

(c) No personnel of mobile support units of this State shall be ordered by the Governor to operate in any other state unless the laws of such other state contain provisions substantially similar to this section or unless the reciprocal mutual-aid agreements or compacts include provisions providing for such reimbursement or unless such reimbursement will be made by the Federal Government by law or agreement. (1951, c. 1016, s. 5.)

166-8. LOCAL ORGANIZATION FOR CIVIL DEFENSE.—(a) Each political subdivision of this State is hereby authorized to establish a local organization for civil defense in accordance with the State Civil Defense plan and program. Each local organization for Civil Defense shall have a Director who shall be appointed by the governing body of the political subdivision, who may be paid in the discretion of the governing body of the political subdivision, and who shall have direct responsibility for the organization, administration and operation of such local organization for civil defense, subject to the direction and control of such governing body. Civil Defense Directors appointed by the governing bodies of counties shall co-ordinate the activities of all civil defense organizations within such county, including the activities of civil defense organizations of cities and towns within such counties. Each local organization for civil defense shall perform civil defense functions within the territorial limits of the political subdivision within which it is organized, and in addition, shall conduct such functions outside of such territorial limits as may be required pursuant to the provisions of 166-10. Municipalities are hereby authorized to make appropriations for the purposes outlined in this section subject to the procedure and limitation established for appropriating municipal funds by the General Statutes.

(b) In carrying out the provisions of this chapter each political subdivision, in which any disaster due to hostile action as described in 166-2 (a) occurs, or in the event of fire, flood, earthquake or windstorm when the governing body of any such political subdivision shall invoke the provisions of this chapter, shall have the power and authority:

(1) To appropriate and expend funds, make contracts, obtain and distribute equipment, materials, and supplies for civil defense purposes; provide for the health and safety of persons and property, including emergency assistance to the victims of any disaster resulting from enemy attack, or fire, flood, earthquake or windstorm, subject to the direct supervision of the governing body of such political subdivision; and to direct and co-ordinate the development of civil defense plans and programs in accordance with the policies and plans set by the federal and State civil defense agencies;

(2) To appoint, employ, remove, or provide, with or without compensation, a civil defense director, air-raid wardens, rescue teams, auxiliary fire and police personnel and other civilian defense workers;

(3) To establish a primary and one or more secondary control centers to serve as command posts during an emergency;

(4) Subject to the order of the Governor, or the Chief Executive of the political subdivision, to assign and make available for duty the employees, property, or equipment of the subdivision relating to fire fighting, engineering, rescue, health, medical and related services, police, transportation, construction, and similar items or services for civil defense purposes and within or outside of the physical limits of the subdivision. (1951, c. 1016, s. 6; 1953, c. 1099, s. 4.)

166-9. MUTUAL AID AGREEMENTS.—(a) The Director of each local organization for civil defense may, in collaboration with other public and private agencies within this State, develop or cause to be developed mutual aid arrangements for reciprocal civil defense aid and assistance in case of disaster too great to be dealt with unassisted. Such arrangements shall be consistent with the State Civil Defense plan and program, and in time of emergency it shall be the duty of each local organization for civil defense to render assistance in accordance with the provisions of such mutual aid arrangements.

(b) The director of each local organization for civil defense may, subject to the approval of the Governor, enter into mutual aid arrangements with civil defense agencies or organizations in other states for reciprocal civil defense aid and assistance in case of disaster too great to be dealt with unassisted. (1951, c. 1016, s. 7.)

166-10. APPROPRIATIONS AND LEVY OF TAXES: AUTHORITY TO ACCEPT SERVICES, GIFTS, GRANTS AND LOANS.—(a) The performance by potential subdivisions of this State of any or all of the functions authorized by this chapter to be so performed is hereby declared to be for a public purpose, and the expenditure of funds therefor is for a necessary expense and the levy of taxes therefor is for a special purpose. Each political subdivision is hereby authorized, in accordance with the procedure and limitations established for the expenditure of public funds by local units of government by the General Statutes, for the purpose of performing such functions, in addition to all other taxes authorized by law, and each political subdivision may make appropriations and expend funds to perform any or all of such functions or to carry out the purposes of this chapter. In addition thereto, appropriations may be made by political subdivisions, for the purposes above described, immediately following the effective date of this chapter, such appropriations to be made from surplus funds or any other available funds not otherwise appropriated.

(b) Whenever the Federal Government or any agency or officer thereof shall offer to the State, or through the State to any political subdivision thereof, services, equipment, supplies, materials, or funds by way of gift, grant or loan, for the purposes of civil defense, the State, acting through the Governor, or such political subdivision, acting with the consent of the Governor and through its governing body, may accept such offer and upon such acceptance the governor of the State or governing body of such political subdivision may authorize any officer of the State or of the political subdivision as the case may be, to receive such services, equipment, supplies, materials, or funds on behalf of the State or such political subdivisions, and subject to the terms of the offer and the rules and regulations, if any, of the agency making the offer.

(c) Whenever any person, firm or corporation shall offer to the State or to any political subdivision thereof, services, equipment, supplies, materials, or funds by way of gift, grant, or loan, for purposes of civil defense, the State, acting through the Governor, or such political subdivision acting through its governing body, may accept such offer and upon such acceptance the Governor of the State or governing body of such political subdivision may authorize any officer of the State or of the political subdivision, as the case may be, to receive such services, equipment, supplies, materials, or funds on behalf of the State or such political subdivisions, and subject to the terms of the offer. (1951, c. 1016, s. 8.)

166-11. UTILIZATION OF EXISTING SERVICES AND FACILITIES.—In carrying out the provisions of this chapter, the Governor and the governing bodies of the political subdivisions of the State are authorized to utilize the services, equipment, supplies and facilities of existing departments, offices, and agencies of the State and of the political subdivisions thereof to the maximum extent practicable, and the officers and personnel of all such departments, offices, and organizations of the State upon request. This authority shall extend to all disasters and for civil defense training purposes. (1951, c. 1016, s. 9; 1955, c. 387, s. 5.)

