

**CITIZENS'**  
**Defense Manual**



**PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY**  
**OF**  
**RHODE ISLAND STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE,**  
**GOVERNOR J. HOWARD McGRATH, CHAIRMAN**

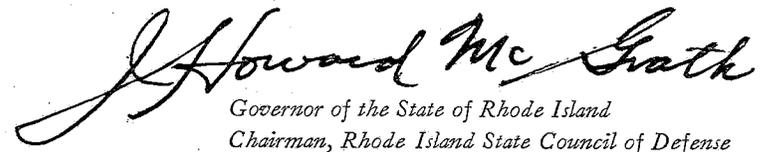
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CITIZENS' DEFENSE MANUAL

## PREFACE

**T**HIS manual is for the use of the citizens of Rhode Island. The information in it has been gathered from virtually every available source and has been prepared solely for the protection of the citizens of this state. This information is valuable. It may save your life or the lives of your family. It may save your home and that of your neighbor.

I ask you to read this manual carefully.

  
*Howard Mc Gath*  
Governor of the State of Rhode Island  
Chairman, Rhode Island State Council of Defense

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## The Air Raid Warning

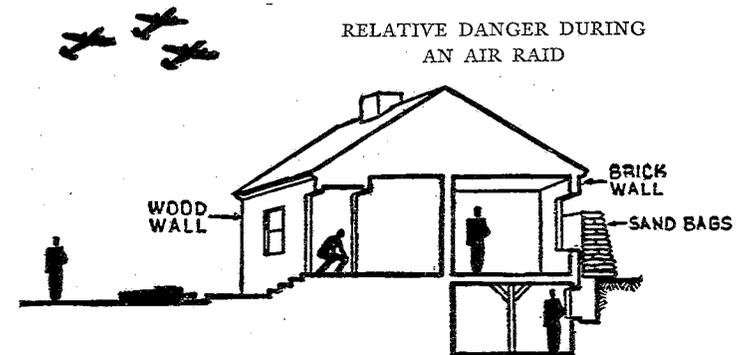
In Rhode Island the air raid warning is a series of short blasts blown on horns, whistles or sirens. Remember that this warning means an enemy air raid is headed towards your city or town and that if it holds its course it will be upon you in a matter of minutes.

The period of public warning has purposely been made as short as possible to cause a minimum of interruption in defense production and to eliminate false alarms.

The all-clear signal, signifying that the raid has passed, is a single long continuous blast of whistles, horns, or sirens.

## What To Do First

The first and most important rule — *keep your head and keep cool*. Think out the consequences of every act *before you act*. If you acquire this habit in emergencies, it may save your life.



During a raid the most dangerous thing you can possibly do is to walk, or run, in a street. Based on British experience, the peril of a person standing upright in the street is classed as 100 per cent.

If you lie flat in the gutter, you reduce your peril to 50 per cent, or one-half that of walking in the street.

If you squat down in a vestibule of a house or building where there is no glass, you reduce your danger to 25 per cent.

If you get inside a house or building, you reduce your peril to 15 per cent.

If you stay in a prepared refuge room, you reduce your chances of injury or death to 5 per cent.

If you are in a home, go to the refuge room and stay there, unless you are driven out, or have to leave it to fight incendiaries. If high-explosive bombs are dropping nearby, *crawl under a heavy table or overturned divan.*

If you are in a theater, store or hotel, *stay there.* Move only if and when you are requested or ordered to do so by a building's Air Raid Warden. Above all, *do not run.* Help control a panic if one starts; don't make it worse. *Keep your head and keep cool.*

If you are in a church, *stay there.* If possible, move quietly away from any unprotected glass windows. Obey the instructions of the church Air Raid Warden. *Keep your head and keep cool.*

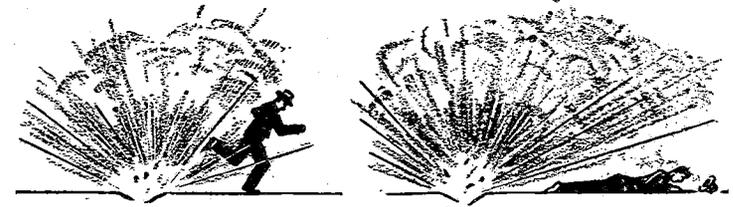
If you are in an office building, *stay there.* Go to the place provided by the building management. Follow the order of the Building Wardens. If possible, keep away from windows and glass doors. If bombs get close, lie flat on the floor if there is room. *Keep your head and keep cool.*

