



23 March, Mon Eve 5:30 PM

Dear Mother & Billy,

Golly sakes, Gene told me last night about your fall & broken arm & sprained ankle. Gosh,

I'm sorry. I suppose your ankle turned & you fell. Well, take care of yourself & it won't be long before we can have one together, unless it's your drinking arm that's on the blink. See you soon.

Love

Jack.



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# Commerce



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Portland Chamber of Commerce

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PORTLAND 4, OREGON  
CA 8-9411

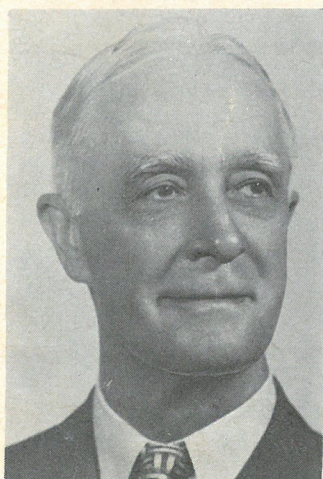
Volume XLV, No. 47  
December 1, 1961

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Where We Stand On

## CIVIL DEFENSE



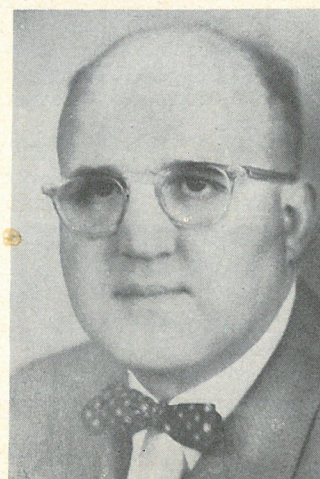
A frank discussion of state and city views on planning and preparation for the protection of civilians in case of nuclear attack. There will be opportunity for members to ask questions about evacuation plans, fallout shelters and other questions which you may have.

### COL. ARTHUR SHEETS

State Director, Civil Defense

### JACK LOWE

Portland Director, Civil Defense



New Chamber officers, to be elected at the Chamber Board meeting Friday noon, will be introduced at this meeting.

**MONDAY NOON, DEC. 4 —** Chamber Forum  
Multnomah Hotel

### CHAMBER BOARD MEETS TO NAME 1962 OFFICERS

Chamber officers for 1962 will be named by the Board of Directors when it meets this noon in the Chamber. New directors to fill one-year terms on the board also will be named.

Eight were elected to three-year seats on the board in the annual election concluded last week, including two, Lawrence R. O'Brien of Union Carbide Metals Co., and Thomas E. Bolger, Pacific Northwest Bell, serving for the first time.

Also named for his first term was Jack J. Moys of KPOJ as Forum Chairman and director for a one-year term.

Others elected to three-years terms on the board were: Leonard P. Clark, Holman Transfer; John M. Fulton, Crown Zellerbach; Earl M. Jennett, Willamette Iron & Steel; Thomas Kerr, Kerr Grain Corp.; W. F. Lubersky, Koerner, Young, McCulloch & Dezendorf, and Jack L. Meier, Meier & Frank.

The nominating committee was headed by M. J. Frey and included C. B. Stephenson, Albert Bullier, Don Chapman, Jess Jensen, Warren Braley and James W. Speer, Jr.

— PCC —

### Farm Visitors Greeted

Representatives of the Chamber Agricultural Committee led by Chairman A. G. McClary met last weekend at the Multnomah Hotel to welcome members of the Farm Bureau Federation and their wives as they registered for their three-day convention at the hotel.

The visitors were given rose buds, furnished by the Oregon Florists Ad Council.

— PCC —

### Union Pacific Names Brown

George A. Brown of Denver has been appointed traffic manager in charge of Union Pacific's Northwestern district with headquarters at Portland.

### Baldock Freeway Dedication Today

All citizens interested are invited to attend the dedication of the Baldock Freeway.

The time is 10:30 a.m., today, December 1.

The place is immediately north of Ross Island Bridge on the southbound lane of the Baldock Freeway.

To get to the dedication site, go south on Harbor Drive to the industrial underpass near the foot of Market Street, turn right and go under the underpass which leads to the Freeway.

The ceremony will be short and to the point, with the Governor, Mayor, Chairman of the County Commissioners participating.



## LOOKING TO FUTURE IN FORESTS



Members of a special Union County Chamber committee met recently with Manager Lew Nichols of the Portland Chamber's Agricultural Department to discuss the statewide "Trust in Trees" program which is being sponsored by the Portland Chamber. Here left to right are Ted Sidor, Union County Extension Agent; F. B. Emery, La Grande, former sawmill operator; Nichols, and M. Gale Beals, manager of Boise Cascade Corp. for Union County.

## Shippers Co-op Formed

In a transportation move relatively new to the Pacific Northwest, six Portland manufacturers have formed a non-profit shipping association named WORJAWS Shippers' Cooperative, Inc. to combine shipments of finished products to Eastern markets.

Firms belonging to WORJAWS will group their tonnages for weekly rail ship-

ments of two "piggy back" truck trailers to Chicago.

The six participating firms, from whose initials the name "WORJAWS" is derived are Jarman Williamson Co., manufacturer of Bag Boy Golf Carts; OMARK Industries, Inc., manufacturer of Oregon Saw Chain and OMARK brand fastening, drilling, sawing and stud welding equipment for construction and industry; S. R. Smith, Inc., manufacturer of diving boards for swimming pools; W. G. Rovang & Associates, Inc., manufacturer of stainless steel valves; Western Wood Manufacturing Co., maker of wood products such as book cases and water skis; and Willamette Iron & Steel Co., ship builders and manufacturer of pumps and valves.

## SALES &amp; DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS?

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## BULLETIN BOARD

## DECEMBER 4

Members Forum, Multnomah Hotel, noon.

## DECEMBER 5

Personnel Management Committee, Chamber board room, noon.

Taxation Committee, Chamber board room, 4 p.m.

Political Education classes "Graduation Night," Public Service Building auditorium, 8 p.m.

## DECEMBER 6

Education Committee, Chamber dining room, noon.

Recreational & Natural Resources Committee, Aero Club, noon.

Members Relations Committee, Chamber dining room, 8 a.m.

## DECEMBER 7

Industries Committee, Pacific Power & Light Co. board room, 10:30 a.m.

— PCC —

## "COME SEE US"



In keeping with President Kennedy's "Visit America" program, special letters of invitation from Governor Mark Hatfield and Mayor Terry D. Schrunk were presented to Mayor Alfred Back of Salzburg, Austria. The letters were presented by L. W. "Rusty" Rostad, district sales manager of West Coast Airlines, Portland. From left are Mayor Back; Dr. Heinz Rennau, public relations officer of Salzburg; Mr. and Mrs. Willard B. Hollenbeck of Cascade Travel Service, Bend; Mr. and Mrs. Rostad. The Oregonians were recent guests of the City of Salzburg.

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## HOME PLANNERS 46



L. J. Cech, president of Centennial International Corp. of Oregon, is shown with famed singer Ginny Simms as they discuss plans for the prefabricating concern which will market "Ginny Simms Melody Homes" throughout the nation. C.I.C., says its president, now has dealerships in five western and southwestern states, and is setting up agencies across the country. Through its heavy use of plywood and other lumber products the corporation expects to figure prominently in boosting the state's economy. Offices of C.I.C. are located in the Terminal Sales Building, Portland.

## NEW MEMBERS

Portland's Economic Progress will receive added impetus as a result of the affiliation of these new members with the Portland Chamber of Commerce. These firms are cordially welcomed to membership in the Chamber and are invited to participate fully in the Chamber's broad program and many varied activities, all aimed at making this a better city in which to live and do business.

**ERNEST J. BURROWS**  
(attorney)

Mead Building 5  
(Sponsored by Fleischman—CC)

**DEVEY STORE FIXTURE MFG. CO.**  
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## Conventions Scheduled for December 4-11

Organization	Hdqs.	Date	Attendance
Western Forestry Conference	Benson	December 6-8	600
Oregon District Attorneys	Sheraton	December 7- 8	40
Agricultural Cooperative Council	Multnomah	December 10-12	60
Ralston Purina Owner Manager Sales Conference	Multnomah	December 10-13	125
Oregon Seed Growers League	Multnomah	December 11-13	300

## Toastmasters Beckon

Want to stand up and speak your piece? Here's an opportunity.

President John Buehrle of the Broadway Toastmasters Club says his group currently has several vacancies. The Club is one of several in Portland at which businessmen meet for breakfast or luncheon, hear talks by selected members, then spend the balance of the meeting in discussion and criticism of speaker and speech.

Buehrle, who also is a member of the Chamber's Members Relations Committee, said the Broadway Toastmasters will welcome visitors and new members. It meets on Friday noons at the Benson Hotel.

— PCC —

## Housing Aids Outlined

New FHA and VA building and remodeling regulations are summarized in a new booklet prepared by Georgia-Pacific Corp., "New Financial Aids for Housing."

GP's product information manager, Lamar Newkirk, says the pocket-sized manual was developed primarily for use of the firm's plywood, lumber and hardboard sales representatives to answer questions on new FHA and VA borrowing and lending opportunities.

Free copies are being made available to building material dealers and builders.

## TELECASTS LISTED

Richfield's "Success Story" telecasts each Wednesday at 7 p.m. over KGW-TV for December will be:

**December 6**—The live cameras will journey into the world of wood and electronics as the manufacture of modern electric organs is followed in the Hillsboro plant of the Rodgers Organ Co.

**December 13**—Success Story will focus on the picturesque campus of Lewis & Clark College, one of the west's oldest independent institutions of higher education with emphasis on the science and music departments.

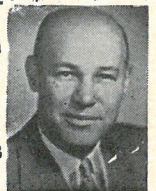
**December 20**—Christmas will be the theme as the male voices of the Multnomah Athletic Club's famed "Balladeers" will be heard in a live production built around the "sound of Christmas."

**December 27**—The newspaper world will be visited with a direct telecast from the plant of the Longview, Wash., Daily News, one of the finest small daily newspaper plants in the nation.

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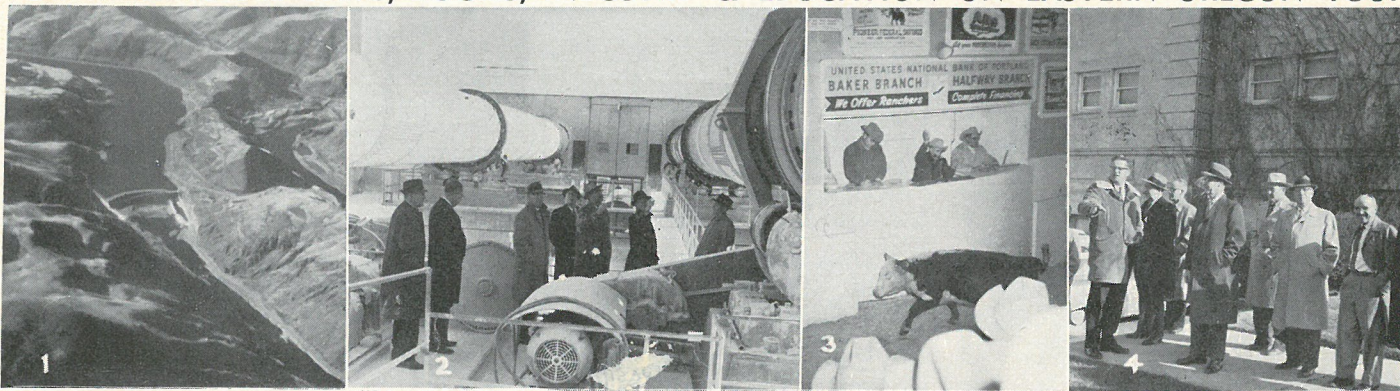
**1<sup>ST</sup>  
EVERY MINUTE OF EVERY DAY  
THAT'S RADIO 91-derful**

**KiSN**

**IN THE NEW "PULSE" RADIO SURVEY  
August, 1961**



# PORTLANDERS SEE DAMS, DOGIES, INDUSTRY & EDUCATION ON EASTERN OREGON TOUR



A delegation of 21 Chamber members spent November 15 and 16 visiting Baker and La Grande on a chartered air tour which included a side trip over the Idaho Power Co. damsites on the Snake River. Using a West Coast Airlines DC-3, the Trade and Commerce Committee group also held dinner and luncheon meetings with the Baker and La Grande Chambers.

Pictured above:

(1) Tour members were thrilled by the views of the rugged grandure of the Snake River canyon where Idaho Power Co. is spending \$164 million for the construction of Brownlee, Oxbow and Hells Canyon dams. Started late in 1955, Brownlee is already completed. Final power units are being added at Oxbow, shown in this aerial view, and preparations are beginning for construction of

Hells Canyon dam. The three will have an ultimate power capacity of 425,000 kilowatts.

Chamber members were especially interested in hearing of efforts to open the Snake River-Wallowa mountain area to increased tourist traffic through road construction which will ultimately allow travelers to circle the spectacular area.

(2) While in Baker, the committee members were guests of Tony Brandenthaler on a tour of his Chemical Lime Co. plant, completed several years ago and now producing large quantities of lime for various industrial uses. The plant's large circular kilns present an interesting sight along the highway north of Baker.

(3) On the fun side for Portland business men, and extremely important to the economy of Baker county, was a visit to the cattle auction grounds where each week several thousand head of cattle are sold.

(4) In La Grande one of the sights of special interest was Eastern Oregon College which has recently swelled its enrollment to more than 1,000 students. La Grande Chamber President Dave Baum is shown at left pointing out recent new additions to the campus which represents a \$1 million payroll to the community.

In touring La Grande, Portland Chamber members found much evidence of new housing and indications of a stable economy. The Portlanders were also entertained at the La Grande Golf Club where members recently remodeled their club building. The picturesque 9-hole course, built in the midst of a former orchard, appeared inviting to Chamber members, even on a cold day.

Trade and Commerce Chairman Paul

H. Mays and Excursion Chairman E. A. Thirkell led the delegation from Portland. Spokesman at the well attended dinner in Baker and luncheon in La Grande was Donald V. McCallum, Portland Chamber director and president of Title and Trust Co. A former attorney in Baker and well known throughout the area, McCallum received a warm welcome in his two appearances when he assured the eastern Oregon business men of Portland's strong interest in that area. He suggested that recent statements by politicians which would tend to divide eastern and western Oregon were a disservice to the entire state.

The Portland group returned home more convinced than ever of the sound base on which the economy of eastern Oregon is operating and the importance of this section to Portland as the distributing and marketing center of the region.

— PCC —

## Political Classes End

The ninth and graduation session of the Political Education classes sponsored by the Chamber will be held Tuesday evening, December 5 at 8 p.m. in the auditorium of the Public Service Building, according to Committee Chairman Harold Gowing, manager public relations for ESCO.