166-12. ELIGIBILITY OF CIVIL DEFENSE PERSONNEL: OATH REQUIRED.—(a) No person shall be employed or associated in any capacity in any civil defense organization established under this chapter who advocates or has advocated a change by force, or violence in the constitutional form of the government of the United States or in this State, or the overthrow of any government in the United States by force or violence, or who has been convicted of or is under indictment or information charging any subversive act against the United States, or has ever been a member of the Communist Party. Each person who is appointed to serve in an organization for civil defense shall, before entering upon his duties, take an oath, in writing, before a person authorized to administer oaths in this State, which oath shall be substantially as follows: "I, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, against all enemies, foreign and domestic; and that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties upon which I am about to enter. And I do further swear (or affirm) that I do not advocate, nor am I, nor have I ever knowingly been, a member of any political party or organization that advocates the overthrow of the government of the United States or of this State by force or violence; and that during such time as I am a member of the State Civil Defense Agency, I will not advocate nor become a member of any political party or organization that advocates the overthrow of the government of the United States or of this State by force or violence, so help me God."

(b) No person shall be barred from holding office in any capacity under this chapter by reason of the prohibition against double office holding. (1951, c. 1016, s. 10.)

ANNEX 3

NORTH CAROLINA MOBILE SUPPORT REGIMENT PLAN

A Function of North Carolina Council of Civil Defense

This plan of operation has been adopted because of the many advantages in utilizing state-owned equipment, supplies and state employees most effectively. Volunteer groups, such as doctors, nurses, morticians etc., will also fit into the plan readily. It has the approval of all state department heads and volunteer groups involved. The fourteen highway divisions were selected because these units form a substantial part of the cadre of each regiment.

It is obvious that state owned equipment and state employees alone would not be enough to bring the regiment up to the desired strength; therefore, each regiment will have to supplement personnel and equipment from the manpower and resources of the towns and counties in the geographical area. This means that Civil Defense personnel, under certain circumstances, will wear two hats: first, that of their own local Civil Defense organization, and second, that of the State Civil Defense Mobile Support Regiment—if the regiment is called to render aid in some other part of the state.

The function of these regiments will be to provide manpower and equipment when requested, by a town, city or county within North Carolina, by another state or by Federal Civil Defense Administration. Upon arrival at the disaster scene, they will work under the direction and supervision of the local Civil Defense Director who has requested the State to furnish the assistance and aid.

The proposed composition of these regiments, briefly described in the following paragraphs, can be more readily understood if the attached chart is studied at the same time. The Regimental Area is comprised of the counties embraced in the Highway Division.

The Regimental Commander is the Division Highway Engineer. His staff is composed of key officers from both battalions and a clergyman. The staff shall advise the Regimental Commander as he may require from time to time on the various technical phases in the operation of the battalions and the various services which they shall render.

1. *The Headquarters and Service Company* is composed of selected employees and prisoners from the various prison camps within the regimental area and designated Highway employees to man trucks etc. This company is to perform the various housekeeping duties which would be required for the personnel of the regiment, including housing and feeding of said personnel, transportation and administrative supply.

2. *The Regimental Communications Company* is composed of Highway Maintenance Radio Personnel, State Forestry and State Conservation and Development radio personnel, and Amateurs enrolled in the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES). In order that the company shall serve as a center of regimental radio communications activities, liaison will be maintained with other radio nets such as local police, fire, rescue, etc. Therefore, there would be radio equipment from other facilities located at the company's communications center, constituting a part of the company's strength.

The Company Commander shall be a person with communications experience recommended by the State Civil Defense Radio Officer and approved by the State Director of Civil Defense and the Regimental Commander.

Whenever and wherever wire communications (telephone, primarily) exist and are serviceable, they will be utilized to the utmost. The communications company will not include wire facilities. These facilities will be used as presently organized.

As the need arises, regimental couriers will be used. They will be assigned to this company and shall serve as directed by the company commander.

In each Regiment there are two battalions. Each Battalion has a Commander, his Staff and four companies. They are as follows:

1. *Public Works Battalion*, commanded by an engineer appointed by the Division Highway Engineer from his area, possibly a district engineer. His staff is made up of technicians who are familiar with the functions of the battalion and a clergyman. The technicians necessary are engineer, rescue, fire and police officers, plus local specialists in communications, electric power, water supply, etc., to advise the battalion commander on any problems that he may have with respect to their various sections.

Engineer Company: This company is made up of personnel currently employed by the Highway and Public Works Commission and local engineering and construction personnel. The company commander is appointed from the personnel of the group by the Battalion Commander.

Rescue Company: This company is made up of personnel now employed by the Highway and Public Works Commission. The Company Commander is appointed from the personnel of that group by the Battalion Commander. The organized rescue squads in the regimental area will be required as a part of this company.

Fire Company: This company is organized around the forest fire personnel within the Highway Division Area. The Company Commander is appointed by the Department of Conservation and Development. The personnel of this company is to be supplemented with volunteer firemen who live within the regimental area.

Police Company: This company is formed and organized around the Highway Patrol personnel situated in the Highway Division Area. The personnel to be supplemented with other law enforcement personnel within the regimental area. The company commander is appointed by the Commanding Officer of the State Highway Patrol.

2. *The Medical and Welfare Battalion*: The Commander of this Battalion shall be a medical doctor selected on a volunteer basis by the North Carolina Medical Society. The Commander and his staff shall come from the regimental area. The staff shall consist of such medical officers as the Battalion Commander shall desire; a public health officer or doctor to be appointed by the North Carolina Public Health Service; a welfare officer to be appointed by the North Carolina Department of Public Welfare and an Ambulance Officer to be appointed by the North Carolina Association of Funeral Directors and a clergyman. The Battalion Commander may add other selected and technical personnel to his staff as he may deem advisable.