If you are in a factory, *stay there.* Go to the place provided by the factory Warden. Follow his instructions. If bombs drop near, lie down, preferably underneath or beside any heavy machinery, which is not in motion or heavy tables or benches. Keep out of the way of plant-protection squads. *Keep your head and keep cool.*

If you are in an automobile, stop the car and park it, if possible, at least ten feet from the next car, so if one gets afire it will not cause the other to burn up also. Make sure that it is not near a fire hydrant. Leave the keys in it. *Immediately take the best available cover.*

If you are in a street car or bus, get out and take the best available cover immediately.

If you are walking in the street or riding a bicycle or motorcycle, take the best available cover at once.



Remember this — an ordinary bomb explodes upwards and outwards in the rough shape of a V, as illustrated above. A man standing may receive the full force of the explosion, whereas a man lying flat in the same spot may well escape altogether.

## What NOT To Do

Here are a few DON'TS in connection with Civilian Defense:

1. *DON'T* shut off the gas at the main unless your house is hit or you are ordered to do so.
2. *DON'T* try to telephone unless it is an extreme emergency; do not do so to try to get information about what is going on. If everybody did this, the lines and switchboards would be so jammed up that vital defense messages could not get through. Above all, do not try to call the control center yourself.
3. *DON'T* pack your family in a car and try to leave the city during a raid. Stay put, unless you are ordered to do otherwise.
4. *DON'T* open a window and gape out in the street to see how the raid is doing; this is an invitation to injury or death.
5. *DON'T* run if your clothing catches fire. This will simply make the fire burn harder. Hold your nose, stop breathing, lie down on

the floor and roll over and over. If possible, roll yourself up in a rug to smother the flames.

6. *DON'T* leave your house unattended with lights burning.

## *Blackouts*

In all blackouts, test or real, you should take the following precautions for your personal safety:

1. Remain in the house as much as possible.
2. When walking, pass and keep to the right. Remember that the person approaching on your right has the right of way.
3. Do not run under any circumstances, but walk slowly.
4. If possible, carry a cane or stick, which will assist you to feel your way in dangerous places.
5. If you cannot see, remember that you can still hear; stop and listen for approaching vehicles or warning signals before crossing the street.
6. Cross streets only at intersections.
7. If you should get hurt, call the nearest Warden.

The purpose of the blackout is to confuse an enemy raider so that he will not be able to locate his target. The lights of a city at night make a definite pattern by which each city and town is easily recognized from its neighbor. When all the lights are shut off and an effective blackout takes place, this pattern is destroyed and it is very difficult for the bomber to locate his target.

Furthermore, if the bomber is not after your particular town or city, but is able to recognize it because of a failure of blackout precautions, he may use it to determine his exact position so that he can fly accurately to the ammunition factory or the airplane factory, perhaps many miles away, which he has been sent out to bomb. Making the blackout effective not only protects your community but also protects the whole war effort. It is, then, of the utmost importance that the blackout be observed.

Once the blackout is in effect, you should be sure either to extinguish all your lights or to pull down the curtains in your refuge room so that no light whatsoever will shine out of your house.

Under no circumstances should you light a match outside, nor should you smoke except under cover. All automobile lights should be extinguished. During a blackout, you should be sure to keep your dog in the house, as dogs are apt to become confused by the unusual conditions and bite people.

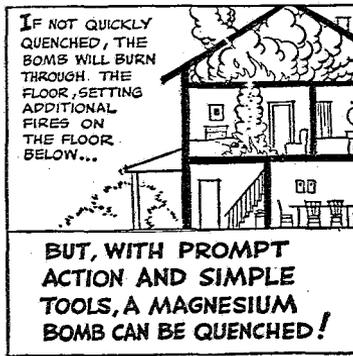
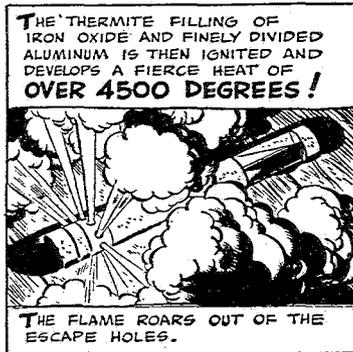
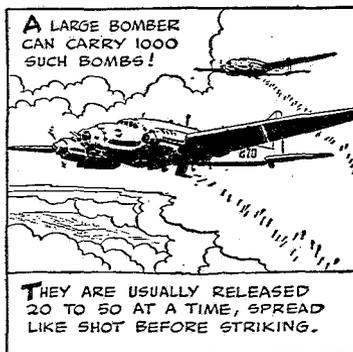
Under no circumstances should you leave your house at night with a light burning inside or outside, and with nobody to put it out if a blackout were ordered. Make sure that during a blackout nobody accidentally puts on or leaves on a light in an unprotected room. Make sure particularly that all children in the house fully understand this.