Graduates of the three classes will receive certificates signed by the discussion leaders: Vernor Schenck, public affairs director for Georgia-Pacific Corp.; William Watkins, assistant manager public relations, ESCO, and Fred Sherman, manager, American Service Bureau, and the Chamber President.

The classes, which got under way the first week in October, will produce 52 graduates.

— PCC —

## World Trade Tips

WT 61 149—New York distributor of tinmill, steel and wiremill prime and secondary products, selling principally to exporters, seeks to expand sales outlets. List of offerings with F.A.S. prices available in World Trade Dept.

WT 61 152—Pakistan manufacturer of sporting goods would like to contact importers.

**Johnny REITZ**  
and his Orchestra

TERMINAL SALES BUILDING . PORTLAND 5, OREGON CA 3-7500

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For inspection or information, write Lloyd Center, 2201 Lloyd Center, Portland 12, Oregon, or telephone ATLantic 2-2511.



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# AEC Choos

The federal civil defense administration this week announced that Jack Lowe, Portland director of disaster relief and civil defense, is one of a committee of three state and three city civil defense officials advising the FCDA on the atomic bomb "open" test in Nevada.

The atomic energy commission, which earlier had tentatively set mid-April as the date for the open shot, only one in the current series to which news media and certain public officials will be invited, Tuesday set the date for April 26.

Col. John M. McGreevy, Rhode Island state civil defense director, is chairman of the six-man advisory group to the FCDA. Other state directors are Maj. Gen. Ralph J. Olson, Wisconsin, and George B. Owen, Arizona. City directors are Maj. Gen. Clyde E. Dougherty, Detroit, Fred J. Maloney, Worcester, Mass., and Lowe.

Lowe also has been designated as field operations officer for the civil defense exercise, which will be one of three phases of the test on April 26 in which the FCDA and the AEC will cooperate in a continuing study of civil effects of nuclear detonations.

## Lowe Does Planning

Lowe's responsibility will be the planning, the operation and the evaluation of the field exercise. FCDA also has asked Robert C. Burns, training officer in the Portland civil defense organization, to participate as one of Lowe's assistants in the Nevada field exercise.

Lowe, a Portland fire bureau captain assigned to civil defense, has been director of the city's agency since July of 1951. He is a graduate of Reed college, a veteran of World War II, and is an army reserve lieutenant-colonel in the chemical corps. He served as a radiological safety officer in the 1953 Nevada A-bomb tests.

The command staff for the April 26 field exercise included 19 men from the federal civil defense level and 4 from city civil defense level. Portland, by appointment of Lowe and Burns, gained two of the four city-level assignments.

## City Sends Six

Portland civil defense has nominated, in addition to Lowe and Burns, seven others to attend the test shot. Dr. Thomas L. Meador has been nominated to participate in the observer phase of the test. Six were nominated to participate in the field exercise phase. They are:

Leo E. Weidner, fire bureau battalion chief, to participate in the fire service; Captain William D. Browne, chief of detectives, in the police service; Vernon Toedtemeier, bureau of parks, in the warden service; Thomas E. Bain, chief of the sanitation service; R. Evan Kennedy, representing the Professional Engineers of Oregon, in the structural survey phase, and James Simmons, representing the American Red Cross, as a litter bearer in the emergency medical phase.

The city council has approved the participation of its employees nominated to attend. Mayor Fred L. Peterson has been invited as a special guest and has indicated he plans to attend.

Oregon will have several other representatives and guests at the A-bomb open test. Multnomah County Sheriff Terry D. Schunk has been designated as an observer. Col. Arthur M. Sheets, state civil defense director, will attend. Governor Paul L. Patterson and the legislature's speaker of the house and senate president are among those invited.

## Three Programs Involved

The April 26 open shot will include three programs. The observer program, which will include civil defense officials, representatives of the press and other information media, mayors, governors and other government officials as special guests, is designed to provide wider public understanding of effects on civilian population by nuclear detonations.

The field exercise program will put civil defense key people

**Drawings D-11**



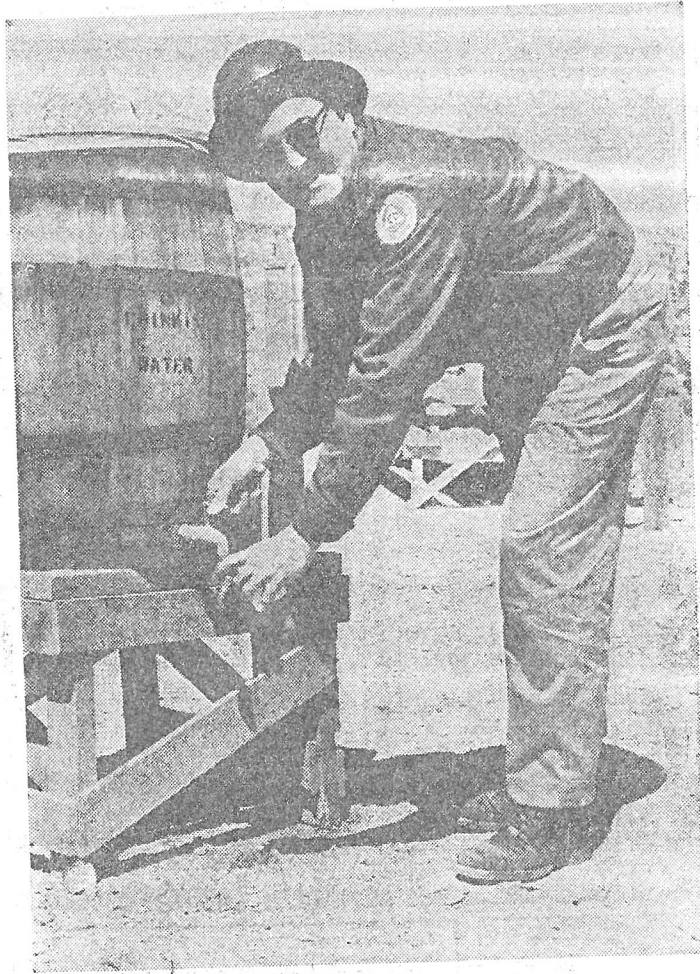
## Factor for Major Role in April 26 Atomic Test

EC-FCDA joint test. The April 26 test will include 12 or 13 structures representing residential, utility and industrial buildings, and four radio towers. The radio towers were included at the request of the Portland civil defense office on advice of Temple Ehmsen, chief of the city's bureau of communications and electronics and civil defense chief of communications. The April 26 test, since it will be largely devoted to atomic bomb survival, is regarded as the most extensive and most important to civil defense and the public since the Nevada test site was activated in 1951. It will be covered for readers of The Oregonian by Herman Edwards, who was an observer of the first A-bomb tests at Bikini in 1946 and who observed the March 17, 1953, blast from 3500-yard trenches with army troops, and Albert L. McCready, associate editor.

## Tests Portland's Civil Defense Direction

"under fire" on the atomic blast in an exercise somewhat similar to those in which military forces have been subjected. Participants in the field exercise program, following the shot, will perform simulated exercises in the bomb's target area. These exercises will include the sanitation, structural survey, fire, emergency medical service divisions and the emergency feeding of civil defense participants and observers. The technical program, third of the three, will have to do with structures and other civilian installations subjected to the bomb blast. Two houses were exposed to the March 17, 1953,





**JACK LOWE**, Portland civil defense director, tries out water that has to be brought in barrels to Yucca Flat desert site.



Office of the Mayor  
City Hall  
Portland, Oregon  
8 December 1959

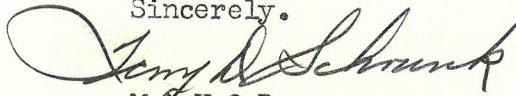
Dear Fellow Employee:

With this memo, you are provided a copy of the civil defense publication, "SURVIVAL IS UP TO YOU". It is most appropriate you receive this pamphlet because, as a city employee, you now have or may receive a civil defense emergency assignment which would preclude your taking protective action with your family in event of a warning. Therefore, it is doubly important you study this informational guide with the members of your family and make sure they are prepared to take action by themselves in event of an emergency. Even though the probability of an enemy attack may be remote, we certainly must recognize that the possibility exists and that all of us must have plans of action which we have rehearsed and are prepared to put into effect on short notice.

I want you to know I sincerely appreciate your past interest in civil defense activities. Participation in Disaster Relief and Civil Defense activities by city officials and employees is considered a continuing governmental function, inherent to municipal employment and not to be treated as a special activity of brief or periodic duration.

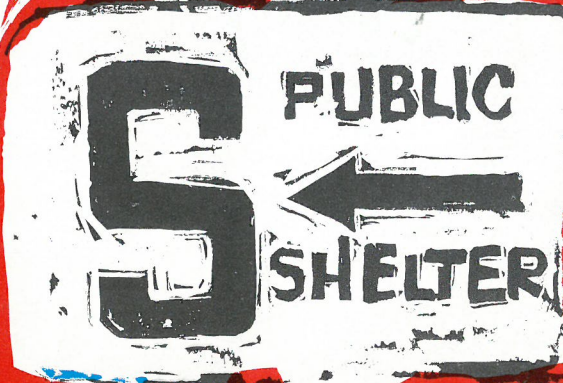
This pamphlet has been prepared for you; study it, keep it, and make use of it. Survival is truly up to you.

Sincerely.

  
MAYOR

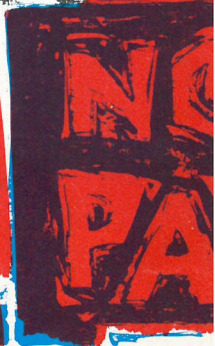


**SURVIVAL  
IS  
UP  
TO YOU!**



**TARGET AREA**

**14  
DAYS**







#### TO THE PEOPLE OF OREGON:

International tension continues to result in grave but unavoidable necessity to face new problems in everyday living. A calm, factual approach is required as we study the problems of our national and local defense program.

Today's concept of nonmilitary preparedness requires organized planning and preparation for defense and survival by all the citizens in the event of enemy attack. Planning must be realistic and practical. Complete safety for everyone may be difficult to achieve but a study of the problem will show there are many ways in which we can prepare for our survival as a nation, a state, a county, a city, a neighborhood and as a family or as an individual.

Sincerely,

MARK O. HATFIELD, Governor

The purpose of this pamphlet is to provide families of the Portland Critical Target Area with material from which they can obtain a better understanding of Civil Defense and can prepare and practice plans for their survival. Such action for survival, when undertaken by the citizens of this area, will save thousands upon thousands of lives that otherwise might be lost in event of an enemy attack or major natural disaster.

This material supersedes any prior information published on civil defense for the Portland Critical Target Area. It can be expected that changes will be made from time to time as better and more effective procedures and facilities are developed for saving lives in event of a major disaster.

This pamphlet is prepared through the cooperation of the civil defense agencies of the State of Oregon; Yamhill, Multnomah, Washington, Clackamas, Columbia, Hood River Counties in Oregon, Clark County, Washington and the City of Portland.

*Acknowledgment and special credit is given to Robert Reynolds for layout and finish art and to the Gerber Advertising Agency for pasteup and production of this book compiled in cooperation with The Oregon Advertising Club as a public service.*

For the purpose of uniform, realistic planning for the nonmilitary defense of the Portland Critical Target Area the following civil defense agencies have formed an organization known as the Target Area Coordinating Council. These are: Multnomah, Clackamas, Washington, Yamhill, Columbia and Hood River Counties in Oregon, Clark County, Washington and the City of Portland.

Also, for planning purposes, it is desirable to establish an AIMING AREA and an EVACUATION AREA. The AIMING AREA is that area upon or above which it is most probable enemy weapons would explode. In the Portland Critical Target Area this includes the City of Portland, Portland Air Base and

most of the City of Vancouver, Washington. The EVACUATION AREA is that area within which a very high casualty rate could result from the primary effects of weapons detonated in the AIMING AREA. Unless protection is available in properly designed and constructed shelters, all persons in this area, roughly 20 miles in all directions from downtown Portland, should be prepared to move quickly on the evacuation signal. The AIMING AREA together with the EVACUATION AREA establishes the area basis for civil defense planning in the Portland Critical Target Area.

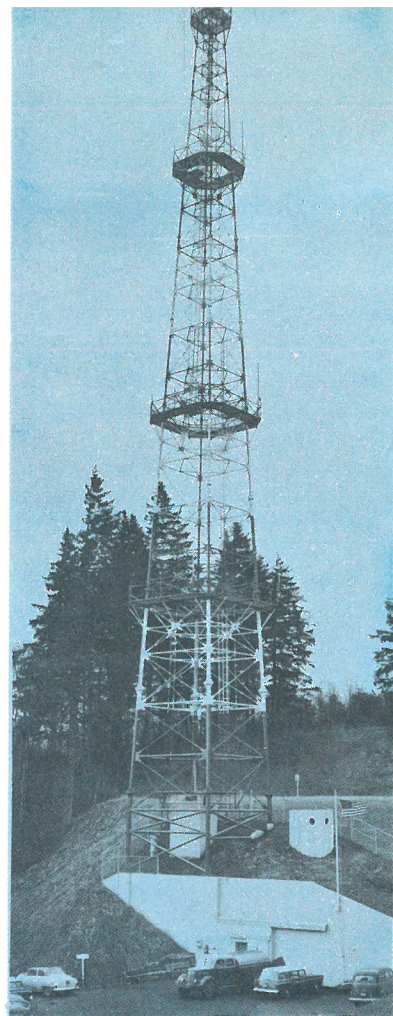
REALISTIC PLANNING AND PREPARATIONS EFFECTIVELY CARRIED OUT CAN BE THE MEANS OF SAVING LIVES IN DISASTERS. Each year lives are needlessly lost in fires, floods, earthquakes, and hurricanes, simply because no adequate preparation was made in advance.

Those who accept a defeatist attitude and think it is useless to prepare for individual and family defense in the face of modern war potential are actually doing a great disservice to themselves and their country and are in fact doing what the enemy would like us to do.

If instead, we understand the principles of civil defense and take it upon ourselves to be prepared as a government and as individuals then civil defense will not only save lives and property but will also be a major factor as a deterrent to another war.

Today our country is threatened with a potential manmade disaster greater than the world has ever known. Our government leaders have recognized this threat and are making plans and preparing for the total defense of our nation. These measures include both military and nonmilitary efforts for our protection from an enemy attack. However, no matter how much planning and preparation our government undertakes, total defense of our country cannot be achieved until all citizens recognize their individual responsibilities and do their part in the overall national defense program.