Medical Company: The Medical Company shall be commanded by a medical doctor appointed by the North Carolina Medical Society. The personnel of the company is recruited from the regimental area to include such doctors and specialists, nurses, nurses aides, and orderlies as the Battalion Commander shall feel are required for formation of an effective Medical Company.

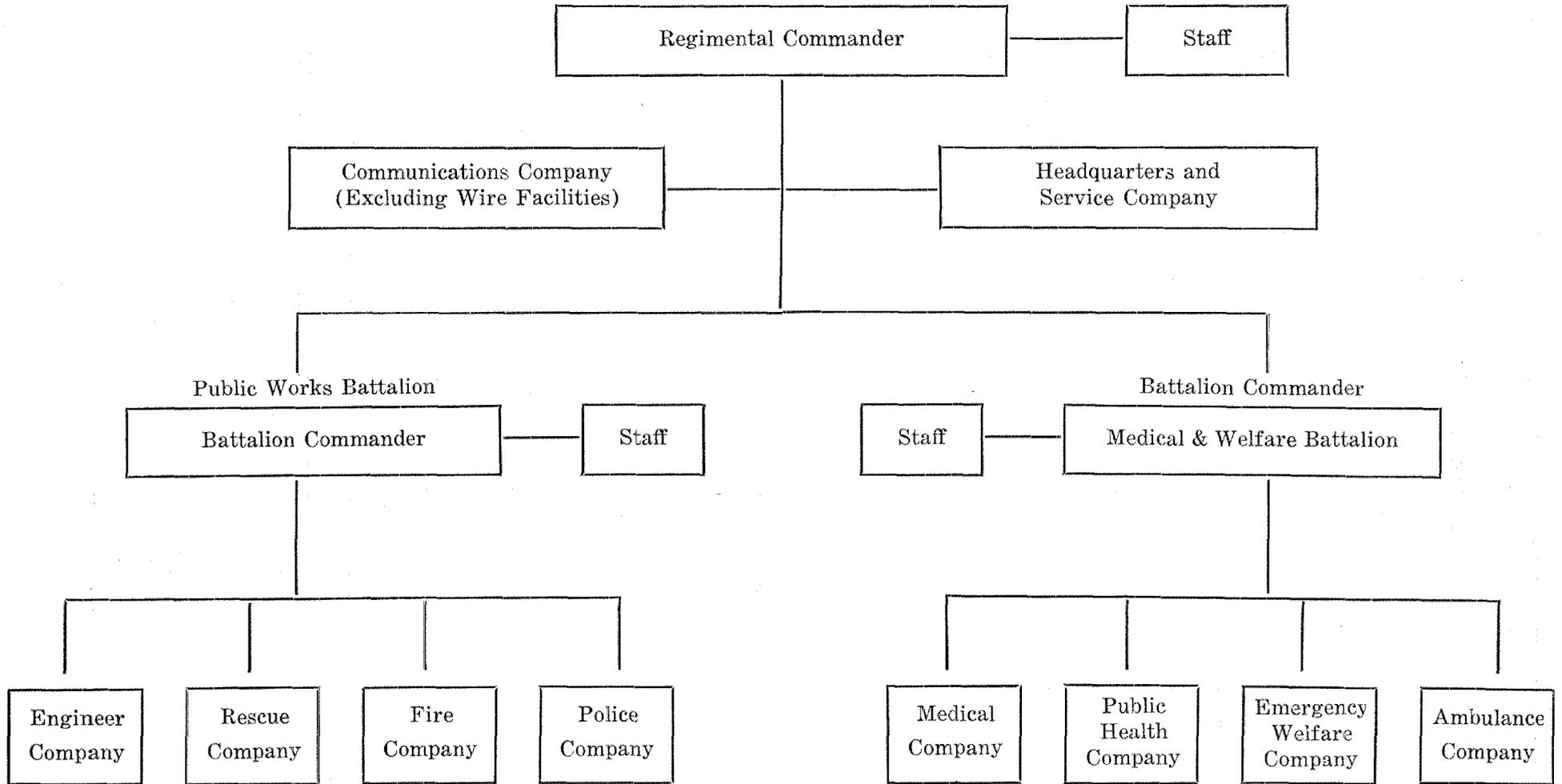
Public Health Company: The Company Commander shall be appointed by the North Carolina Department of Public Health. The personnel of this company to be formed around the Public Health Department of each county within the regimental area, to include such volunteers as may be required for the formation of an effective Public Health Company.

The Emergency Welfare Company: The commander of this company is appointed by the North Carolina Department of Public Health. The Company shall be built and formed around the various County Public Welfare Departments and such other volunteer personnel as may be needed from the regimental area, such as directors of recreation, clergy, food specialists etc.

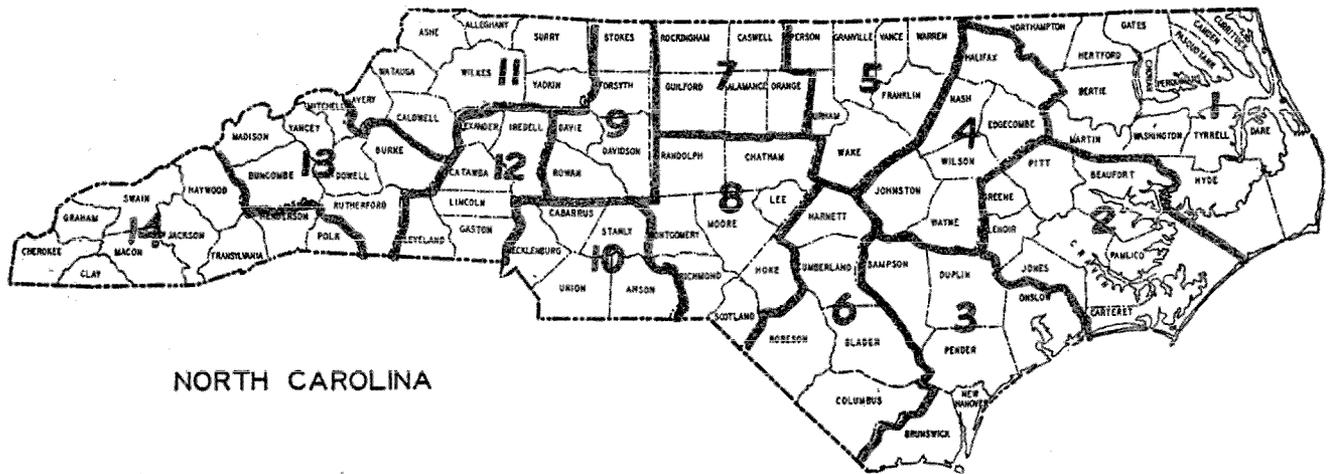
The Ambulance Company: The Company Commander shall be appointed by the North Carolina Funeral Directors Association. The personnel of this company to be recruited with their ambulance equipment from the funeral directors and morticians within the regimental area, and such other groups as may be useful in the evacuation of casualties.