Unless you know there is an offset in your chimney, open fires should be put out; in any case they should be dimmed out as much as possible.

## *Incendiary Bombs*

The modern bomber capable of reaching this country from abroad would be able to carry somewhere between 1000 and 2000 incendiary bombs. According to the British experience, about one bomb in five will strike a building and about one in ten will start a fire. This will mean that a single bomber carrying 1500 bombs and crossing a densely populated area may start as many as 150 fires at about the same time. If more than one bomber should appear, this number might be correspondingly increased. No fire department in the world is equipped to fight such a large number of fires at the same time. Such a task is obviously impossible. If the efforts of the firemen alone are relied on to meet such an emergency, the result is bound to be a conflagration.

On the other hand, practically all fires started by incendiary bombs are small to begin with and if the job of attacking them is understood in advance and each citizen has the courage to do his duty, most of these fires can be put out before they become serious. This type of bomb can



HOW THE MAGNESIUM BOMB WORKS

and must be controlled by the citizens themselves. *It is the duty of every able-bodied person to use every means available to control incendiary bombs and the fires started by them without calling outside assistance.*

The incendiary raid is the most probable type to expect. More damage has been done by fire in England than by high explosives.

The usual type of incendiary bomb, when dropped from a height of 20,000 feet or higher, will penetrate about three inches of solid concrete. It will go through the ordinary residential roof and will usually stop on the attic or upper floor.

The bomb has a hollow shell about nine inches long made of magnesium. Inside this shell is a compound called thermite. When the bomb hits an object, its cap explodes and sets fire to the thermite.

The thermite burns at a temperature of approximately 4500° Fahrenheit for about a minute. The thermite sets fire to the magnesium shell, which in turn burns at approximately 2300° Fahrenheit, for approximately twenty minutes. Of the bombs used on England, about one in fifty has an explosive charge in the tail. If this charge explodes, it will do so within two minutes after the bomb lands and usually does so while the thermite in the bomb is still burning.

Such a bomb cannot be actually extinguished, except by rare and expensive chemicals which are not obtainable. But by the use of sand, the bomb can be placed where it will burn out harmlessly; or its burning may be controlled and speeded up by the proper use of water so that little, if any, damage will result.

### Use of Sand

If you can reach the bomb before it has spread about any substantial amount of fire, tackle it with sand. Do not begin operations on the bomb until the thermite is exhausted. You cannot extinguish thermite and, also, if the bomb is going to explode it will probably do so while the thermite is burning. Put on dark glasses and heavy gloves. If possible, shield yourself with a table or chair at least while the thermite is burning.

APPROACH THE BOMB IN A CROUCHING OR CRAWLING POSITION. PLACE THE SAND BUCKET, UPSET, TO ALLOW A FULL-ARM SWING TOWARD THE BOMB



TRY TO COVER THE BOMB WITH DRY SAND, TO CONFINE IT'S ACTION, SO THAT YOU CAN GET NEAR ENOUGH TO SCOOP IT UP ON THE SHOVEL



WHEN THE BOMB IS UNDER FAIR CONTROL, SCOOP IT UP ON THE SHOVEL, FIRST RIGHTING THE BUCKET, BUT LEAVING SOME SAND IN THE BOTTOM...



... IF THE BOMB CAN BE DROPPED FROM A WINDOW TO SOME PLACE WHERE IT CAN BURN OUT WITHOUT HARM —

**GET RID OF IT THAT WAY!**



... OTHERWISE, PUT IT IN THE BUCKET ON TOP OF SAND, COVER IT WITH MORE SAND ...



... THEN, HOLDING THE BUCKET ON THE SHOVEL, CARRY IT OUT OF THE HOUSE ...