## THE PROBLEM

THE RUSSIANS HAVE A CAPABILITY OF ATTACKING ANY TARGET IN THE UNITED STATES. OUR MILITARY DEFENSES CANNOT BE EXPECTED TO PREVENT ALL WEAPONS FROM REACHING THEIR TARGETS IN AN ALL-OUT ATTACK ON THIS COUNTRY.

The Portland Target Area must be prepared for an attack involving one or more nuclear weapons as well as other forms of modern warfare. This could result in damage and destruction of relatively minor significance up to complete and total destruction of the AIM-INNG AREA with a chance of radioactive contamination denying any permanent use of large parts of the target area for many months or even years.

These are facts that the citizens in this area *must* face.

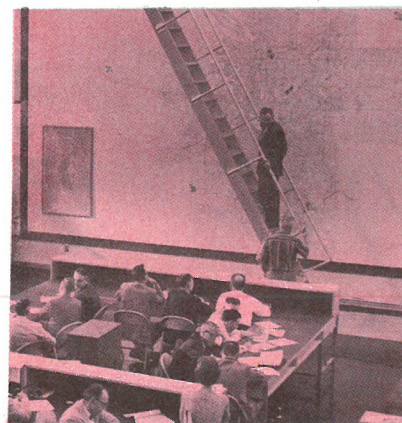
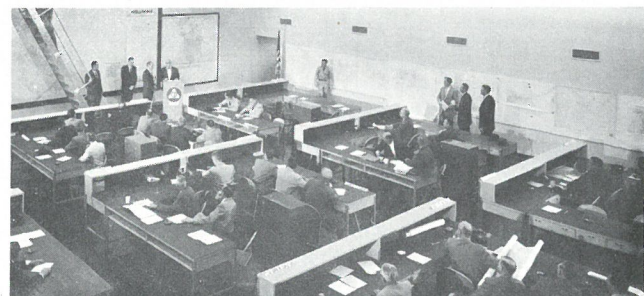
## BASIC POLICY

ALTHOUGH THERE ARE NO EASY SOLUTIONS FOR PROTECTION IN THIS ATOMIC AGE, THERE ARE DEFINITE DEFENSES WE CAN EMPLOY AGAINST NUCLEAR ATTACKS. ESSENTIALLY THESE ARE *EVACUATION* (PROTECTION BY MOVEMENT AWAY FROM THE TARGET AREA BEFORE AN ATTACK) AND *SHELTER* (PROTECTION FROM ATTACK WITHIN PROPERLY DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED FACILITIES).

## ORGANIZED PLANNING

GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES WORKING TOGETHER HAVE DEVELOPED A REALISTIC PLAN FOR THE EVACUATION OF THE PORTLAND TARGET AREA. THIS PLAN WILL WORK IF, AND ONLY IF, THE CITIZENS OF THIS AREA HAVE FAMILIARIZED THEMSELVES WITH THE PLAN AND HAVE A GENUINE DESIRE TO MAKE IT WORK.

The National Plan published by the Federal Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization establishes the framework within which all nonmilitary defense activities of the nation will function. Based upon the National Plan, each state develops its own Civil Defense Plan and the State Plan provides the basis for Civil Defense Plans of counties, cities and towns, as required by Oregon State Law. However, it is equally important that school districts, business, commercial and manufacturing establishments, hospitals and other institutions as well as families and individuals plan for disaster operations. This latter planning is voluntary but is of equal importance with governmental planning if a realistic survival capability is to be developed.



## HERE'S WHAT YOU MUST KNOW

### ATTACK WARNINGS

THE SOUND YOU MAY SOMEDAY HEAR ON THE ATTACK WARNING SIRENS OR HORNS WILL BE YOUR SIGNAL FOR IMMEDIATE PROTECTIVE ACTION. THE SIREN OR HORN SIGNAL YOU HEAR IS YOUR PAYOFF FROM A VAST MULTI-BILLION DOLLAR WARNING SYSTEM.

The National Warning System (NAWAS) is operated from NORAD by civilian employees of the Federal Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization (OCDM). This warning system is capable of sending warnings of a pending enemy attack to all State Civil Defense Agencies and Target Cities throughout the United States in approximately two minutes. A twenty-four hour watch is maintained on NAWAS in order to relay warnings to you by means of the public attack warning sirens or horns throughout the State of Oregon.

The question is often asked, "How much warning time can be expected, prior to an enemy attack, if any?" Obviously, no specific answer can be given, but there are certain conditions of warning which assist in preparedness planning. These conditions are generally referred to as strategic and tactical warnings.

A warning is classified as strategic when intelligence information indicates time to possible attack is from 12 hours to several days. With this type of

### WARNING SIGNALS

THERE ARE TWO CIVIL DEFENSE SIREN OR HORN SIGNALS. EACH HAS A DIFFERENT MEANING. BOTH ARE URGENT WARNINGS TO YOU. THEY REQUIRE ACTION—YOUR ACTION.

Signal	Means	Your Action
"EVACUATION" Steady tone on sirens or horns for 3 minutes, probably repeated.	Attack probable.	EVACUATE, if you are in the designated "Evacuation Area".
"TAKE COVER" Wailing tone on sirens or series of short blasts on horns for 3 minutes, probably repeated.	Attack coming any minute.	TAKE COVER at once in the nearest available refuge.

THESE WARNINGS ARE MOST IMPORTANT TO YOU. KNOW THE SIGNALS AND THE ACTION INDICATED BY EACH.

warning, civil defense protective action will be immediate but deliberate and unhurried. The public warning sirens or horns will not be sounded. Public information and instructions will be provided by every other means available.

Tactical warnings are given when actual enemy attacks are assumed likely against the United States. Of course, this does not necessarily mean that everyone could evacuate in the warning time given, but the more people that can be evacuated, the greater is the potential for saving lives if the attack should be on Portland.

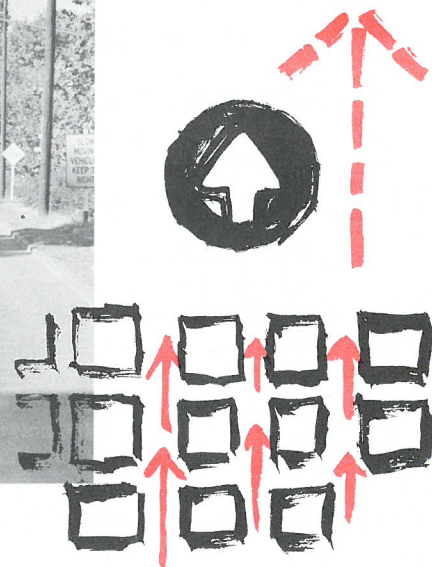
It's possible that a surprise attack could occur with little or no prior warning. It's further possible that the Portland area may not be included as an enemy target in the initial attack on this country. However, warnings and intelligence concerning threats to or actual attacks on any part of the United States would be received by the Civil Defense Agencies in the Portland Target Area. If this should occur, Civil Defense authorities would take advantage of whatever time offered before further attacks were launched and order the EVACUATION signal to be sounded as the best protective action for the people of this area. This assumption and plan of action may be particularly important as the U.S.S.R. develops an operational ballistic missile capability.

*Note: The EVACUATION SIGNAL becomes the ALERT SIGNAL to people beyond the Evacuation Perimeter. This means: stay in your area; keep off evacuation routes; be prepared to TAKE COVER for fallout protection; Civil Defense personnel report to assigned duty posts.*

At the time of a civil defense alert, the sirens or horns will be your principal means of warning. However, there are several ways to confirm the warnings. Television and FM radio stations will be off the air and other radio stations will either be off the air or broadcasting on 640 or 1240 under CONELRAD. In the City of Portland, when the EVACUATION signal sounds, traffic lights will be turned off or to a steady green along EVACUATION ROUTES and steady red for streets approaching these routes. At the same time the amber lights will flash on and off continuously, providing a visual type of warning to those who may not have heard the sirens.

Civil defense warning systems receive periodic operational tests in order to insure that they are in good working order at all times.





## EVACUATION

EVACUATION IS SIMPLY LEAVING THE TARGET AREA AHEAD OF AN ATTACK IN ORDER TO SAVE LIVES. THE MORE PEOPLE WHO LEAVE, THE MORE WILL BE SAVED. The most important single feature of evacuation is orderly movement of traffic. For this reason, a coordinated traffic flow plan has been prepared for the Portland Critical Target Area and throughout the State. This plan, by itself, however, means little until the people who are to use it know what it is, how it works and have practiced it as individuals and in public participation exercises.

Local civil defense officials long ago realized that the first bottleneck in traffic movement in a daytime evacuation would be from the congested downtown area. As a result, Portland Traffic Engineers have modified the traffic control system within Portland in order to initiate evacuation movement with minimum delay and empty the congested area without cross traffic.

This evacuation traffic control is called the "Green Light System". The existing one-way grid normally used in downtown Portland simplifies the evacuation movement pattern. To leave the congested area, a motorist simply turns with traffic at intersections with a red light and goes straight through at intersections with green lights.

Beyond the Portland and Vancouver city limits the principal traffic bottlenecks are the limited number of highways crossing the numerous rivers and mountain passes which are but a few miles away from the target area on all sides. In order to overcome these obstacles, the evacuation plan makes use of the mountain pass roads and all bridges crossing the nearby rivers. This means that evacuation traffic must follow specifically designated evacuation routes in order to take maximum advantage of all bridges and passes, eliminate cross

traffic and keep merging of traffic lanes to a minimum.

Beginning near Portland city limits and extending outward throughout most of the target area, large blue and white evacuation route signs have been installed. In Oregon they are round; in Washington they are triangular. The purpose of these signs are to guide you from the EVACUATION AREA along designated evacuation routes.

Wherever possible, evacuation traffic control plans are based upon normal driving habits and patterns. However, there are certain exceptions which are important to an organized orderly evacuation of vehicles from the evacuation area. These exceptions are:

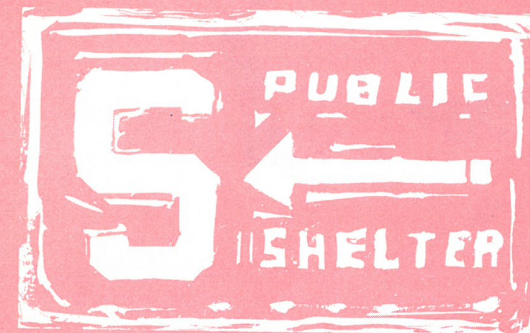
(1) In order to minimize congestion and allow continuous traffic flow, it is most important that drivers follow the pre-designated routes as indicated by the evacuation route signs.

(2) All lanes on evacuation routes will be used for outbound traffic in order to move as many vehicles as possible in a limited time. Inbound vehicles on the highways will be stopped or re-routed by city, county, and State police immediately upon receipt of an attack warning.

(3) Drivers must continue their outbound movement until directed to turn off by traffic control officers.

(4) In event a car has an accident, mechanical failure or is out of gas, motorists should quickly assist to move the vehicle off the road and pick up its passengers. Breakdown of a single vehicle cannot be allowed to impede evacuation movement.

(5) Only trucks, busses, and certain civil defense and military personnel will be allowed to pull off the highways at pre-designated points. Provisions will be made at EMERGENCY AID AREAS to care for only those who, because of illness or other inability, cannot continue any further.



## TAKE COVER

TIME FOR EVACUATION CANNOT BE GUARANTEED. CONSEQUENTLY, PROVISIONS FOR SHELTER AND COVER MUST ACCOMPANY PLANS FOR EVACUATION. No government program for construction of public shelters for protection against the blast, heat and radiation effects of nuclear weapons is contemplated at this time. Therefore, it is very important that everyone plan for his protection at home, school, and place of employment. The TAKE COVER SIGNAL means everyone should immediately get under cover. Complete shelter protection in the target area may be difficult to achieve. However, any cover or refuge will offer you a better chance for survival than being outside without any protection.

Many buildings in Portland are marked with "Public Shelter" signs and should be used by those in the immediate vicinity when the TAKE COVER signal sounds. When you take cover, remember that you should remain in your refuge area until advised by civil defense officials that it is safe to come out. IT IS POSSIBLE, UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS THAT THE EVACUATION SIGNAL WOULD SOUND AFTER THE TAKE COVER SIGNAL. This would mean that warning information indicates that the enemy forces, causing the TAKE COVER signal to be sounded, had either been destroyed or moved on to another target, thus allowing additional time to resume evacuation from the target area.

RADIO  
640 or  
1240  
RADIO

## CONELRAD

THE BROADCASTING INDUSTRY AND GOVERNMENT, WORKING TOGETHER, HAVE DEvised CONELRAD AS A SPECIAL SYSTEM OF RADIO BROADCASTING TO BRING YOU OFFICIAL EMERGENCY INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS.

If you are listening to any radio or television set when a CONELRAD radio alert is received you will hear a message like this—

"We interrupt our normal program to cooperate in security and civil defense measures as requested by the United States Government—This is a CONELRAD Radio Alert—This is also an Air Raid Warning. Normal broadcasting will now be discontinued for an indefinite period. Civil Defense information will be broadcast in most areas at 640 or 1240 on your regular radio receiver."

This means the only broadcasts throughout the entire country will be on 640 or 1240 kilocycles... Remember also that it may take some time for radio stations to switch frequencies so CONELRAD will not come on immediately after stations go off the air. Be patient. Without this system enemy bombers could use normal radio broadcasting stations to "beam" right to their targets. To prevent this, all stations will go off the air entirely except those licensed to operate under CONELRAD.

CONELRAD stations in each area join in a "cluster" of two or more stations broadcasting a single program. You will hear a continuous broadcast without interruption. Although the volume may vary, by adjusting the volume up you should be able to hear the weakest station from a distance of 15 to 25 miles.

In some smaller communities where only one station is in the CONELRAD system it will broadcast on either 640 or 1240 kilocycles at short periodic intervals. For security reasons during CONELRAD broadcasts, no mention will be made of radio station call letters or the names of cities or towns. However, names of local civil defense or government officials and radio personalities may be used. In addition, mention of certain terrain features such as arterial streets and highways, bridges, parks and the like may be used. You will be able to identify local CONELRAD broadcasts from these familiar names.





## TRAINING

### "FIRST AID" AND "CARE OF SICK AND INJURED"

AT LEAST ONE PERSON IN EVERY FAMILY SHOULD BE TRAINED IN *FIRST AID* PROCEDURES AND ONE IN *CARE OF SICK AND INJURED* (HOME NURSING). Self-help following an enemy attack or major natural disaster cannot be over-emphasized. In the first critical hours, until organized disaster relief operations can function, there will only be two kinds of people: those that need help and those that can give help. You cannot give much help if you don't know how.

Your local chapter of the American National Red Cross is prepared to give you this training without cost except for a nominal charge for textbooks.