MOBILE SUPPORT REGIMENT

(One per Highway Division)



20 April 1954

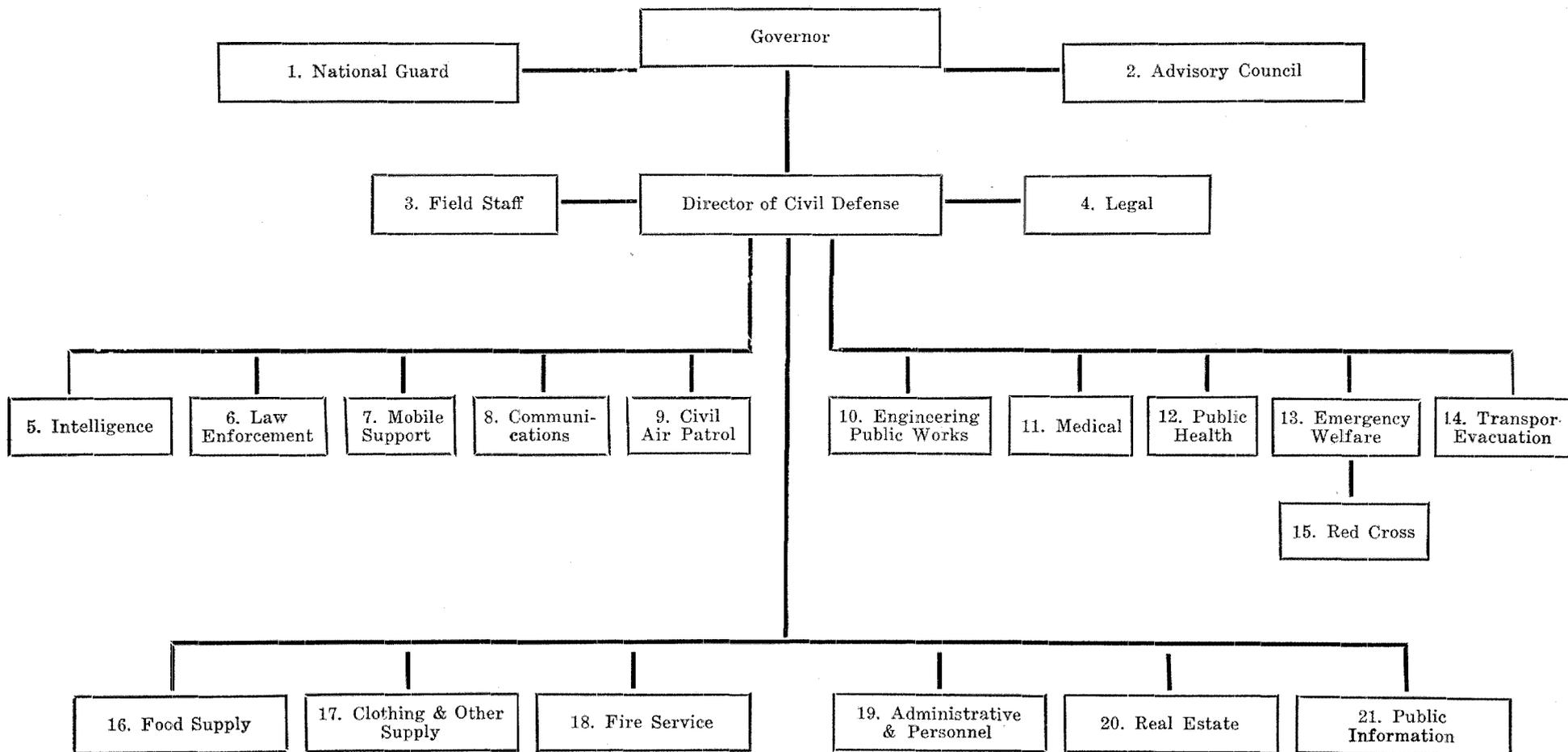


NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina Highway Divisions and Mobile Support Regiments.

ANNEX 4

OPERATIONS CHART—With Key
CIVIL DISASTER—(enemy-caused)



KEY TO OPERATIONS CHART FOR CIVIL DISASTER (ENEMY CAUSED)

Officials responsible for above-listed services in North Carolina Civil Defense

- 1. Adjutant General of North Carolina
- 2. North Carolina Council of Civil Defense
- 3. Regular Employees of North Carolina Civil Defense and Selected Clergymen
- 4. Attorney General
- 5. Director of State Bureau of Investigation
- 6. North Carolina Commissioner of Motor Vehicles
- 7. Chairman of State Highway and Public Works Commission
- 8. Director of Communications Service—N. C. Civil Defense

- 9. North Carolina Commander of Civil Air Patrol
- 10. Director of Engineering Service—N. C. Civil Defense
- 11. Director of Medical Service—N. C. Civil Defense
- 12. Secretary, North Carolina Board of Public Health
- 13. North Carolina Commissioner of Public Welfare
- 14. North Carolina Utilities Commission
- 15. Director of Disaster Service, Southern Area**

- 16. North Carolina Commissioner of Agriculture
- 17. North Carolina Director of Purchase and Contract
- 18. North Carolina State Forester
- 19. North Carolina Director of Personnel
- 20. North Carolina Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds
- 21. Director of Public Information—N. C. Civil Defense

** Note: In civil disaster Red Cross personnel supplement and become a part of Emergency Welfare Service. In natural disaster, the Ameri-

can National Red Cross is charged with responsibility of the Welfare Services and Red Cross

personnel is supplemented with State Welfare personnel.

