



Your Survival

if nuclear war comes.

a simple home shelter

prepared NOW

will give your family

good protection

from the biggest danger...

radioactive fallout

This leaflet sets out plainly

COMMON-SENSE STEPS FOR SURVIVAL

Learn them now

Get ready now

AND LIVE

OFFICES OF CIVIL DEFENSE

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Prepared pursuant to St. Louis City Ordinance 44888 and
St. Louis County Ordinance 116, and in accordance with
provisions of the national and state Civil Defense plans.

The Big Danger is Radioactive Fallout

In any nuclear explosion on or near the ground, great quantities of radioactive dust and debris are drawn high in the air and drift with the winds. The deadly dust falls back to earth over a wide area extending 200 miles or more from the place of explosion. There is no way of preventing this fallout, which, depending on its intensity, can cause death or serious illness to all living creatures.

The best protection is to get into a shelter and stay there until the fallout dust loses its radioactive danger, which it does very rapidly.

Family Shelters Mean Family Survival

Plan yours now. Any shelter is better than none. Just being inside a house can reduce radiation danger by one-half if you stay on the first floor near the center of the house. A simply prepared shelter in your basement will increase your family's safety to a great degree.

HERE ARE THE STEPS YOU MUST TAKE NOW



DECIDE ON THE KIND OF SHELTER YOU WANT. Plans for building several types of economical and safe shelters are available from your Civil Defense Office. Ask for "The Family Fallout Shelter" pamphlet. The price of materials will range between \$150 and \$200, depending on the shelter's size. Ten square feet of space per person is adequate. (The above-mentioned pamphlet also contains plans for outdoor above-ground and below-ground shelters as well as one that can be incorporated in the basement of a home under construction. Most people would have to hire a contractor to build these shelters.)

IF YOU DO NOT BUILD A SHELTER, sand-bagging basement windows and entrances should give you better than 90 per cent protection from the effects of fallout.

IF YOU LIVE IN AN APARTMENT, talk to your landlord now about shelter accommodations in the building's basement or elsewhere.



KEEP YOUR HOME STOCKED at all times with enough food and water to take care of your family for two weeks. Try to have at least some of this food in your shelter. Food and drink can be taken safely after a nuclear explosion if kept in containers that will keep out radioactive dust. For information on the kind and quantity of food required per person for a

two-week stay in your shelter, ask your Civil Defense Office for the "Between You and Disaster" pamphlet on food storage in the home.

For a list of other essential supplies, such as cooking and sanitation equipment, flashlights, first-aid kit, etc., see the shelter check list in the pamphlet, "The Family Fallout Shelter," mentioned above.



MAKE SURE A RADIO CAN OPERATE IN YOUR SHELTER, preferably a transistor or other battery-powered radio which could be used in the event of a power failure. It may be necessary to have an outside antenna for good reception. Mark dial settings 640 and 1240, the numbers of CONELRAD stations from which you receive official instructions.

KEEP YOUR CAR'S GAS TANK AT LEAST HALF FULL in case you must move out of a fallout-contaminated, "hot" area. If you don't own a car, make transportation arrangements now with neighbors or relatives who live close by.

What Others Should Do Now

WHEREVER PEOPLE CONGREGATE in large numbers—in hospitals, schools, plants, and other buildings—facilities for group shelter should be provided. As far as can be done, these shelters should be resistant to blast damage as well as radiation. Since people may not have time to get to their home shelters in case of sudden attack, such buildings should have enough food and water to take care of inhabitants for a few days, at least.

WHAT YOU SHOULD DO WHEN THE SIRENS SOUND

TAKE COVER SIGNAL is an up-and-down wailing note lasting for three minutes. It means that an attack will occur very soon—probably within 15 minutes. Get into the best shelter you can find quickly.

ALERT SIGNAL is a steady note for five minutes, meaning that an attack is probable, but will not occur immediately. It may mean that a nuclear explosion has taken place elsewhere and its radioactive fallout is approaching our own area. Listen to your radio for civil defense instructions. You will be told how soon an attack or radioactive fallout can be expected. If time permits, you may wish to go home at once so that you can be with your family in your shelter before the danger occurs.

STAY IN YOUR SHELTER until you are told over the radio that it is safe to come out. If you have to leave your shelter to get something in another part of your house or other building, get back as soon as you can. Do not go outdoors at all unless it is vitally necessary. If you do go out, get back to your shelter quickly—if possible, within a few minutes. Since it is estimated that radioactivity will diminish about 90 per cent in seven hours, it is important that you stay in your shelter at least that long.

IF RADIATION BECOMES INTENSE, the authorities may decide to evacuate you and your neighbors to a safer area. If you are notified that an evacuation is necessary, be prepared, once you leave your shelter, to move quickly out of the area in your own transportation or that provided for you.

The **NEW** Civil Defense Plan For Greater St. Louis

JET bombers are still the major means available for delivering a nuclear attack against the United States. They will probably continue to be an important threat for several years. BUT intercontinental ballistic missiles with nuclear warheads are likely to assume a major role in any attack on the United States in the near future.

IF bombers alone are used, the St. Louis area is now more adequately protected from them by the Nike-Hercules batteries now operating around the area. IF missiles alone are used, there will not be time enough for people to move out of the area. If both bombers and missiles are used, there will still not be enough time. In each of these possibilities, mass evacuation is not considered to be the best procedure. Voluntary evacuation, however, by a portion of the population may take place when conditions are favorable. Those evacuating will receive planned assistance.

The background facts of this new situation are explained on the reverse side of this page (page 7).