The Red Cross 10-hour STANDARD FIRST AID course includes instruction and practice in the following: the why and how of first aid; wounds and their care; control of bleeding; bandaging; recognition and treatment of shock; artificial respiration; injuries to bones, joints and muscles; splinting; burn treatment and care; common everyday emergencies; and improvised methods of transporting injured persons.

The Red Cross 14-hour course, CARE OF THE SICK AND INJURED, teaches 34 basic nursing skills for use in the home, with adaptations to emergency situations. This instruction, given by graduate registered nurses, covers control of communicable diseases, taking of temperature, pulse, and respiration, bed-making, bed bath, diet, medicines, simple treatments, care of the chronically ill, care of burns, pressure dressings, improvised equipment, emergency birth procedure and aids to survival. Persons completing this course will be designated "Nursing Assistants" and could accept an assignment to assist medical and nursing per-

sonnel in civil defense facilities in event of a disaster.

Your local Red Cross Chapter is ready to help you enroll in the next FIRST AID or CARE OF SICK AND INJURED course. You can enroll as an individual or preferably, can arrange for a class with your neighbors, church, lodge or club group.

## FIREFIGHTING AND RESCUE

DURING AN ENEMY ATTACK, BUILDINGS OF ALL KINDS WILL BE WRECKED OR TOTALLY DESTROYED. IN ADDITION, MANY FIRES WILL START IN AREAS OUTSIDE THE BADLY DAMAGED ZONES. MANY PERSONS MAY BE TRAPPED. QUICK EFFECTIVE ACTION IN AREAS OF MODERATE DAMAGE TO PUT OUT FIRES WHILE THEY ARE SMALL, AND RESCUE OF LIGHTLY TRAPPED PERSONS CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED BY YOU AND YOUR NEIGHBORS—IF YOU HAVE THE KNOW HOW AND SOME SIMPLE TOOLS.

Your local civil defense office has pamphlets on simple firefighting techniques and basic rescue tips and in addition, conducts BASIC RESCUE COURSES which provide learn-by-doing instruction in safe methods for locating and removing lightly trapped victims, and fighting small fires. The practical information and skills you learn in the BASIC RESCUE COURSE is valuable in everyday living around the house as well as in a major disaster. Both men and women take this course. Contact your local civil defense office and ask to be enrolled in the next class.

## CIVIL DEFENSE IN SCHOOLS

SCHOOLS IN THE PORTLAND CRITICAL TARGET AREA, AS COMMUNITY AGENCIES, HAVE CIVIL DEFENSE RESPONSIBILITIES TO PARTICIPATE IN LOCAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS PROGRAMS IN THREE WAYS—(1) BY INSTITUTING PROTECTION PROGRAMS FOR THE SAFETY OF THE STUDENTS AND PERSONNEL, (2) BY PROVIDING CIVIL DEFENSE EDUCATION AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE NORMAL CURRICULUM, AND (3) BY SUPPORTING THE CIVIL DEFENSE EFFORTS THROUGH USE OF FACILITIES, ASSISTANCE OF PERSONNEL AND CONDUCTING CERTAIN PUBLIC EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS.

AS A PARENT YOU WILL BE CONCERNED ABOUT THESE SCHOOL RESPONSIBILITIES. IN PREPARING YOUR FAMILY SURVIVAL PLAN, YOU MUST KNOW YOUR SCHOOL PROTECTION PROGRAM. In the EVACUATION AREA, the action policy for schools is to EVACUATE or TAKE COVER depending on the warning received. Beyond the EVACUATION PERIMETER, action plans for schools will vary in accordance with the policy of the local civil defense agency.

Throughout this entire area, action procedures for the TAKE COVER warning are quite similar. When the TAKE COVER signal is received, school officials sound the warning alarm in the schools and the students with their teachers move immediately from the class rooms to pre-designated areas within the school buildings. Most schools have been surveyed by competent personnel to determine which areas offer the most structural protection from blast and heat effects. TAKE

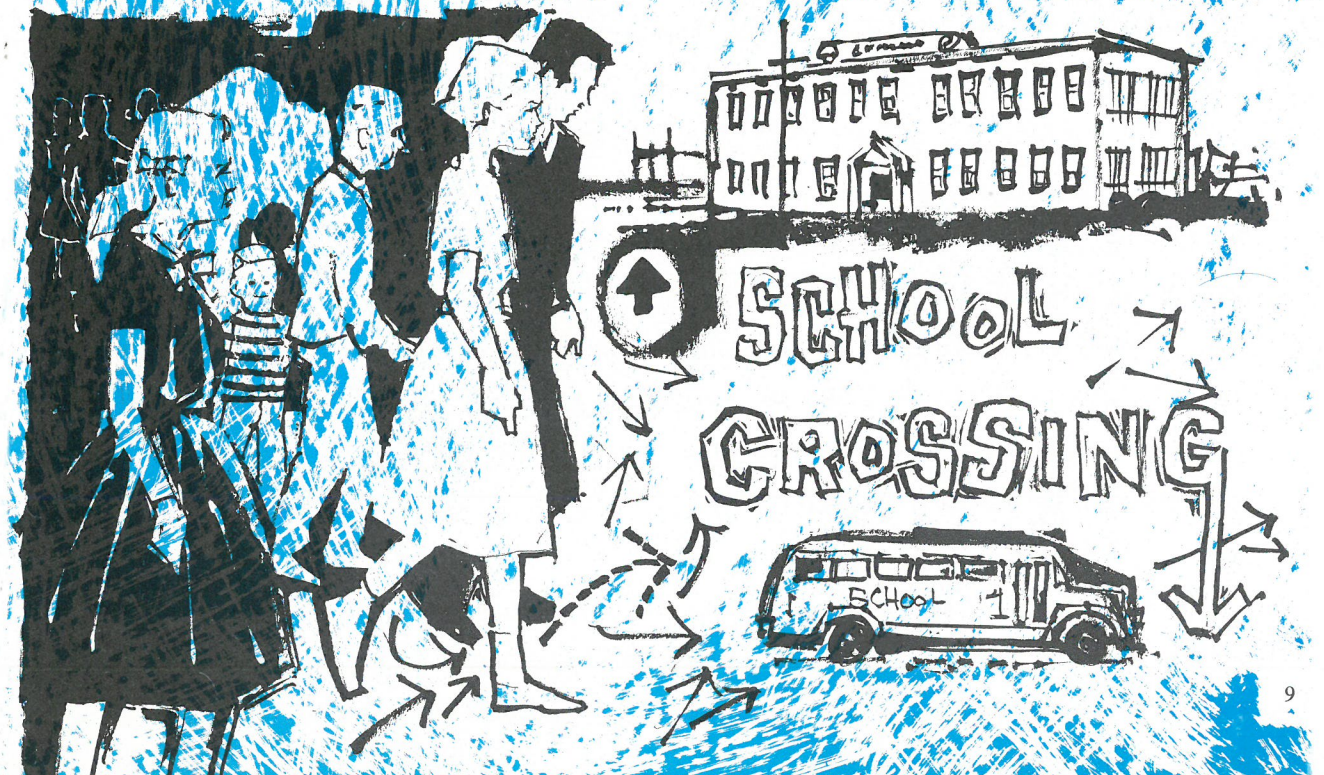
COVER procedures are practiced periodically in many schools, thus, like fire drills, the TAKE COVER action becomes automatic.

Action procedures for the EVACUATION warning are not similar throughout the Portland Critical Target Area. In the Cities of Portland and Vancouver, most primary and elementary children will be sent home to evacuate with their parents, or if the parents are not home, with neighbors or classmates in accordance with the family plan. Teachers will supervise the crossing of main streets and arterial highways in order to expedite the children's return home. High School students living within a few minutes walking distance of school can go home to evacuate with their families or can evacuate with others from school using student and faculty cars or rides with passing motorists.

In the Portland Critical Target Area outside the Cities of Portland and Vancouver, schools plan to evacuate the students as units using school busses and pre-arranged private vehicles for transportation. These students will move from the schools to pre-designated facilities in communities outside the Portland Critical Target Area.

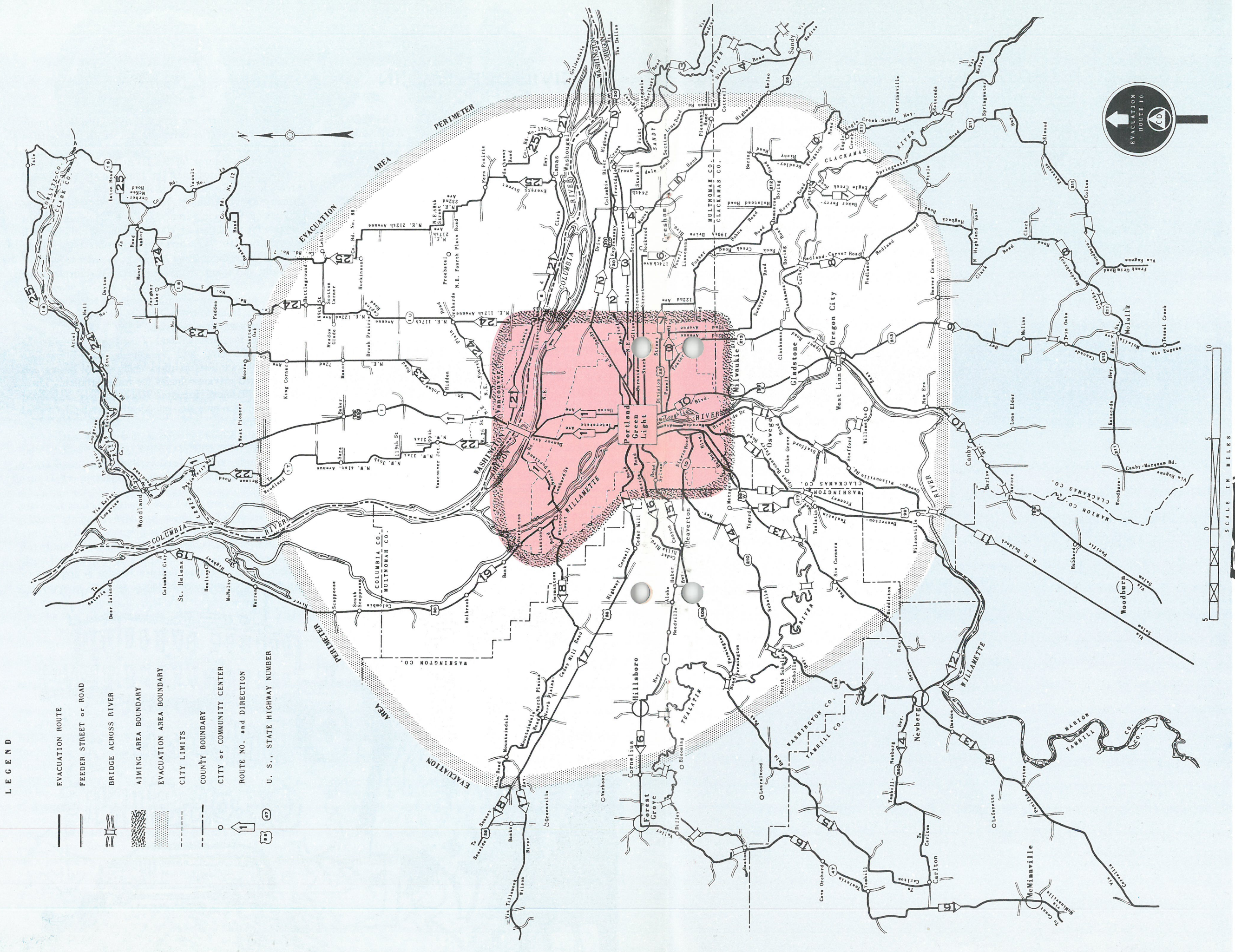
Students attending schools and living outside the EVACUATION PERIMETER generally will be sent home in order for the local civil defense organization to utilize the school buildings for disaster relief purposes.

It is imperative you know the action plans for your particular school in order to make adequate family plans. If your school has not prepared a civil defense plan, it is your responsibility, as a parent, to inquire of the school officials concerning the development of such a plan. Your local civil defense director is prepared to assist and give guidance in school survival planning.



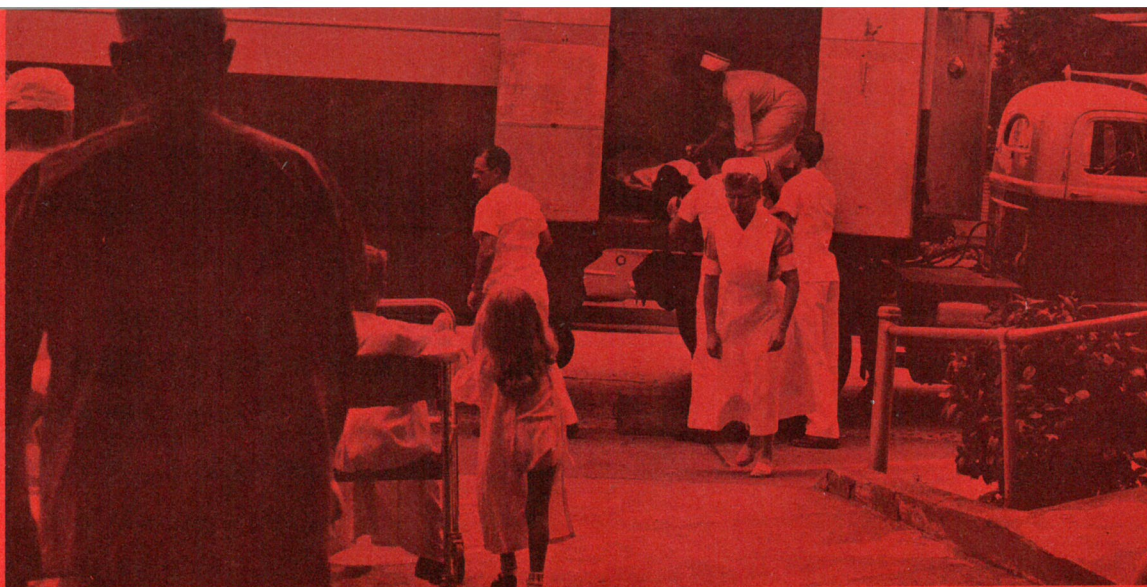


EVACUATION ROUTES FROM PORTLAND CRITICAL TARGET AREA



This map shows the designated and approved evacuation routes as of July, 1959. If the Routes as marked on the ground do not agree in detail with routes as shown on this map, follow the evacuation route signs as they will reflect improvements in road changes as they occur.