AIR DEFENSE CONDITIONS OF AIR RAID WARNINGS

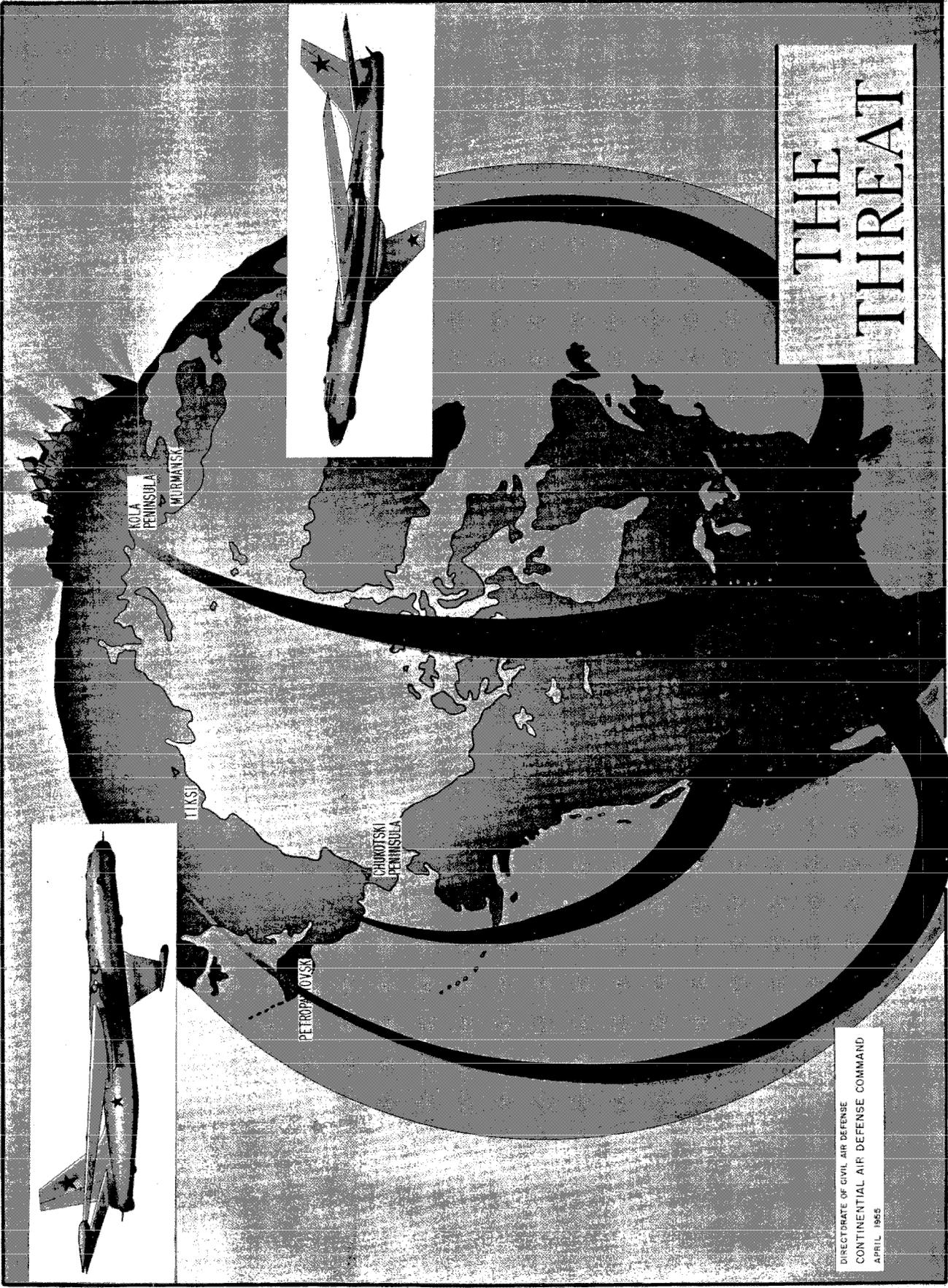
Yellow Alert: Attack Likely—Intelligence has been received indicating that hostile aircraft are over or enroute toward the North American continent. Civil Defense Forces will organize and take actions according to plans previously prepared by the local CD Director and staff.

Red Alert: Attack Imminent—Hostile aircraft have been identified and are within the Air Defense sector or within adjacent sectors with a high probability of entering the subject Air Defense sector. Civil Defense forces will take action according to plans previously prepared by local CD Director and staff.

White Alert: All Clear—This notification to be received when danger of either Yellow or Red Alert type air raid warning is over. This condition is not to be transmitted to the public by use of public warning devices due to the hazard of radioactive fallout.