With a long handled shovel, spread some sand on top of the bomb. This will allow you to approach more closely. Then pick it up gently with your shovel. If you are close to a window, shove the bomb out, being sure that it will land safely below. If there is no window, scoop the bomb into a bucket with about four inches of sand on the bottom. The sand will act as an insulator and will prevent the bomb from burning down through the bottom of the bucket. You should then carry the bucket out doors *on the end of the shovel handle*. If the bomb should explode while you are carrying it in this manner, the explosion will go directly up in the air and you will probably not be injured.

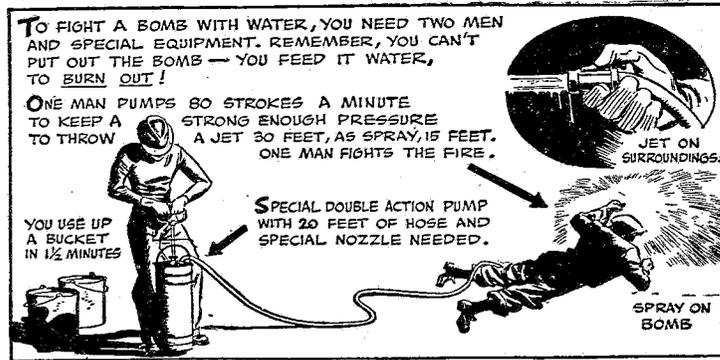
## Use of Water

If the bomb gets a good start, it should be attacked with water. Again you should let the thermite burn out. Lie down on the floor and push the flat part of a table or chair in front of you lest the bomb should explode. Use a spray on the bomb, trying not to get any closer than absolutely necessary. Alternately spray water on the bomb and put a solid stream on the surrounding fire. *Under no circumstances should you turn a solid stream of water on the bomb itself, as it will cause it to explode violently.*

The spray will not put the bomb out, but will increase the speed of the burning so that the bomb will be entirely burned out at the end of two or three minutes instead of perhaps twenty minutes.

When the bomb has burned out, finish putting out the surrounding fire, then take your axe or hatchet and cut the floor open where the bomb was burning to make sure that the boards and plaster are not afire on the underside.

If an incendiary bomb lands inside a wall or lodges where it cannot be reached, notify your Air Raid Warden at once. Fire apparatus will be required. You will almost certainly need help if the fire gets into the building walls.



#### CONTROLLING WITH WATER

It should be emphasized that the danger of an incendiary raid does not lie in the bombs, but in the fires they start, and the fires can be put out just like any other fires.

The members of every household should practice teamwork in controlling these bombs, so that each will carry out his or her assigned task without hesitation if it becomes necessary. All should understand the principles involved in extinguishing these bombs, and the use of the available equipment.

The best possible way to learn how to handle an incendiary bomb, is to see one put out, or put one out yourself. If magnesium becomes available, there will be frequent demonstrations of how to do this. Attend the first one you can — it is better than reams of written instruction.

If you should have the misfortune to have your property struck by a type of incendiary bomb other than the magnesium type, the best thing to do is to advise your warden and get outside help at once.

The enemy may use small paper sheets, called "calling cards", which catch fire. These are easily extinguished with water, as they contain phosphorus. They readily re-ignite when dried, so if they will do no harm where they land, let them burn out. Keep them wet until they can be placed in a safe place and permitted to burn out.

## How To Get Help

Once the air raid warning has sounded, all requests for aid must be made through the air raid wardens. The only exception is in case of fire. Some cities and towns are planning to use their fire alarm systems in case of an emergency. Find out in advance from your air raid warden your instructions in case of fire. For all other aid during a raid call your warden. If you need first aid or medical assistance, tell your warden. This rule is fundamental. *After the warning has sounded and until the all-clear signal has been sounded, the only way you can get outside assistance is by asking your Warden for it and explaining the necessity and circumstances to him.*

There are three ways of doing this:

1. One Warden will patrol your immediate neighborhood, but he is instructed to take cover as much as possible. Find out from him in advance where he is likely to be in a raid. If you need help, you can get it by speaking to him.

2. For each group of approximately 500 people, there will be a Sector Warden. He has a post near which, or in which, he will stay at all times. You should know where this post is. You can summon aid by going to it.