# RECEPTION CARE AND SANITATION

COUNTY CIVIL DEFENSE AGENCIES IN OREGON AND SOUTHWEST WASHINGTON, OUTSIDE DESIGNATED TARGET AREAS, HAVE ACCEPTED THE RESPONSIBILITY OF PROVIDING FOR THE RECEPTION AND CARE OF EVACUEES FROM TARGET AREAS AT PRE-DESIGNATED EMERGENCY WELFARE CENTERS IN EVENT OF A CIVIL DEFENSE EVACUATION. It is very important during an evacuation that you cooperate with police and other civil defense personnel directing traffic. You should continue moving on your outbound evacuation route until you are directed to turn off into a civil defense emergency welfare center. The necessity for this continued movement without unnecessary delay or turning off is to provide as many evacuees as possible an opportunity to get to safer areas as well as to equalize the distribution of people among the counties where care can be provided. This may take you many miles from Portland before you are eventually directed to stop.

Each non-target county has plans for reception and care of evacuees to provide immediate care to all people needing assistance. This care includes lodging, feeding, the provision of clothing, registration and rehabilitation for all evacuees. As soon as possible after arriving at a mass lodging in the emergency welfare center medical and other special care will be provided for those needing it.

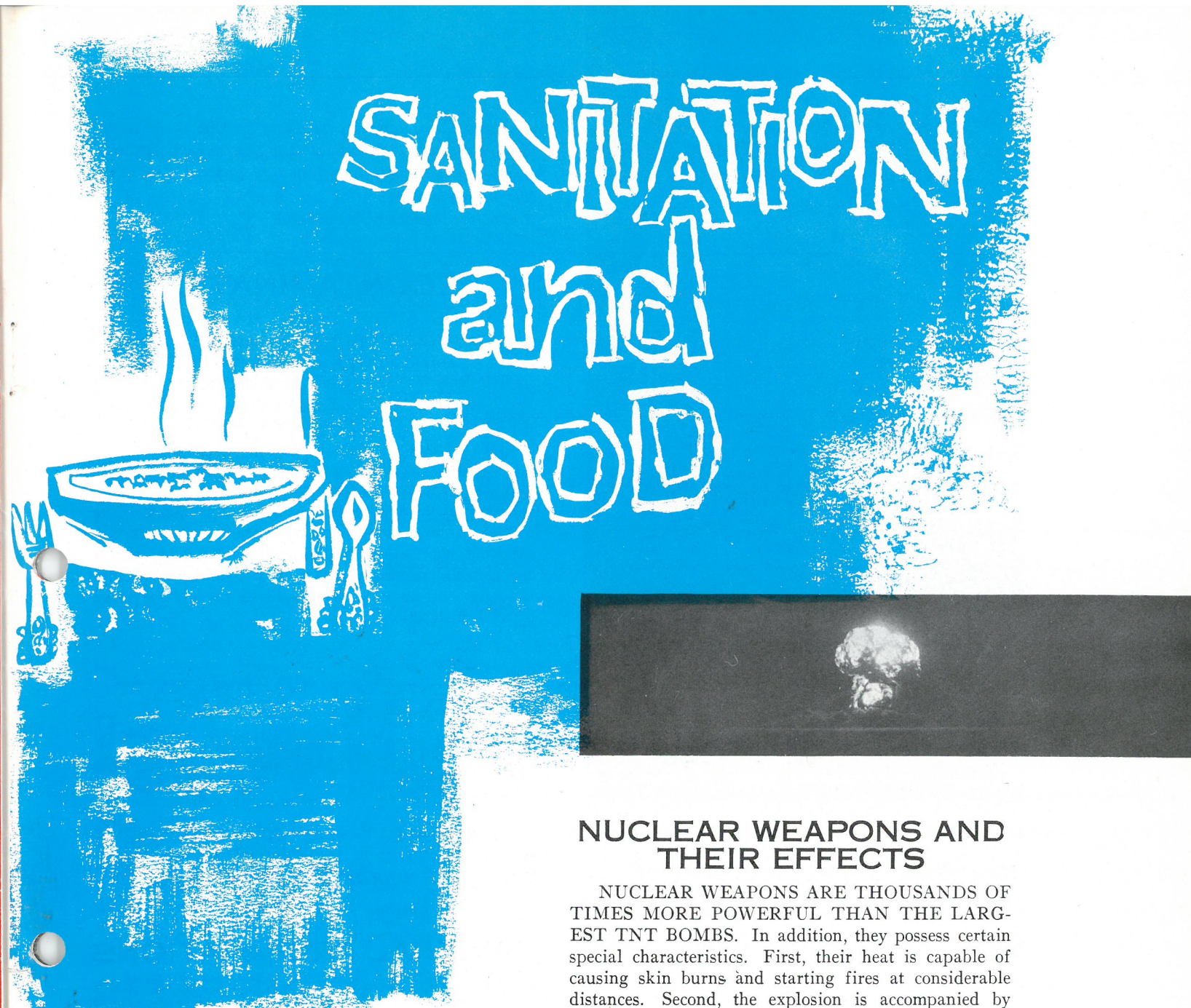
Food, clothing and first aid will be provided to you and your family while residing in mass lodging. The Governor, upon receipt of an attack warning, will freeze the sale of all food, medical, petroleum and clothing supplies at retail and wholesale levels. These will be released only for civil defense purposes in the

first few days following attack. You will not be allowed to purchase these items on the open market until the State rationing plan is put into effect and you are billeted in private homes or are sent to your family meeting place. Billeting and assisting evacuees to reach their family meeting place will start as soon as possible after their arrival in the Emergency Welfare Center. It will be several days before rationing procedures can be established. Good family planning means that you should maintain at least a three-day family evacuation kit in your car at all times or keep one ready to take with you in a vehicle should an emergency arise. Included in the kit should be three days food supply, a first aid kit, blankets, clothing, tools—and if available—sleeping bags.

Most families are at home or together more than two-thirds of the time, but it is possible that some may have to evacuate in a direction different from other members of the family and perhaps away from the place where the family plans to get together following an attack. Whether you are separated from your family or not, following an evacuation, it is very important to you that you register at an emergency welfare center.

Registration and Inquiry Service will be available at all emergency welfare centers to assist in re-uniting families and locating missing persons, compile records of personal and family information, and assist people with respect to their survival needs and conditions in general.

All registration and inquiry information will be consolidated by the State Civil Defense Agencies in Oregon and Washington. Also furnished at the emergency welfare centers will be U. S. Postal LOCATOR CARDS AND SAFETY NOTIFICATION CARDS. The LOCATOR CARDS are used as a change of address form for forwarding mail directed to an evacuee's pre-attack address. The SAFETY NOTIFICATION CARDS are used by evacuees to notify their families, employers and others of their safety and whereabouts. ALL EVACUEES SHOULD REGISTER AT AN EMERGENCY WELFARE CENTER WHERE THEY WILL BE ABLE TO OBTAIN ASSISTANCE FOR SURVIVAL AND INFORMATION CONCERNING THEIR FAMILIES.



## NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND THEIR EFFECTS

NUCLEAR WEAPONS ARE THOUSANDS OF TIMES MORE POWERFUL THAN THE LARGEST TNT BOMBS. In addition, they possess certain special characteristics. First, their heat is capable of causing skin burns and starting fires at considerable distances. Second, the explosion is accompanied by highly penetrating and harmful, but invisible rays called *initial radiation*. This radiation seldom extends beyond the area of blast damage and is present for only a minute or two. Also, particles of the bomb remaining after the explosion, are highly radioactive. This effect is known as residual radiation and is explained further under Radioactive Fallout.

It is difficult to express potential damage on a target when the size of the weapon an enemy might use is unknown. However, for planning purposes in the Portland Critical Target Area, a scale of attack involving one or more nuclear weapons with a total TNT equivalent of the order of five million tons (5 megatons) is generally used, as this scale of attack could virtually destroy the City of Portland, the Portland Air Base and the City of Vancouver with blast and thermal effects reaching 12 or 15 miles beyond the Cities of Portland and Vancouver.

EVEN IF YOU ARE SAFE FROM THE DIRECT EFFECTS OF AN ENEMY ATTACK, IT IS MOST IMPORTANT YOU KNOW WHAT YOU CAN DO TO MAINTAIN SANITARY AND HEALTHFUL LIVING CONDITIONS IN EMERGENCY SITUATIONS.

Your local civil defense agency has available, without charge, a pamphlet entitled "WHAT TO DO NOW ABOUT EMERGENCY SANITATION AT HOME". In addition, the American National Red Cross and/or your local civil defense agency is prepared to enroll you in an EMERGENCY MASS FEEDING COURSE. This training is designed to give you important information concerning methods for disinfecting water, emergency waste disposal, care and use of food in disasters as well as valuable information on sanitary and healthful ways to prepare and serve wholesome meals under emergency conditions.



## RADIOACTIVE FALLOUT PROTECTION

WHEN A NUCLEAR BOMB IS EXPLODED CLOSE TO THE GROUND, TONS OF DUST AND DEBRIS MAY BE SUCKED UPWARD HIGH INTO THE AIR, AND CONTAMINATED BY RADIOACTIVE PARTICLES OF THE BOMB REMAINING IN THE MUSHROOM CLOUD. THE LARGER PARTICLES WILL FALL QUICKLY TO THE GROUND NEAR THE EXPLOSION. THE SMALLER ONES ARE CARRIED DOWNWIND AND FALL MORE SLOWLY, HOUR AFTER HOUR, IN A PATTERN THAT MAY EXTEND HUNDREDS OF MILES. THIS IS CALLED *FALLOUT*.

Radioactive fallout may be so fine you can seldom feel it and often you cannot see it, but if you are exposed to much of it long enough it can make you seriously ill even if the radioactive dust does not settle directly on you. It could even kill you. A mass of material between you and the particles is needed for protection. Some radiation always passes through the material and some is "absorbed", but if sufficient mass is put between you and the fallout particles, the radiation which comes through will not harm you. Radiation intensities may not only make it necessary for you to take cover in the fallout area, but to remain there from a few hours to several days until the natural decay or loss of radiation intensity makes it safe for you to come out of from your refuge area. If you take cover in the center of an ordinary house on the first floor, the radia-

tion intensity is cut approximately in half. A basement reduces intensity to about one-tenth. Radiation intensity in an underground shelter with at least three feet of earth above it is less than one-thousandth of that on the surface of the ground.

## DECONTAMINATION

IF YOU SUSPECT YOU HAVE BEEN EXPOSED TO RADIOACTIVE FALLOUT, REMOVE AND ISOLATE YOUR CLOTHING AND WASH YOUR BODY THOROUGHLY WITH SOAP AND WATER IF POSSIBLE, PAYING PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO YOUR HAIR AND UNDER YOUR NAILS.

Radioactivity decays as time passes. Moreover, fallout, like dust, can be removed from most surfaces by washing, by vacuum cleaning and by other means. The danger in large scale decontamination lies in unduly exposing yourself to radioactivity. Therefore, except for personal decontamination, you should not attempt to carry out decontamination measures unless under official instructions.

## HERE'S WHAT YOU MUST DO!

HERE'S WHAT YOU MUST DO NOW AS WELL AS THE ACTION YOU MUST TAKE WHEN THE WARNING SIGNALS SOUND.

## GENERAL PREPARATIONS

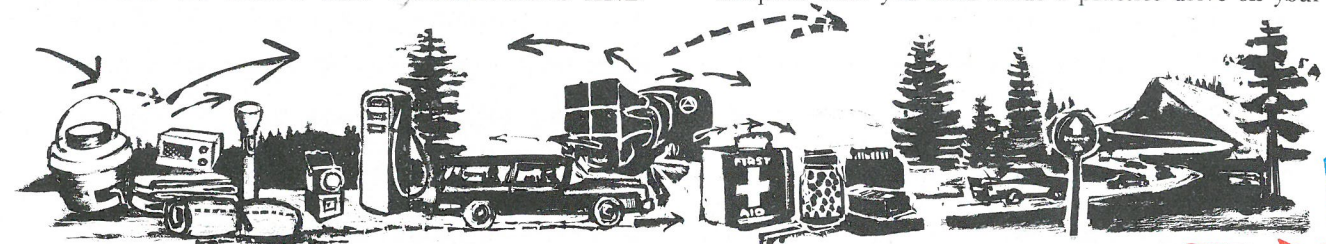
1. *Family Planning*—MAKE SURE EVERY ADULT AND OLDER CHILD IN YOUR FAMILY HAS READ AND UNDERSTANDS THE INFORMATION IN THIS PAMPHLET. Call your family together for the purpose of discussing and preparing your family plan.

2. *Coordinated Family and School Plans*—IF YOU ARE A PARENT OF A SCHOOL CHILD, YOU WILL NEED TO COORDINATE YOUR FAMILY SURVIVAL PLAN FOR EVACUATION WITH THAT OF YOUR SCHOOL. You should contact your school authorities to learn whether your child will evacuate with other children directly from the school or will be sent home to evacuate with you or, if you are not at home, with a neighbor or family of a classmate. If your child evacuates directly from the school, you will want to know the means of transportation and planned destination for reception and care.

3. *Identification Tag*—In event of a major natural

disaster or attack, many people may be temporarily confused and unable to think clearly—children may be separated from their families; other people may be badly hurt or dead. It is most important in disaster relief operations that parents be re-united with their children, families of the badly injured be notified of their condition and whereabouts and the dead identified before burial. IN ORDER TO MAKE THE TASK OF IDENTIFICATION EASIER AND TO ALLEVIATE ANXIETY AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE, CIVIL DEFENSE AUTHORITIES STRONGLY URGE EVERYONE TO WEAR CONSTANTLY A METAL IDENTIFICATION TAG. Identification tags should include the wearer's full name, present address, birth date and indicate his religion. Blood type, if imprinted on the tag, should be confirmed by proper medical authorities. Names and addresses of companies that manufacture approved civil defense identification tags can be obtained from your civil defense office.

4. *Training for Emergencies*—THE MINIMUM TRAINING FOR EMERGENCIES SHOULD INCLUDE ONE PERSON IN EVERY FAMILY TRAINED IN *FIRST AID* PROCEDURES AND



ONE PERSON IN CARE OF SICK AND INJURED. Additional training in other civil defense subjects for emergencies is available.

## EVACUATION PREPARATIONS

1. *Evacuation Signal*—MEMORIZE THE EVACUATION SIGNAL—3 MINUTES STEADY TONE ON THE SIRENS OR HORNS—YOU MUST BE PREPARED TO EVACUATE IMMEDIATELY WHEN THIS SIGNAL SOUNDS.