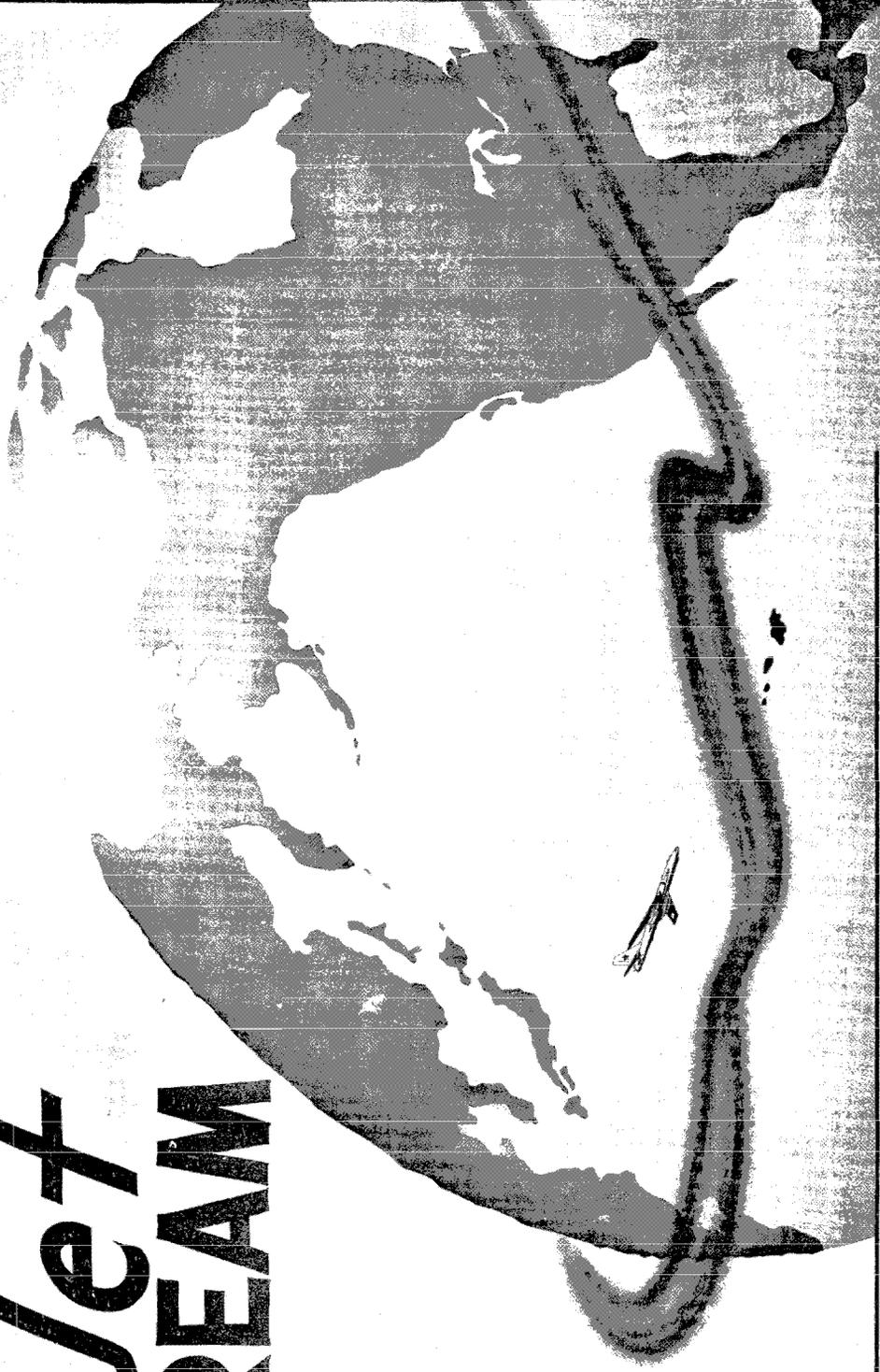
Origination: Air Raid Alert Warnings will originate with the Air Defense Command and will be disseminated throughout North Carolina by the State Highway Patrol Radio System.