*Turn
Page*

To read about what you must know and remember and do for survival, turn the pamphlet over and begin reading on the other side (page 1).

*Turn
Pamphlet
Over*

In any case, the main danger in any attack on this part of the United States will be radioactive fallout in the hours and days immediately following the attack.

**SHELTER for every family is today's
KEY TO SURVIVAL.**



BACKGROUND TO UNDERSTANDING THE NEW CIVIL DEFENSE PLAN

THE OLD PLAN

Until recently, the plan was based on evasion—to get people out of the city before a bomber plane arrived and dropped its B-bomb. The nation's detection system was prepared to broadcast warnings which would give us here in the Midwest a WARNING of two or more hours.

RECENT CHANGES



THE MISSILE. This new weapon travels about 15,000 miles per hour and can therefore be delivered here from the other side of the world in about 30 minutes. This is the intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) with a 6,500 mile range. There are, of course, shorter range missiles. Because of the missiles' great speed, resulting in the loss of sufficient warning time prior to an attack, it becomes necessary to shift the emphasis from evasion to shelter.

BUT MISSILES ARE NOT PERFECT. They are not as accurate as piloted bombers and are probably not likely to be so for several years to come. If fired from another continent at St. Louis, a missile is about as likely to miss us as to hit us. Nor can missiles carry warheads as big as those of bombs delivered by planes, so they cannot cause as much blast destruction. In addition, defense against missiles is possible. Weapons to provide such defense are under development.

THE ENEMY CAN STILL USE BOMBS. But the St. Louis area is now protected by a ring of four NIKE-HERCULES defensive missile batteries. In most cases, these surface-to-air

missiles would be able to destroy an incoming bomber before it could drop its bomb in our area.

WHAT THESE CHANGES MEAN

TO SUM UP... Newly developed missiles could arrive before we had time to get out of the area... BUT... the missiles are not as accurate as bombs delivered by piloted bombers. EVEN if one should hit us, its smaller explosive power would not harm many thousands of people in basements and shelters at some distance from the hit. FINALLY, we have less cause to worry about piloted aircraft since the NIKE-HERCULES has proved very effective against planes which can carry large nuclear weapons.

IN A NUTSHELL, these changes mean that we should not try to flee from the city when attack threatens. Instead, we should find the best shelter available in the time allowed us.



THE DANGER FROM FALLOUT

ALTHOUGH WE CAN NOW FEEL MORE SECURE in the St. Louis area against a direct hit by bomb or missile, there is still significant danger from RADIOACTIVE FALLOUT.

WHAT RADIOACTIVE FALLOUT IS. It is tiny pieces of dust and debris which are made radioactive by the explosion of a nuclear weapon, such as a bomb or missile warhead. When a nuclear weapon is exploded on or close to the ground, thousands of tons of these tiny particles are sucked upward high into the air. Some of this material, now made radioactive by the explosion, spills out and falls back to the earth very near the explosion. But most of it is carried by the wind for miles.

In a large-scale attack, such fallout could cover a large part of our country. Nuclear explosions several hundred miles away from St. Louis could still bring dangerous fallout to our area. As the fallout settles, it continues to give out radiation, but as time passes, the amount declines considerably. Thus, though the danger is great at first, it becomes less as the hours and days pass.

Radioactivity is found in normal amounts throughout nature, and this is not dangerous. But when it comes in very large amounts, it becomes dangerous. If a person is exposed to very much of it for an extended time, he may become seriously ill, or even die.

BUT WE CAN PROTECT OURSELVES FROM FALLOUT. This is done by getting some thick and dense material between us and the fallout, whether that fallout is still in the air, on the ground, or on top of a building we are in.

The best protection—nearly perfect—is an underground shelter with three feet of earth or sand above it. Though construction of such a shelter may not be possible for most of us, we can still get very good protection. Being in an ordinary house will reduce the radiation we get from fallout by one-half. Staying in a house basement will reduce exposure by nine-tenths. Even an automobile allows some protection. Any protection is better than none.

SINCE FALLOUT COULD COVER MOST OF THE NATION in a large-scale attack, it is obvious that our best protection is not in the open country, but in the city, where fallout shelter is readily available. Some people, however, may prefer to get out of the urban area if war threatens and they have an advance warning of a number of hours or days. Governmental authorities, Federal, state, and local, will give the people all available information if such a threat occurs. This is called Strategic Warning and any movement of people on such warning is called Strategic Evacuation. Strategic Evacuation is recommended only for people who have arranged in advance to go where they will have adequate shelter.

KEYS TO SURVIVAL

WHAT YOU SHOULD DO NOW:

1. Prepare basement or other home shelter. If you have no shelter of your own, plan to obtain protection with neighbors or elsewhere.
2. Stock your home with enough food and water for two weeks.
3. Mark the Control settings on your radio—640 and 1240.
4. Always keep your car's gas tank at least half full.
5. If you have responsibility for a large building where people congregate, such as a plant, school, hospital, etc., see that shelter plans are prepared.

WHAT YOU SHOULD DO WHEN SIRENS SOUND:

1. If an *Alert* signal is sounded (a five-minute steady note), turn on your radio for full information.
2. If a *Take Cover* signal is sounded (a three-minute, up-and-down note), get into the best shelter that can be found quickly. If possible, turn on a radio.
3. Stay in your shelter until authorities tell you it is safe to come out. If it is necessary to come out before this, make it short.
4. If you are notified by authorities that you are in a "hot" area and must be evacuated, be prepared, once you leave your shelter, to move out quickly.