2. *Transportation*—PLAN TO USE YOUR OWN CAR. IF YOU DON'T HAVE ONE, ARRANGE TO RIDE WITH A NEIGHBOR OR FELLOW EMPLOYEE. IN NEIGHBORHOODS WHERE ENOUGH CARS ARE NOT AVAILABLE IN THE DAYTIME, CAR POOLS SHOULD BE ARRANGED. Instead of one person taking the family car to work everyday, plans should be made for several persons to ride to work in one car, thus, leaving some cars at home for use in emergencies and for shopping and taking the children to school as well. Your family car can be "four wheels to survival". Your car may be the means of saving your life. Keep it in good mechanical condition. *BE SURE YOU KEEP YOUR*

*GAS TANK MORE THAN HALF FULL AT ALL TIMES SO YOU WILL ALWAYS HAVE A CAPABILITY TO EVACUATE IN AN EMERGENCY.*

3. *Evacuation Kit*—BASIC ITEMS FOR THE FAMILY EVACUATION KIT INCLUDE A THREE OR MORE DAYS SUPPLY OF FOOD AND WATER, FIRST AID ITEMS, FLASHLIGHT WITH EXTRA BATTERIES, EXTRA CLOTHING AND BLANKETS AS WELL AS A PORTABLE BATTERY RADIO IF THERE IS NO CAR RADIO. These items together with special medicines and any other specific needs should be packed and kept in the car at all times or ready to put in a car when the evacuation signal sounds.

4. *Evacuation Routes*—SPECIFIC EVACUATION ROUTES HAVE BEEN DESIGNATED TO ASSIST PEOPLE TO MOVE RAPIDLY USING ALL LANES FOR OUTBOUND MOVEMENT. It is important you study the evacuation route map and determine the route nearest your home, place of employment and any other location where you spend much time. Your family planning should not be considered complete until you have made a practice drive on your

evacuation routes, particularly the one nearest your home. Follow the directions on the map and directions provided by the evacuation route signs posted along the routes. Your practice drive should be for a distance of at least 50 miles, both in the daytime and at night.

5. *Family Meeting Place*—The family meeting place should be a location outside the Portland Critical Target Area where members of the family can attempt to get together or send word of their condition and whereabouts following a major disaster. If possible, you should make arrangements *now* with relatives, friends or others for a suitable place where members of your family can stay. Do not select a place earmarked for other civil defense purposes.

## OTHER FORMS OF ATTACK

Biological and chemical warfare, sabotage, high explosives, incendiaries and psychological warfare are all additional capabilities of attack which must be considered as within the means of any aggressor. While these forms of attack are not the main threat, they must not be overlooked in civil defense planning. Information on these subjects can be obtained from your local civil defense agency.





# EVACUATION ACTION

HERE'S WHAT YOU *MUST* OR *MUST NOT* DO WHEN THE *EVACUATION* SIGNALS SOUND—

1. DON'T USE YOUR TELEPHONE.
2. LOAD YOUR CAR WITH YOUR EVACUATION KIT, IF IT IS NOT ALREADY THERE. IF YOU DON'T HAVE A CAR, CHECK ON YOUR PRE-ARRANGED TRANSPORTATION.
3. CLOSE BLINDS AND WINDOWS AND LEAVE YOUR HOME AS YOU WOULD IF YOU WERE GOING AWAY FOR A DAY OR TWO.
4. IF YOU HAVE NO TRANSPORTATION, START WALKING TOWARD THE NEAREST EVACUATION ROUTE WHERE YOU CAN OBTAIN A RIDE IN A PASSING VEHICLE.
5. DO NOT GO TO YOUR LOCAL SCHOOL FOR YOUR CHILDREN UNLESS YOU HAVE PREVIOUSLY AGREED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE SCHOOL EVACUATION PLAN.
6. IF YOU SHOULD BE INBOUND, HEADING TOWARD THE CITY CENTER, TURN AROUND AND DRIVE OUT AND AWAY FROM THE CITY. DO NOT DRIVE COUNTER TO THE EVACUATION TRAFFIC PATTERN.
7. KEEP YOUR CAR WINDOWS OPEN AT LEAST PART WAY PRIOR TO AN ATTACK IN ORDER TO EQUALIZE BLAST PRESSURE. FOLLOWING AN ATTACK AND PASSAGE OF THE BLAST WAVE, CAR

WINDOWS, DOORS AND VENTS SHOULD BE KEPT CLOSED TO PREVENT FALLOUT MATERIAL FROM ENTERING.

8. PICK UP PEDESTRIANS UNTIL YOUR VEHICLE IS FULL. DO NOT BLOCK TRAFFIC WHEN YOU STOP.
9. MOVE ON THE NEAREST EVACUATION ROUTE. DRIVE SAFELY. IN DOWNTOWN PORTLAND, FOLLOW THE GREEN TRAFFIC LIGHTS TO GET ON AN EVACUATION ROUTE. DO NOT CROSS OR GO COUNTER TO EVACUATION ROUTES.
10. IF CARS ARE STALLED OR INVOLVED IN AN ACCIDENT, ASSIST IN PUSHING THEM TO ONE SIDE AND PICK UP THEIR PASSENGERS.
11. LISTEN FOR INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS ON YOUR RADIO. *CONELRAD* BROADCASTS WILL BE RECEIVED AT 640 OR 1240 ON YOUR REGULAR RADIO DIAL. IF YOU DON'T HEAR ANY BROADCASTS AT FIRST, BE PATIENT UNTIL THE *CONELRAD* BROADCASTING CAN BEGIN.
12. FOLLOW YOUR EVACUATION ROUTE AS INDICATED BY THE HIGHWAY EVACUATION ROUTE SIGNS OR DIRECTIONS OF TRAFFIC OFFICERS.
13. DO NOT STOP AT CIVIL DEFENSE EMERGENCY AID AREAS UNLESS IT IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR YOU TO GO ANY FURTHER.
14. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS OF TRAFFIC OFFICERS—DO NOT STOP OR TURN OFF UNTIL DIRECTED TO DO SO.



## TAKE COVER PREPARATION

1. *Take Cover Signal*—MEMORIZE THE *TAKE COVER SIGNAL*—3 MINUTES WAILING TONE ON THE SIRENS OR HORNS—YOU MUST BE PREPARED TO *TAKE COVER* IMMEDIATELY WHEN THE SIGNAL SOUNDS.

2. *Home Refuge Area*—FAMILIES IN THE PORTLAND CRITICAL TARGET AREA MUST SELECT A DESIGNATED REFUGE AREA IN THEIR HOMES TO GO TO IN EVENT THERE IS A WARNING WITH INSUFFICIENT TIME TO EVACUATE OR IN EVENT THE AREA IS SUBJECTED TO FALLOUT WITHOUT DIRECT BLAST DAMAGE. In most cases, the construction of individual home shelters against the blast and heat effects of large nuclear weapons is impractical because of building cost factors. A home refuge area would provide protection from blast and heat if it is in the fringe or outer limits of damage. As we do not know where an explosion would take place, it is possible that your home could be in the fringe area of damage. In addition, your home refuge area would provide protection from radioactive fallout. Your refuge area should be in your basement, or, if you don't have one, on the ground floor away from windows and doors. An inside hallway is generally preferable. Additional information on home protection refuge areas or shelters can be obtained from your local civil defense office.

3. *Emergency Supplies*—WHETHER YOU *EVACUATE* OR *TAKE COVER*, ONE OF THE BASIC PREPARATIONS TO BE MADE NOW IS AN ADEQUATE SUPPLY OF FOOD FOR YOUR FAMILY. YOU SHOULD STORE A 2-WEEK FOOD SUPPLY IN YOUR HOME REFUGE AREA AS WELL AS A 3-DAY OR MORE EVACUATION KIT IN YOUR FAMILY AUTOMOBILE. YOUR FAMILY EMERGENCY FOOD STORAGE COULD BE YOUR ONLY AVAILABLE SUPPLY OF FOOD FOR SOME TIME.

To estimate how much food you should buy for your family's 2-week home storage, multiply the number of people in your household by the amounts listed below. If your children are young, the amounts can be decreased by one-fourth. If the children are infants, canned baby foods should be substituted for some of the other canned foods. BE SURE to plan for old people or invalids. KEEP YOUR FOOD STORAGE SUPPLIES FRESH BY USING AND REPLENISHING ALL ITEMS ONCE EVERY TWO OR THREE MONTHS.

MILK: Powdered nonfat dry, 2 pkgs.; evaporated, 4 (14½ oz.) cans.

JUICES: Tomato, 2 (1 qt. 14 oz.) cans; Orange, 2 (1 qt. 14 oz.) cans; Grapefruit, 2 (1 qt. 14 oz.) cans.



**FRUITS:** Peaches, 2 (1 lb. 14 oz.) cans; Pears, 2 (1 lb. 14 oz.) cans; Drieds Prunes or Apricots, 2 lbs.  
**VEGETABLES:** Tomatoes, 4 (16 oz.) cans; Peas, 4 (16-17 oz.) cans; Corn, 2 (12-16½ oz.) cans; Green Beans, 2 (15½ oz.) cans.

**SOUPS:** Assorted, 8 (10½ oz.) cans.

**MEATS AND MEAT SUBSTITUTES:** Beef Stew, 2 (1 lb.) cans; Salmon, 2 (1 lb.) cans or Tuna, 4 (6-7 oz.) cans; Spaghetti and Meat Balls, 2 (15½ oz.) cans; Baked Beans, 2 (1 lb.) cans; Cheese, 2 (8 oz.) jars or pkgs.; Peanut Butter, 2 jars.

**CEREALS:** Ready-to-eat, 14 (individual serving pkgs.) or 2 (8-9 oz.) boxes.

**CRACKERS-COOKIES:** 2 boxes.

**BEVERAGES:** Instant Coffee, 2 (2 oz.) jars or Instant Tea, 2 (1 oz.) jars or Instant Cocoa, 2 (1 lb.) pkgs.

**SOFT DRINKS:** 24 bottles.

**STORED WATER:** In addition to other liquids, 4 gallons for each member of your family. Bottled water must be changed every six weeks.

**SPECIAL MEDICINES:** Be sure to include special medicines for those that require it regularly.

In addition, you should include other items such as salt, flour, yeast, shortening, and sugar; matches, fuels (canned heat), cooking utensils, can opener, tableware, paper supplies such as plates, cups and toilet paper, and old newspapers. Portable radio, flashlight, candles, first aid kit, sanitary napkins, blankets, extra clothing, covered pail and garbage container; The Bible or other family religious requirements; games and amusements for the children; some money and other optional items such as candy, gum and tobacco should be part of your survival supplies.

For emergency sanitation requirements, your refuge area should have a covered can for garbage, a container with tight fitting lid for human wastes, and a receptacle that can be used as a wash basin. A supply of grocery bags and newspapers should also be maintained in a location free from fire hazards.

You must be self reliant in the face of fire and responsible for knowing the rudiments of light rescue work. This means you should maintain basic tools such as shovel, ax, crowbar, and water pump can in or near your home refuge area.

Your first aid kit should include: mild antiseptic solution, smelling salts, water purification tablets, household bleach, baking soda, table salt, eye drops, castor oil, bandages, splints, toilet soap, measuring spoon, paper cups, razor blades or scissors, safety pins, and flashlight with extra batteries.

## TAKE COVER ACTION

1. *At Home*—DON'T USE THE TELEPHONE. BRING IN THE CHILDREN—OTHERWISE DON'T GO OUTSIDE. CLOSE ALL WINDOWS,

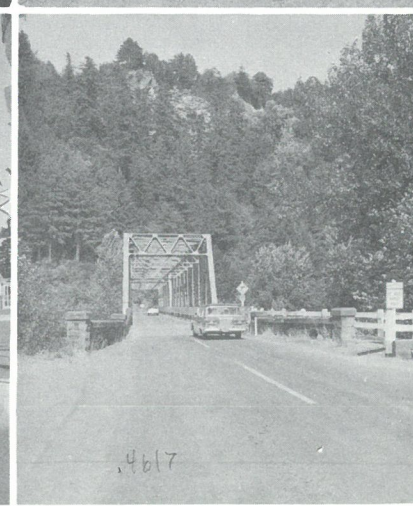
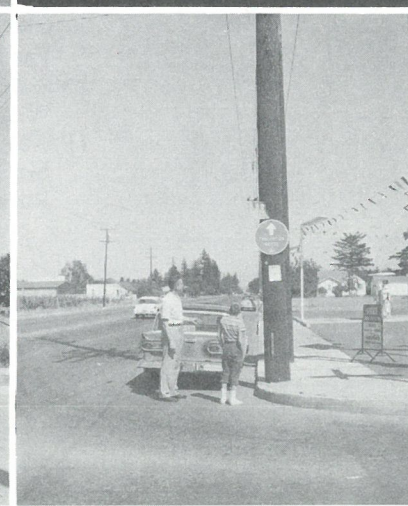
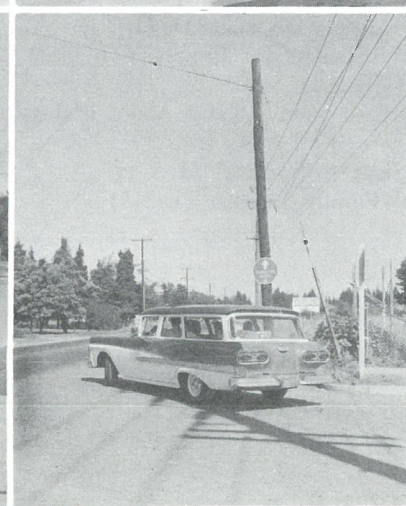
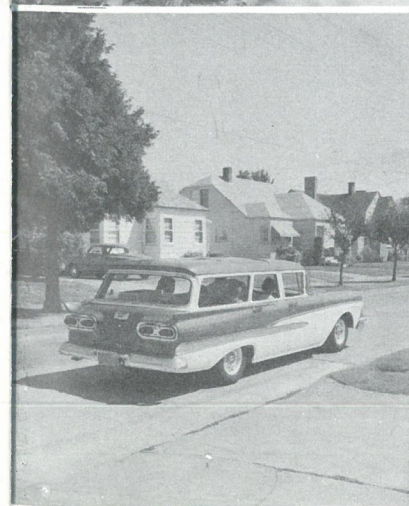
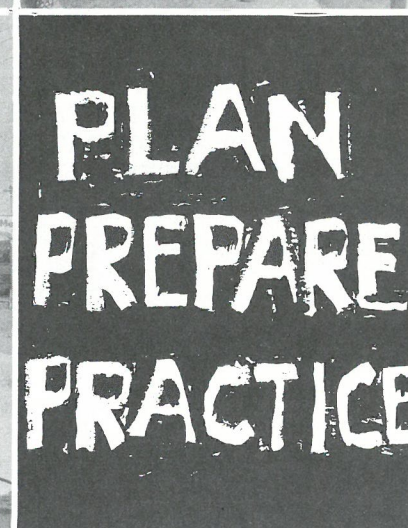
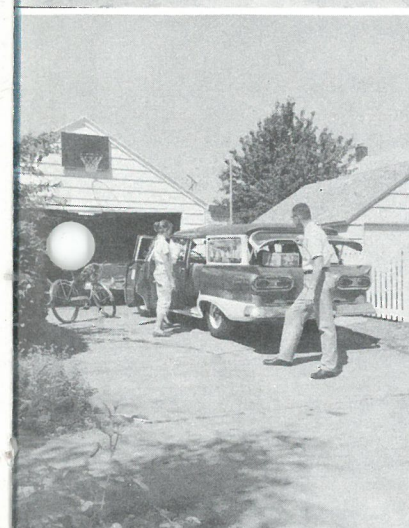
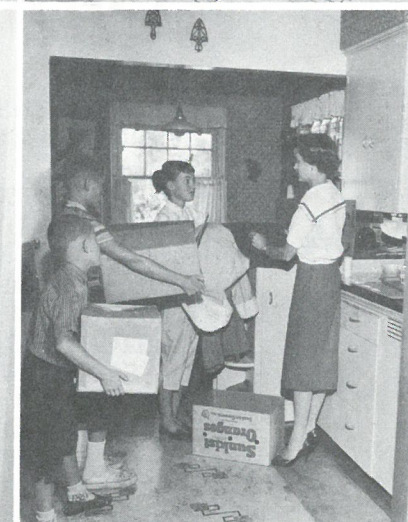
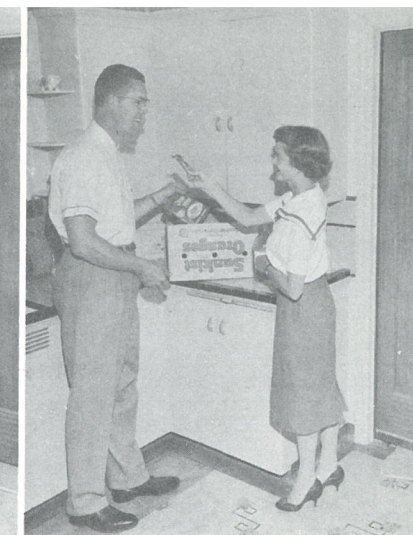
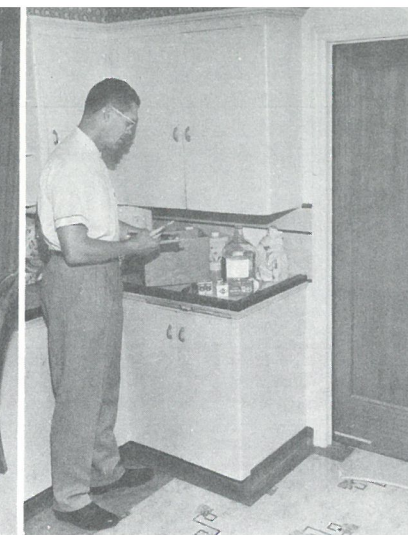
**BLINDS AND DOORS. SHUT OFF MAIN WATER VALVE WHERE PIPE ENTERS BASEMENT. SHUT OFF ALL GAS AND ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES. DO NOT SHUT OFF GAS AT THE METER AND DO NOT PULL MAIN LINE ELECTRIC SWITCH. GO TO YOUR REFUGE AREA. TURN ON RADIO TO ONE OF THE CONELRAD FREQUENCIES, 640 OR 1240 ON THE DIAL.** If there are no broadcasts, be patient as time is required to implement the CONELRAD radio system. Stay in your refuge area until you have been notified it is safe to leave.