THE THREAT



DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL AIR DEFENSE
CONTINENTAL AIR DEFENSE COMMAND
APRIL 1965

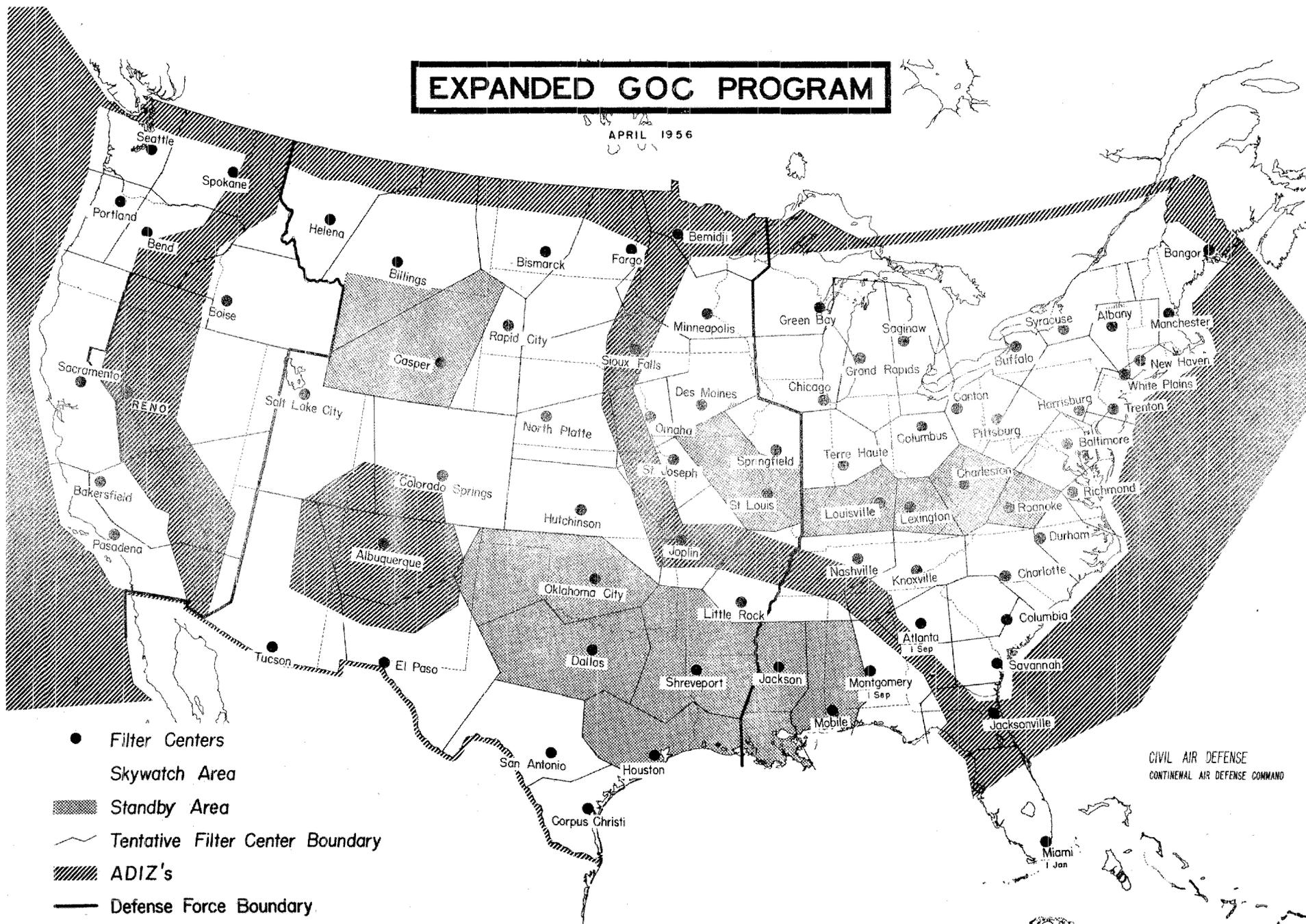
The Jet STREAM



ALTITUDE:
USUALLY BETWEEN 25,000 & 40,000 FT.
SPEED:
100 KNOTS TO 350 KNOTS

EXPANDED GOC PROGRAM

APRIL 1956



- Filter Centers
- ▨ Skywatch Area
- ▩ Standby Area
- - - Tentative Filter Center Boundary
- ▧ ADIZ's
- Defense Force Boundary

CIVIL AIR DEFENSE
CONTINENTAL AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

Tracing of UNITED STATES (AP 9) Map
OCTOBER 1953
Scale = 1:5,000,000

JUSTIFICATION OF SKYWATCH

Status of North Carolina Ground Observer Corps since February 1, 1956

The growing air power and atomic capabilities of the USSR, coupled with its unremitting efforts in creating international pressures and tensions that constitute an ever-increasing threat to our peace and security, are viewed with grave concern by the Continental Air Defense Command (CONAD).

The tremendous range, speed and altitude of Russia's newest jet bombers, and the navigational advantages afforded them by the Jet Stream—a high-speed air current flowing from west to east around the world—make it possible for the USSR to strike at this country through the southern and southwestern states, according to CONAD air defense experts.

To meet this threat, CONAD has asked for activation of the civilian Ground Observer Corps in the state of North Carolina on a 24-hour, 'round-the-clock basis. The expansion of the GOC into North Carolina on 24-hour operation, known as SKYWATCH, is consonant with expansion of the entire air defense system throughout the United States.

Brig. Gen. E. F. Griffin, North Carolina's Director of Civil Defense, after attending the briefing on the critical air defense problem at CONAD headquarters in Colorado Springs, February 29 and March 1, had this to say of the current air defense outlook:

"Gen. Earle E. Partridge, commander in chief of CONAD, whose job it is to defend the U. S. from air attack, and his staff of military air defense specialists, left no doubt of the urgency of our present situation and the part this state's GOC must play in bolstering our air defense system.

"While we have a state civil defense organization to cope with the after effects of an atomic blast, we must make every effort to stop such an attack before it arrives. This is the work of the GOC—to detect and identify hostile aircraft so that they can be destroyed before they reach targets in this country. The GOC's ounce of prevention can be worth far more than the proverbial pound of cure.

"North Carolina's Civil Defense is very much in the air defense picture and our GOC needs thousands more civilian volunteer recruits to help lift the burden now imposed on those already in the system. I urge all citizens of North Carolina to consider volunteering a few hours a week to man observation posts throughout the state to report aircraft detection and identification information to the air defense filter centers at Charlotte and Durham."

Specific need for 24-hour GOC operation in North Carolina, it was disclosed at the CONAD briefing, is determined by the state's strategic position relative to vital targets in this country, especially the northeastern industrial complex where so much of this nation's war as well as peace production is concentrated. North Carolina lies in the line of possible strike routes from the Atlantic Ocean.

The Canadian border and the U. S. coastal areas are under continual radar surveillance and are protected by Air Defense Identification Zones (ADIZ), but the radar net has gaps through which it would be possible for attacking planes to fly undetected unless spotted by GOC volunteers. All vital areas of the nation are enclosed in ADIZ and no aircraft may enter them without first filing a flight plan stating precisely where, when and at what altitude it will fly.

However, this system is not entirely fool-proof, and the GOC is needed to supplement and back up the system by giving an added measure of safety in detection and identification, should a hostile aircraft by-pass the ADIZ requirements by sneaking through the radar net. In fact, the GOC is so integrated into the air defense operations that its reports can trigger the entire weapons system against an atomic assault. Fast and accurate reports from the GOC in North Carolina could stop or slow down an attack on the Northeast's industrial complex.

Today over 400,000 American men, women and teen-agers are enrolled and active in the GOC, spotting planes for the air defense of the nation. With the current expansion of the GOC, however,

ANNEX 8

DISPERSAL AREA FOR TARGET CITIES

ASHEVILLE: Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Macon, Swain, Jackson, Haywood, Transylvania, Madison, Buncombe, Polk, Rutherford, McDowell, Yancey, Mitchell, Burke.

CHARLOTTE: Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, Catawba, Alexander, Iredell, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Stanley, Union, Anson.

WINSTON-SALEM: Avery, Watauga, Caldwell, Ashe, Alleghany, Surry, Stokes, Forsyth, Davie, Wilkes, Yadkin, Davidson, Rowan.