3. If you are in the country and the Warden is some distance away, or if in a city or town for some reason you cannot get out of your house, call your Sector or Assistant Sector Warden on the telephone and explain the trouble as quickly and briefly as possible. The telephone should be used in a city or town only as a last resort. Remember while you are talking to him you have tied up his telephone and put 500 people out of communication with the control center! Do not try to call the control center directly. You cannot get it anyway because the numbers are frequently changed, and you will waste valuable time trying.

If you are sure the emergency has been seen by the Warden, but you are worried because he then walks away, you may be sure that he is fulfilling his first and primary duty of reporting what he has seen.

If an incendiary bomb should land in your house and after attempting to fight the fire you find it is getting beyond your control, send somebody to your Warden for assistance. Above all, be sure and call on your Warden *in time*, as soon as you are sure that the fire is beyond your control. Until outside assistance comes, keep fighting the blaze as best you can.

## What To Do Now

### Refuge Room

You should prepare a refuge room in advance where you and the members of your family may go in an emergency. It is no fun to sit in the dark and listen to a raid and wonder if a bomb has your name on it; this may be avoided if such a room is equipped ahead of time.

In most houses a room in the cellar will best serve the purpose of a refuge room. *It is essential that the floor above this room be structurally*

*strong, or made strong by the erection of props. Then if a near hit by a high-explosive bomb causes the upper stories of the house to collapse, the floor over the refuge room will hold up the debris and prevent it from crashing down on the occupants.* Your Warden may well be able to offer or secure advice as to whether the floor is strong enough for the purpose. Or if you know an engineer, architect, or builder, he could advise you on this.

If the first floor is not strong enough, then the best place for the refuge room is not in the cellar, but on the first floor, in a room with a minimum amount of glass. Another building close by will protect your refuge room from blast

The windows must be prepared with whatever material is available to prevent the escape of any light. There is no one prescribed material for this. Use anything available as long as it works. Whatever is used to black out the windows should be readily removable, if the room is in regular use, so that sun and light will not be excluded during the day. When such a room is prepared, it should be tested by blacking it out — putting on all the lights, going outside, and seeing if there are any light leaks. If any are found, they should be remedied.

No matter where the room is located, there should be at least two exits from it; i. e., windows, doors, or a coal chute. If practicable, any windows in the room not regularly used should be screened with fly screening or narrow mesh wire fence, so that the screening material is between the glass and the room. This will prevent blast from high-explosive bombs from causing a large amount of flying glass. *A high percentage of people in England injured in raids have been hurt by flying glass.*

In the refuge room should be kept a few simple tools — a crowbar, pickax, and a shovel — so that if the building collapses the occupants of the room can help the rescue party by starting to dig their way out. The room should contain some warm clothes and some blankets. A supply of food and fresh water should be stored there. There should be

some sort of sanitary arrangement with a tight-fitting cover, such as an ash or garbage can, unless an adjoining bathroom is included in the blackout preparations. Flashlights, candles, and matches should be provided in case the electricity is knocked out. A first aid kit should be included. A sterno stove and portable short wave radio are also a good idea if available. If possible, the room should have a strong kitchen table, under which the occupants can take refuge if the ceiling starts to collapse.

It may be necessary for your family to stay in this room for long periods of time, and any other equipment necessary for a lengthy stay should be supplied. Obviously there should be sufficient chairs for all members of the family, and some heavy rugs or mattresses to lie on would be a good idea.

*You should advise your Warden of the location of this refuge room, so if your house collapses, your rescuers will know where to dig. When you get it prepared have him look it over. He may be able to offer a suggestion that will save your life or property.*

## Gas Protection

This room should be gas proofed, or it should be made gas tight as far as possible consistent with the general use of the room, and materials should be kept at hand to finish the job quickly if there is an actual gas attack.

A room may be gas proofed by closing and caulking with cotton or any old rags, or even newspapers soaked in water, all of the openings and cracks. Vents and outlets should be covered with oil cloth or other impervious material. To stop cracks and small openings, scotch tape, automobile painters' masking tape, adhesive tape or bicycle tape may be used. A piece of wall board, nails and caulking materials should be kept handy in case a high-explosive bomb should break a window. One door should be used as an entrance and a wet blanket should be hung over it so that it seals tightly when no one is going in or out. This will serve if no one leaves the room until the all clear signal. Otherwise, an air lock, consisting of a hallway with wet blankets on either end, must be set up.