2. *In a Building or on the Street*—GO QUICKLY TO THE NEAREST BUILDING MARKED "PUBLIC SHELTER" OR IF NO MARKED BUILDING IS NEAR YOU, GO INTO ANY BUILDING FOR SAFETY. Wherever you TAKE COVER, stay there until it is officially announced safe to leave.

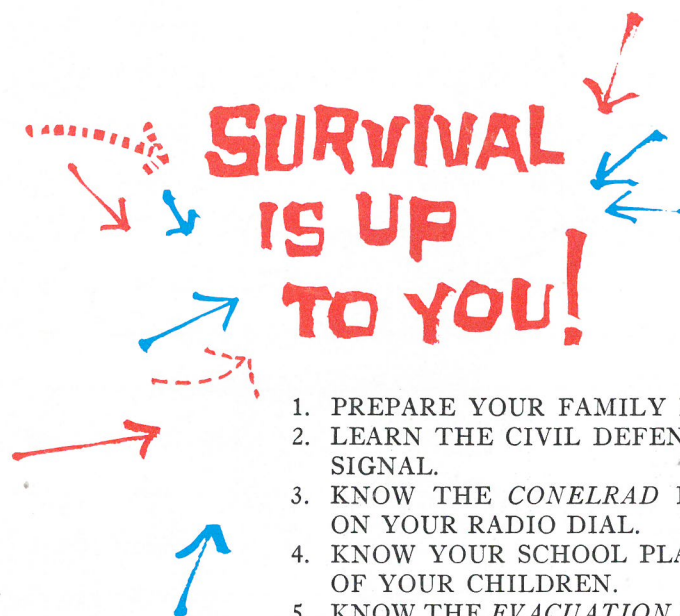
3. *In a Car, Truck or Other Vehicle*—PARK QUICKLY AT THE CURB OR DOUBLE PARK IF YOU MUST, BUT DO NOT BLOCK THE STREET FOR EMERGENCY VEHICLES, THEN TAKE COVER. IF YOU ARE IN A VEHICLE OUTSIDE THE CITY LIMITS OF PORTLAND OR VANCOUVER, CONTINUE MOVING AWAY FROM THE CITY AND FOLLOW YOUR PLAN FOR EVACUATION. KEEP YOUR CAR WINDOWS OPEN TO EQUALIZE THE BLAST PRESSURE FROM A NUCLEAR ATTACK.

**SURVIVAL  
IS UP  
TO YOU!**

**PLAN  
PREPARE  
PRACTICE**







1. PREPARE YOUR FAMILY FOR EMERGENCIES.
2. LEARN THE CIVIL DEFENSE PUBLIC ACTION SIGNAL.
3. KNOW THE *CONELRAD* FREQUENCIES—640 or 1240 ON YOUR RADIO DIAL.
4. KNOW YOUR SCHOOL PLAN FOR THE PROTECTION OF YOUR CHILDREN.
5. KNOW THE *EVACUATION PLAN* FOR THE PORTLAND CRITICAL TARGET AREA. ARRANGE *NOW* FOR YOUR TRANSPORTATION AND FAMILY MEETING PLACE. PREPARE AN EVACUATION KIT FOR YOUR CAR. PRACTICE-DRIVE YOUR EVACUATION ROUTES.
6. DETERMINE YOUR HOME REFUGE AREA.
7. PROVIDE A 2-WEEK SUPPLY OF FOOD, WATER AND OTHER ITEMS FOR EMERGENCY USE.
8. TAKE TRAINING IN RED CROSS AND CIVIL DEFENSE SURVIVAL COURSES.
9. KNOW HOW TO PROTECT YOURSELF FROM RADIO-ACTIVE FALLOUT.
10. COOPERATE WITH AND TAKE PART IN CIVIL DEFENSE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION EXERCISES.

Civil Defense Publications are available from your local civil defense office without charge. Those currently available are:

- Facts About Fallout Protection (L-2-18)
- What To Do About Emergency Sanitation At Home (H-11-1)
- First Aid, Emergency Kit, Emergency Action (L-2-12)
- Between You and Disaster—A Civil Defense Food Storage Program (L-1)
- Fire Fighting for Householders (PA-4)
- 640—1240 CONELRAD (L-2-6)
- Family Shelters for Protection Against Radioactive Fallout (TB-5-3)
- What You Should Know About Biological Warfare (PA-2)
- Six Steps to Survival (L-2-4)
- Rural Family Defense (L-2-5)



PORTLAND TARGET AREA  
COORDINATING COUNCIL

2 February 1960

Policy Statement on Evacuation and Shelter

This Council recognizes at this time only two completely effective methods to protect residents of the Portland Critical Target area from the direct effects (blast, heat, instantaneous radiation) of nuclear weapons.

The first method is by means of blast shelters of such massive construction that the direct effects of a nuclear weapon are absorbed by the mass and the structural strength of the shelter.

The second method is by means of evacuation or movement from the vulnerable area to such distance that the direct effects of a nuclear weapon do not reach to that distance.

The first method, BLAST SHELTER, is not considered to be economically feasible at this time.

The second method, EVACUATION, is feasible, within our capability and recommended by this Council as the method to which primary effort should be directed.

All persons within the established evacuation area (approximately the area within 20 miles of downtown Portland) should be prepared to evacuate on little or no warning; and, if possible, take with them sufficient food and supplies for a minimum period of 3 days, preferably 14. Residents within this area may construct blast shelters if they wish, but are not encouraged to construct fallout shelters, which may afford little or no protection against the blast effects of a nuclear weapon. Primary effort should be placed on preparations for evacuation.

For residents outside the established evacuation area (20 miles or beyond from downtown Portland), primary effort should be directed towards fallout protection and establishing self-sufficiency for a period of at least 14 days. Construction of fallout shelter is encouraged. Residents beyond fifty miles from Portland also should be prepared to assist local civil defense organizations in caring for evacuees.

Any shelter construction, whether for blast protection or fallout protection, must be in accordance with State and/or local building regulations.

Further, this Council is in accord with the Shelter Policy (January, 1960) of the State of Oregon.

-----

(The Portland Target Area Coordinating Council consists of the Civil Defense Directors of Multnomah, Clackamas, Washington, Yamhill, Columbia and Hood River Counties in Oregon, Clark County, Washington, and the City of Portland)



Jack

I believe the following items should be given highest priority.

1. Implementation of P.L. 606
2. more leadership on CD by Govt officials
3. Creation of Target Area Authorities
4. All levels of Govt following the National Plan
5. strive for greater dependability of operational capability and resources at all levels.

Conitrad is not of as much importance as the 5 points above.

PCB

ATTACHED ARE Notes and Comments on National Municipal policy on C.D.



Opening statements

P1 and 2 Russian - missile & weapons

P3 This calls for shelter program  
financed by Federal

?

(Dual purpose Best shelter & light  
fallout)

P4 passage of HR 1576  
(This has been done)

P5 These are recommendations  
of OCSM and are included  
in GOC.

P6 Support & point continuity  
of govt program.

Should include Support of National  
Plan for DISASTER RELIEF  
OPERATIONS as well as Economic  
control operation <sup>INITIAL</sup>



2.1 Education of public on CD/protection.  
Yes! but <sup>Public</sup> ~~not~~ Education Program  
needs support of Government  
leaders.

2.2 STRESS should be made that we are not ~~deficient~~.

2.3 This P should come out and in  
its place should be a strong  
federal financial support program  
in keeping with provisions in  
PL 606 and in keeping with the  
OCOM policy in M25-1.

2.4 No comment

2.5 Except for some items (such as  
food) the surplus program seems  
to be okay. If storage space  
and provisions for maintenance were  
available then perhaps more  
surplus property could be obtained  
by local CD agencies



2.6 The thought for this is good but Educators and text book writers should be encouraged to bring CD into the Existing Curriculum.

---

Perhaps Educators could conduct special adult classes on CD

---

2.7 No comment

---

2.8 Only Govt has facts but we should be united as to what these facts mean in terms of CD and leaders at all levels should be thoroughly informed of these facts so they can ① support the program and ② inform the people.



2.9 no comment  
(Don't know what is meant)

2.10

~~3.0~~

I believe the OCEM regulations allow a Target Area authorities to deal directly with OCEM. This is ~~true if the~~ particularly true if Target Area covers more than 1 state.

Target Area CD Agencies which are pretty much independent of States should be strongly encouraged. The resolution should ask support from whom?

2.11 This still may be a good idea but should not have a very high priority at this time. Too many other things to promote first.

2.12

No comment

(Don't know what it means)



2-13 Sounds good

2-14 good If support communities are not prepared to provide & control resources - local people may lose EVERYTHING by Force.

2-15 yeh! If this is generally true around the country as it is here in Oregon then this section should have teeth in it.

2-16 okay - okay

2-17 Does this refer to the OCSM & point program? What else?

2-18 okay - Items such as this should be listed as important but certain main items should be featured.

2-19 OK - see 2-18 above



2-20

I believe a policy on  
Fallout shelters should be  
given priority in the shelter  
program. I go along with  
the suggestions made in the  
Rand Report.

---

2-21

Leadership for such a program  
should come from OCSM. This  
does not come up for high  
priority ~~any~~ at this time.

---

2-22

OK - no comment

---

2-23

no Only repairs, as required,  
for existing systems

---

2-24

low priority - normal codes  
will care for CD requirements  
at this time.

---

2-25

This is good. - ~~perhaps some~~  
~~financial aid can be provided by~~  
~~OCSM to cover some loss of~~  
~~response.~~



2-26

yes, okay, this is good.

2-27

If survival planning is to continue, Target areas should be given direct support from OCSM & not thru State agencies.

2-28

This should be tried on an experimental bases by DOD in some part of the country. It could include certain (but not all) Reserve units and/or National Guard units.

2-29

yes see 2-27 above

NEW

Target Areas should conduct actual EVACUATION DRILLS of the entire Areas. Not token drills or Get off the street TAKE cover Drills, but actual leave the CITY DRILLS.



FOLLOWING ARE SUGGESTIONS TO BE  
CONSIDERED FOR RESOLUTIONS FOR  
MAYOR'S CONFERENCE:

1. To urge O.C.D.M. to continue all phases of Civil Defense training programs for Federal, State and Local government.
2. Urge the development of operation control centers for all target cities.
3. That members of the Conference be urged to support and develop Civil Defense programs to meet the National Plan.
4. That members of the Conference be urged to take advantage of the surplus property and that such property when procured be used for the purpose for which it was justified.

*Scotty*



CITY OF PORTLAND  
**INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE**  
(NOT FOR MAILING)

9 June 1959

**From Dept. of** Public Safety; Disaster Relief and Civil Defense  
**To Dept. of** Public Safety; Disaster Relief and Civil Defense  
**Addressed to** Jack Lowe, Director  
**Subject** Civil Defense Resolutions at Mayor's Conference

Dear Sir:

The following are four suggested items that might be considered as ideas for resolutions which could be presented at the forthcoming Conference of Mayors in San Francisco in July.