GREENSBORO: Rockingham, Caswell, Guilford, Alamance, Randolph, Montgomery, Moore, Richmond, Hoke, Scotland, Chatham (half).

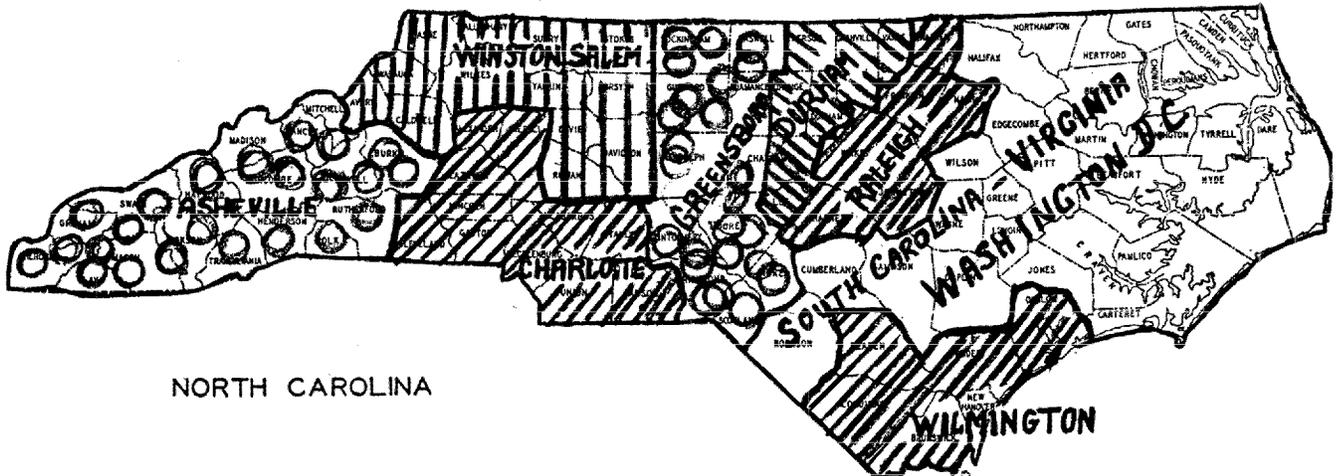
DURHAM: Person, Granville, Vance, Orange, Lee, Durham, Chatham (eastern half).

RALEIGH: Harnett, Wake, Johnston, Franklin, Nash, Warren.

WILMINGTON: Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, New Hanover, Onslow, Pender.

CRITICAL TARGETS IN SOUTH CAROLINA, VIRGINIA (Norfolk-Portsmouth) and WASHINGTON, D. C.:

All counties not listed.



NORTH CAROLINA

ANNEX 9

INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS ON THE FEDERAL MATCHING FUND PROGRAM

No municipality or county is eligible for Federal matching funds until it has a going civil defense organization with an advisory committee and a director. There must be a local civil defense plan. This plan will be the basis for justifying local applications for Federal matching funds.

Every municipality has resources which can be used for civil defense purposes. Only after these resources have been exhausted should a municipality consider buying equipment or supplies expressly for civil defense.

Areas of Assistance

Federal matching funds are intended to assist municipalities in obtaining the equipment and supplies they need for civil defense purposes. They are not intended as a source of easy money with which to buy some equipment the municipality has wanted for many years. Through the matching fund program, the Federal government and the municipality each pay half the cost of organizational equipment and supplies for which there is ample justification.

Equipment and supplies purchased with Federal matching funds must be available for civil defense use at all times. However, they may be used for non-civil defense purposes when not needed for civil defense. But, they must be in workable shape at all times and if used for non-civil defense purposes, parts must be replaced if expended.

The municipality is accountable to the Federal Civil Defense Administration for all items purchased with matching funds, and such items must be available for inspection and accounting at all times. Civil Defense equipment shall at all times, whenever practicable, be marked with the official civil defense insignia.

Services for which Federal matching funds are available

- Attack Warning
- Communications
- Emergency Welfare
- Engineering
- Health and Special Weapons Defense (including radiological monitoring)
- Information and Education
- Rescue
- Training
- Other fields may be considered upon special application

Procedures and Specifications

The Federal Contributions Manual M-25-1 (Revised) is the document which guides matching fund applications and procedure. It contains general rules and details as to how funds may be used for the various services. There are lists of approvable items and descriptions of how they must be used. Only items that comply with FCDA specifications are eligible for matching funds.

There are two ways municipalities may initiate requests for Federal matching funds. One is to make formal application on the proper Federal forms. The other is to write the State Office of Civil Defense explaining the proposal and requesting information about the project's eligibility. *The latter course of action will save considerable time and work for municipalities which have had little or no experience in matching fund matters.*

Applications are made up of three parts. Part I is a contract. When it is signed by the municipality it is a certification that the local share of funds are available, that the municipality will abide by the rules set forth in M-25-1, and that the municipality has a going civil defense organization and will use the equipment being ordered for civil defense purposes. Part II is an itemized list of items requested, showing quantity, description, and estimated cost. Part III is a justification for procurement of the items.

Only municipalities and counties may participate in the matching fund program. All applications must be filed by an authorized official of the municipality or county. No individuals, groups or organizations are eligible for participation in the program. *For administrative facility, only one person should be the official signatory for a municipality, and all correspondence and project applications should be signed by him.*

Bids must be advertised for if more than \$500 are involved in any project application. No application will be accepted which calls for less than \$100 in Federal funds. Projects must be submitted for only one service per application.

State is Agent

By Federal Law, the State is the agent for all municipalities in matching fund matters. The State Office of Civil Defense has been designated as the State agency to handle the Federal matching fund program.

No municipality should go direct to the Federal Civil Defense Administration in matching fund matters. They will be referred to the State Office of Civil Defense. Time can be saved by following channels.

All applications and correspondence pertaining to matching funds should be sent to the State Office of Civil Defense.

Title to equipment purchased with matching funds will be held by the municipality or county.

SUGGESTED ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