## Fire Protection Equipment

Before you can fight incendiary bombs and fires caused by them, you must have some tools and equipment.

The first precaution that everybody should take is to get a considerable supply of dry sand; one or more good-sized bags of this ought to be available on each floor, together with a bucket about half full of sand. A long-handled shovel should also be available.

Not less than two fire extinguishers of the soda and acid type are all right, if they are already available. They are not, however, the best type to buy specially for the particular purpose. Fire extinguishers of the foam type are useful in controlling the fire started by an incendiary bomb, but should not be used on the bomb itself.

*Under no circumstances should a fire caused by an incendiary bomb be attacked with a carbon tetrachloride extinguisher.* When a stream of carbon tetrachloride hits the bomb, it will generate dangerous fumes.

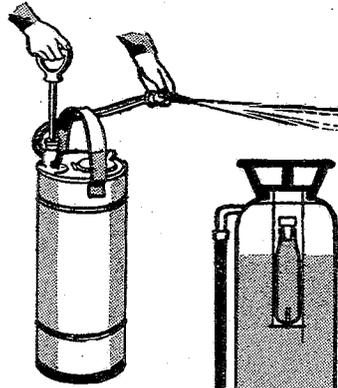
If there are any garden or fruit-tree sprayers, having a capacity of at least  $2\frac{1}{2}$  gallons, already available in the house, these are much better than nothing and should be filled with water and placed on the top story of the house. They must be capable, however, of throwing a spray rather than a solid stream of water. They should be equipped with 20 feet of hose. It takes from six to eight gallons of water to extinguish the ordinary incendiary bomb.

You may be able to use a garden hose if the water pressure holds. It is suggested that you convert a faucet on your top floor to take a garden hose connection, unless one is already available, and that such a hose with a spray nozzle be kept on the top floor, providing you now own such a hose. However, additional equipment should also be provided in case the water pressure fails.

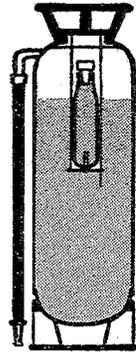
The so-called pack fire extinguisher used in fighting forest fires is useful if available.

If equipment is to be purchased, you should be careful what you buy. A great deal of house equipment is being sold under the name of

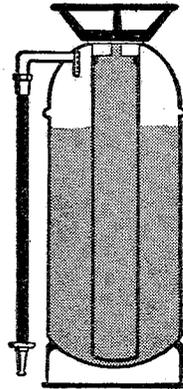
"Stirrup Pumps" which is useless for the purpose and in some cases actually dangerous to use. We would suggest that before you buy anything of this kind, it be an article approved either by the Office of Civilian Defense, the State Council of Defense, or your local fire department.



*A simple pump-tank extinguisher. Can be refilled during use.*



*Soda-acid type. Turn upside down. Chemicals create pressure, do not affect fire which is quenched by water stream.*



*Foamite extinguisher. Turn upside down. Chemicals create blanket over fire.*

ment, or that you consult your Warden or the nearest fire department. Such a pump should be equipped with at least 20 feet of hose and a nozzle.

The best device, in general is a double-action stirrup pump or a tank pump. Both work and look somewhat like a bicycle pump. The stirrup pump is held down to the floor by the weight of your feet standing on it and a portion of it fits into a bucket of water. The tank pump includes a bucket or container and is attached to it. Each has a length of hose, on the end of which is a nozzle capable of quick adjustment to throw either a solid stream of water or a spray. Both work on the same principle. One of these pumps with at least one additional bucket or container capable of holding a quantity of water would be very desirable to buy and have on hand.

You should keep at least one barrel or several pails on the top floor of your house full of water at all times as an emergency supply in case the water pressure fails. In many communities the pressure of the public water supply is bound to fail due to extreme demands incident to fire raids. A good suggestion is to get a drum, such as a well-cleaned-out oil barrel, or any kind of waterproof container which will hold at least 20 gallons of water, into which you can readily dip a bucket.

You should also have available on the top floor a hatchet or axe, a pair of dark glasses (preferably non-shatterable), heavy gloves, and a flashlight.

All these items should be kept at a regular pre-determined place.

## First Aid Equipment

The following equipment recommended by the Red Cross Manual should be purchased, if possible, and kept available. Frequent checks should be made to make sure it has not been used for ordinary purposes.