1. To urge Congress to appropriate funds to implement Public Law 606.
2. To urge a greater acceptance, awareness and promotion of civil defense preparedness by government leaders at all levels: Federal, The Administration and Congress; State, governors and legislatures; local, county commissioners, judges and mayors of cities.
3. To urge more action for the promotion and development of a Civil Defense Authority in critical target areas. This Civil Defense Authority should be empowered to implement and coordinate emergency operations and provide for overall planning, training as well as procurement and installation of facilities, equipment and supplies required for area-wide disaster relief operations in event of warning or an actual emergency. Such authority to come under the direction and jurisdiction of a committee composed of elected officials of the political sub-divisions involved.
4. To urge the strongest kind of National Program for maintaining a reasonably dependable CONELRAD system that can be programmed both at the local and national levels.

Sincerely yours,

*Bob*

Robert C. Burns  
Training Officer

RCB:cg





DISASTER RELIEF AND CIVIL DEFENSE  
P.O. Box 9186  
Portland 16, Oregon

FROM	TO	INITIAL	DATE
	X Director		
—	Ass't. Director	JAB	27 July
	Operations		
	✓ Training	RCB	27 July
	Rescue Training		
	File		

PLEASE SEE MY DRAFT INFORMATION  
BULLETIN ON THE SAME SUBJECT, RCB

\_\_\_\_\_ Please prepare reply for \_\_\_\_\_ signature

\_\_\_\_\_ Please note and return \_\_\_\_\_ The State always

\_\_\_\_\_ For necessary action visits we call this

\_\_\_\_\_ For information the Portland CRITICAL

\_\_\_\_\_ Please see me Target Area - why don't  
they do the same?

✓ \_\_\_\_\_ For comment P. 2 TP 4 - Here is a  
chance to use arithmetic.  
Why not say approx. 20 miles  
from Downtown Portland.

NEXT TO LAST LINE ON P. 2. What does substantial mean?



ADVISORY COUNCIL  
IRVING D. WINSLOW, VICE-CHAIRMAN  
WILLIAM H. BOONE  
HARRY C. BRUMBAUGH  
WILLIAM H. HEDLUND  
EDWARD A. VALENTINE



STATE OF OREGON  
OREGON CIVIL DEFENSE AGENCY  
ROOM 122 FINANCE BUILDING  
SALEM

July 16, 1959


MEMORANDUM TO ALL COUNTY CIVIL DEFENSE DIRECTORS AND THE CITY OF PORTLAND

SUBJECT: An Analysis of Evacuation and Shelter

Attached for your information is an analysis of evacuation and shelter as a means for protecting the civilian population of Oregon in nuclear war.

I would appreciate receiving such comments as you may have on this analysis.

OREGON STATE CIVIL DEFENSE AGENCY

  
A. M. Sheets  
Director

cc : Service Chiefs  
Attachment

*When I asked Col Berry at Aug TACC meeting what state would <sup>use</sup> be made of comments, he said "no use". Apparently all they want is a slap on the back.*

RECEIVED  
JUL 27 1959

DISASTER RELIEF AND CIVIL DEFENSE  
PORTLAND, OREGON





ADVISORY COUNCIL  
IRVING D. WINSLOW, VICE-CHAIRMAN  
WILLIAM H. BOONE  
HARRY C. BRUMBAUGH  
WILLIAM H. HEDLUND  
EDWARD A. VALENTINE



STATE OF OREGON  
OREGON CIVIL DEFENSE AGENCY  
ROOM 122 FINANCE BUILDING  
SALEM

July 16, 1959

An Analysis  
of  
EVACUATION and SHELTER  
as a means for  
Protecting the Civilian Population of Oregon in Nuclear War

I. THE PROBLEM

The problem is the survival of our people in the event of nuclear attack against the United States.

It is apparent that the public and many of our government leaders are deeply concerned about the relative effectiveness of the two non-military measures of protection - evacuation and shelter. It is desirable that they should be so concerned and that they develop thoughts and express them as to what should be and is being done toward providing the maximum protection for the civilian population of the United States in the event of a nuclear attack which may be a surprise attack with little or no warning.

II. WHAT CAUSES THE PROBLEM?

The deliberate initiation of general war does not appear likely at this time. However, there does exist the possibility of general war by miscalculation or inadvertence or through the expansion of limited hostilities which may occur in various parts of the world. Because of this danger we must be ready to deal with it as effectively from a civilian standpoint as we are certainly ready militarily. Should a third World War occur, the one saving element of past wars would be lacking, that is, time in which to prepare. And for the first time in over a century many of our states would be the subject of direct attack.

III. WHAT ARE THE ATTACK CAPABILITIES OF A POTENTIAL ENEMY?

A potential enemy has the nuclear weapons and the means of delivery for attacking selected targets in the United States and elsewhere. Targets so attacked will be substantially destroyed. Targets will consist of major military installations; major ports; centers of industry; population concentrations of at least 150,000 inhabitants; Atomic Energy Commission production facilities; Modern weapons are designed for use against such targets.

*State of Government to include  
all state capitals.*





#### IV. WHAT ARE THE DESIGNATED TARGETS IN OREGON?

There are two designated targets in Oregon, the Portland Target Area and the Klamath Falls Target Area. The Portland Target Area is designated because it is a major harbor; it has a large concentration of population and industry; the Portland International Airport is an operational base of the Continental Air Defense Command. The Klamath Falls Target Area is so designated because the Kingsley Air Force Base is an operational base of the Continental Air Defense Command situated near Klamath Falls.

The Portland Target Area is comprised of five political subdivisions. They are the City of Portland; Multnomah, Clackamas and Washington Counties in Oregon; and Clark County in the State of Washington. The Klamath Falls Target Area lies wholly within one political subdivision of this State.

The central core of a Target Area is called the Aiming Area. It is the area in which the attacker would most probably attempt to detonate his weapons in order to accomplish the greatest destruction and damage to facilities. The Aiming Area of the Portland Target Area consists of all of Portland within the city limits, the southern half of Vancouver, Washington, and the intervening area of Multnomah County which lies between the two cities.

For the protection of people from the blast, heat and initial radiation from a weapon or weapons detonated in the Aiming Area, an Evacuation Area is designated. The limits of this area to be evacuated extend generally 12 miles outward in all directions from the Aiming Area of the Portland Target Area and 8 miles outward from the Aiming Area of the Klamath Falls Target Area.

There are approximately 610,000 people living and working in the Evacuation Area of the Portland Target Area and approximately 35,000 people living and working in the Evacuation Area of the Klamath Falls Target Area. Unless these people are protected against the effects (blast, heat, radiation) of nuclear weapons they would either be killed or injured in an attack against the target areas.

#### V. WHAT PROTECTIVE MEASURES ARE OR SHOULD BE AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC FOR INCREASING THEIR CHANCES FOR SURVIVAL?

There is only one way to be certain that you are alive after a nuclear explosion. Don't be where the effects of the explosion can harm you. There are two methods by which this most desirable result can be obtained. One is to move rapidly beyond the area where the effects of the weapon will cause death or injury (evacuation) - - The other is to be sheltered from the weapons effects by going underground (occupy an adequate shelter). Evacuation is defined as the organized, timed and supervised dispersal of civilians from dangerous and potentially dangerous areas and their reception in safer areas. Shelter is defined as any form of building or other structure that affords a substantial degree of protection to its occupants against nuclear effects that may logically be predicted at its location.



## VI. ANALYSIS OF THE PRESENT EFFECTIVENESS OF THE TWO PROTECTIVE MEASURES.

For planning purposes there are at present no shelters in the Aiming Areas of the two target areas in Oregon which would provide adequate protection from the weapons effects of nuclear weapons detonated at the desired height in the Aiming Area. The effects of a 5-megaton weapon detonated close to the ground, the desired height, may be expected to make a crater approximately 100 feet deep and 3000 feet in diameter, with a surrounding area of 3 miles in radius in which major destruction and total loss of life may be expected as a result of heat, blast and initial radiation. Adequate shelters can be built in the Aiming Areas at great cost, but until they are built the only alternative to probable death is evacuation of the area. The success of evacuation of an area, totally or partially, is dependent upon the warning time that is available; number of radial highways available for use as evacuation routes; ready availability of adequate numbers of transportation vehicles to transport the population; effectiveness of plans and warning devices; and willingness of the public to follow the traffic patterns that are established.

KNOWLEDGE  
THRU  
EDUCATION  
& PRACTICE

Because of the absence of some of these factors evacuation may not be feasible in some of the large cities in this country, but it has a chance for a high degree of success in the two target areas in Oregon.

Additional danger to people and destruction of facilities, varying in intensity, would occur outside the Aiming Area to a distance of 12 miles. Some basement shelters in the outer fringe of the Evacuation Area may give adequate protection to its occupants. However, they are comparatively few in number and the occupants would have to exist in them for days and possibly weeks before the decay of radiation would permit safe exit. Consequently, evacuation of all persons within the perimeter of the Evacuation Area is the most logical protective measure for them, if time is available.

FALLOUT IS  
NOT NECESSARILY  
A FACTOR  
RESULTING  
FROM A  
NUCLEAR  
ATTACK

Evacuation is simply an attempt to disperse the civilian population so that it does not present a massed target. The tactical doctrine of our armed forces has changed in the past few years. The concept of an overwhelming mass of troops to destroy an enemy force has been superseded by a doctrine of wide dispersion of troops possessed of great firepower. This newer concept was adopted by our ground forces because of the vulnerability of massed troops in nuclear combat.

HOO-RAY  
FOR THE  
ARMY

To quote from the National Plan for Civil Defense, "It is assumed that for the next few years, during which weapons delivery systems for attack on the United States would consist mainly of manned aircraft, the probable maximum tactical warning time for the Nation as a whole would be about three hours. Thereafter when delivery systems would consist mainly of guided or ballistic missiles, maximum tactical warning of initial attack would be reduced to one-half hour for the Nation as a whole."

It has been said that evacuation of people into the countryside, without shelter protection, will cause as many deaths from the effects of radiation as if they had remained in their homes. This statement may be partially correct for the Eastern areas of the United States where



target areas are close together and where radioactive fallout could blanket almost the entire area. *get* However, this is not true in Oregon because the prevailing high level winds blow in an easterly direction and the radioactive fallout of dangerous intensity from explosions in the two target areas can be expected to cover less than 25% of the land area of Oregon. (The prevailing high level winds of other possible targets on the West Coast also blow in an easterly direction.)

Even in the Inter Continental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) age of the future, planning for evacuation must continue. Attempted strikes may not be made initially against all of the potential targets in this country and the attacks against some targets will be unsuccessful. Those targets which are spared in the first attacks should have operational evacuation plans prepared so that the target areas could be evacuated before follow-up attacks commence. We must plan and organize to make full use of every advantage afforded us. Distance from a bomb blast will always be the best protective measure, if it can be attained.

## VII. PROTECTIVE MEASURES IN THE FUTURE.

*LET'S BE MORE POSITIVE;*

In the course of an interview with the Defense Secretary, Time magazine of July 6, 1959 states: "The Communists are expected to get ten (10) operational ICBM's by the end of 1959." This number of missiles is a minor threat. However, it is expected that production of ICBM's will be accelerated in future years and with a growing stockpile of these weapons they become a major threat. When the ICBM becomes the principal offensive weapon of a potential enemy, warning time will be reduced to a point where it is insufficient to implement evacuation as a measure of protection against the initial, surprise attack. Shelter then becomes the only means of protection against the initial attack for use by the population of target areas. It is also the best means of protection against radioactive fallout for those people who are located in suburban areas. The following is quoted from an article by Dr. R. E. Lapp in the May, 1959 issue of the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, "The fundamental rule for survival in time of fallout or suspected fallout is below ground shelter. This evasive action must take priority over all other activities during the first few days following the outbreak of nuclear war." The following is quoted from the National Shelter Plan of OCDM: "With adequate shelter protection a successful attack on the nation would be more difficult and the temptation of an aggressor to launch an attack would be substantially lessened."

*LET'S NOT GIVE UP EVACUATION EVEN IN A FEW YEARS BECAUSE PEOPLE WILL NOT PROBABLY GET IN ON THE INITIAL ATTACK.*

*THIS IS TOO PESSIMISTIC AND NEGATIVE*

*STRONG NATIONAL FALL-OUT SHELTER PROGRAM? YES!*

A very thorough study of public shelter requirements for the nation has been made. It provides for the construction of deep underground blast shelters for those in target areas and shelters capable of protection against fallout for those living outside target areas. This study has been presented to the National Security Council. It was decided that for the present, in place of an all-inclusive public shelter program with the Federal Government defraying the cost of construction, a program would be adopted in which the individual is made responsible for providing a fallout shelter for his family. For those beyond the range of blast and heat, adequate protection from radioactive fallout can be afforded if each property owner prepares a family shelter now. A simple, inexpensive fallout shelter can be prepared in a basement. It should be noted that



this program does not provide protection for those within the range of blast, heat and initial radiation.

Either because of a lack of understanding of the nature of the threat or because of economic pressures, the Congress and State Legislatures have so far been unwilling to provide the non-military defense funds for deep, underground public shelter construction for the future protection of those people living or working within the range of blast, heat and initial radiation in probable targets for attack.

#### VIII. SUMMARY.

There are two measures for affording protection to the public against the effects of nuclear weapons in the event of an attack against this country - evacuation and shelter. Distance from an explosion, which may be gained by evacuation of potential targets, is the better of the two measures for those located in the target area, if there is sufficient time in which to accomplish it. It is the belief of the executive heads of government in the Portland and Klamath Falls Target Areas, their traffic control officers, and the State government that relatively successful evacuation operations can be carried out if ordered. We must therefore always plan to take advantage of evacuation of areas which are likely targets, if warning time permits.

*- policy - we don't agree.*

Every family home must make provision for adequate shelter against radioactive fallout. This is applicable within and without target areas. ?

A public shelter construction program should be initiated in target areas to protect against the weapons effects that may be expected in those areas. ?

Both protective measures, evacuation and shelter, should continue to be developed to their fullest extent.



31 August 1962

Mr. B. J. McClarty  
Bureau of Public Roads  
740 Morgan Building  
Portland 5, Oregon

RE: 08-0043

Dear Mac:

Thank you for sending over copy of the Civil Defense Emergency Action Plan for Portland and Vancouver Personnel of BPR. I have looked through the plan and wish to say it has been prepared in an excellent manner and appears to be in complete accordance with local planning. Mr. Steinbrugge and anyothers concerned in the preparation of this plan should be commended for an excellent job.

Touching on another subject, I am disappointed by our failure to get any action on incorporating fallout shelter capabilities in the two tunnels to be constructed through the West Hills. I still feel that if the Fallout Shelter Program is a National program and not simply a program of the Office of Civil Defense, and this program is as important as President Kennedy has stated, then every Federal agency should make a maximum effort to cooperate. I am not yet convinced BPR is doing this though I recognize the solution is not in your office.

Thanks again for sending over the copy of your plan.

Sincerely,

Jack Lowe

JL:als