First Aid material for home use is usually scattered about the home medicine chest or over various shelves in the bathroom. This is never satisfactory and the material often becomes dirty. The best plan is to have a kit kept in or near the medicine cabinet. If the medicine cabinet is used, a definite part should be set aside for the first aid material and it should be kept in a neat and orderly fashion. Individual packages should be small rather than large. Thus, it is better to purchase twelve

1-inch compresses on adhesive rather than a 1-yard roll of 1-inch bandage, and 3-inch gauze squares or bandages rather than rolls of 3-inch bandage. A roll of adhesive tape is usually advisable.

Bottles of weak tincture of iodine and of aromatic spirits of ammonia are usually satisfactory, if rubber stoppers are used and the bottles are kept tightly corked. Triangular bandages may be made from any convenient material and at least one should always be readily available. A satisfactory kit can be made in any home from a metal box or can of convenient size. It looks more attractive if enameled or painted white.

## Reduction of Fire Hazards

If an incendiary bomb lands on a clean attic floor, you can readily attack it and put it out. If, however, it lands in a trunkful of clothes or papers, the chances are that your house is going up in smoke. Moreover, there is little time to lose when an incendiary enters your house and if you have to move a mess of accumulated junk to get at it, the possibility of putting the bomb out is small.

*You should make an effort as soon as possible to clean out the upper stories of your home, including the attic, so that there is absolutely nothing left there which is inflammable or which could obstruct ready access to all parts of the attic.*

It is surprising how much old junk and debris you will find that you do not want. Our War Industries need waste paper, such as newspapers, magazines, cardboard, etc.; scrap metal of all types; old rubber; old rags. Get in touch with the local salvage committee which is being organized in each city and town. They will tell you to whom you may give or where you may sell your waste materials, which are so vitally needed by the War Industries. Save only essential things and put these down cellar, as far away as possible from heating equipment, or on one of the lower floors of the house.

If any part of your attic is inaccessible, it would be desirable to cut a man hole and cover through the ceiling leading to it.

## First Aid Course

It is suggested that as many people as possible should take a standard twenty-hour course in first aid offered by the American Red Cross. If this is not obtainable, get and learn the contents of the American Red Cross First Aid Manual. If you cannot get one of these, get a copy of the First Aid Manual offered by several Life Insurance Companies.

If an emergency arises and you or one of your family is injured, the trouble in acquiring the knowledge you get in a proper Red Cross course will pay for itself twenty times over. Take the course as soon as you can. The only way to learn First Aid properly is to learn by practicing under a competent instructor. That is the way the Red Cross course is taught. For this reason, this book does not attempt to cover ordinary First Aid at all.

If an injury occurs before you can acquire first-aid training, call on your Warden at once for assistance.

## Poison Gas

All types of persistent poison gas are heavier than air and they will sink to a level close to the ground. Keep this fact in mind until gas masks are distributed. The best defense is to go to the upper floors of buildings. If there is no building near, try to get between the wind and the gas, so that the gas will then blow away from you and not toward you.

Do not attempt to go into an unprotected cellar or place below the level of the ground after a gas attack, until it has been checked by your Warden or decontamination officer, as the gas may lurk there for a long time afterwards.

You should touch nothing which has been exposed to mustard or lewisite gas, until it has been decontaminated. It will stay on walls or machinery or any other articles for hours or days after exposure, and in sufficient amounts to cause dangerous burns.

If you or anybody else should be gassed, these rules should be followed until you get help:

1. Act promptly and quietly; be calm.
2. If the victim has a mask, put it on, if gas is still present. If he has no mask, wet a handkerchief and have him breathe through it.
3. If possible, get victim out of the contaminated area at once.
4. Get medical aid or First Aid as soon as you can.
5. Except for such movement as is made necessary by the above, keep victim lying down as still as you can, *even if he feels all right.*
6. Keep victim warm.
7. Don't let victim smoke.

## Evacuation

The state plan for evacuation provides that babies up to 18 months must be accompanied by their mothers. These, plus children from 18 months to five years and school children up to 15 years, accompanied by attendants and teachers, together with the sick and infirm will be moved from cities and towns in dangerous parts of the state to other safer parts of the state. State controlled busses under police escort will be used for transportation. Receiving Areas, assigned in advance, will be equipped to provide food, shelter and the continuance of schooling. Those persons desiring to evacuate in their own transportation to their own selected destinations will be allowed to do so but must register in advance and must consent to be formed into orderly transport units. They will be moved before the main evacuation or between or after the dispatch of the regularly organized busses.

Evacuation is optional unless under orders of the military, when it is compulsory. All children up to 15 years must be registered and those mothers desiring to accompany their own children must also register. Each city and town has an evacuation marshal who should be consulted as to details.

The order for evacuation will come from the Governor, or from the military through the Governor. It may be expected that the evacuation announcement will be made in daylight hours and that evacuation will commence the next day. Having registered, mothers should prepare the clothing for their children and special meals if considered necessary. At the proper time evacuees will be picked up at their homes by volunteer transportation and taken to Assembly and Entrainment centers, where they will board the busses.

Evacuation of children and parents as above will not be carried out during an actual raid, but will take place only when there is an opportunity to transfer the children from the city or town in which they live to the place provided under the State Evacuation Plan.

Parents may rest assured that their children will be properly taken care of in their new temporary shelters or homes. Opportunity will be given to parents to visit their children frequently.

## Your Duty To Others

### Preparing to Fight Incendiaries

Preparing yourself to fight incendiaries by procuring the proper equipment and cleaning out your attic is a public as well as a private duty. You must combat incendiary bombs to protect and preserve the community as a whole as well as your own home.

### Cooperation with your Warden

It will greatly assist your Air Raid Warden to protect your life and property and the lives of your family if you will cooperate fully with him. He has been selected for his job because of his known integrity, coolness, and judgment. In addition to this, he has been trained in the methods of protecting the community in the event of a raid. He can give you a great deal of advice as to what you should do, and in turn, you should let him have all the knowledge possible about your house,

your comings and goings, the identity and peculiarities of the occupants of the house, the location of the refuge room, the location of any particular fire hazards, the location of the gas shut-off and the shut-off for your furnace and many other things which he will need to know. It would be desirable if you will permit your Warden to use your telephone in the event of an emergency, and to tell him in advance that he may do so if he desires.

## Join a Civilian Defense Service

The job of Civilian Defense is of tremendous importance and requires a lot of men and women. Modern warfare is largely a battle of production; it is the job of civilian defense, in addition to protecting your lives and property, to see to it that there will be no interruption of war production. If you can help prevent such interruption, you are helping to win the war.

The following services need you. You should select one of them and join, by reporting to your city or town hall and offering yourself as a volunteer.



**AIR RAID WARDENS** — are in charge of a neighborhood and have the duty of seeing that all air raid precautions are followed, and of reporting incidents and damage, so that appropriate help may be sent to the scene. To his neighbor, the Warden is the embodiment of all Civilian Defense.



**AUXILIARY FIREMEN** — assist the regular fire-fighting forces.



**AUXILIARY POLICEMEN** — assist the police department in enforcing blackout restrictions, in traffic control, and in guard duties.



**BOMB SQUADS** — specially trained by the Army, handle and dispose of time bombs and duds.



**RESCUE SQUADS** — are trained crews of about 10 men each with special equipment to rescue the injured from debris.



**MEDICAL FORCES** — consist of first-aid parties and stretcher squads and personnel at casualty clearing stations. Members of these forces are doctors, trained nurses, and assistants.



**NURSES' AIDES** — assist nurses. They have special Red Cross Training.



**EMERGENCY FOOD AND HOUSING CORPS** — members provide food and shelter for those whose homes have been damaged or destroyed by air raid or other disaster.



**DRIVERS UNITS** — consist of emergency drivers of vehicles used by the Civilian Defense services.



**MESSENGERS** — carry supplies, dispatches and messages wherever needed.



**ROAD REPAIR CREW** — restore normal flow of traffic as quickly as possible. Utility repair men work with these crews and with demolition squads.



DEMOLITION AND CLEARANCE CREWS — remove rubble, fill bomb craters, and remove unsafe walls or parts of buildings.



DECONTAMINATION SQUADS — members are specially trained to treat clothing and equipment as well as streets and walls contaminated by war gas.



FIRE WATCHERS — must spot and combat incendiary bombs.

OTHER JOBS — Ask at your local volunteer office what types of assistance are needed and where your services can best be utilized.

NOW THAT YOU HAVE READ  
THIS MANUAL, PLEASE HANG  
IT IN A CONVENIENT PLACE  
FOR FUTURE REFERENCE