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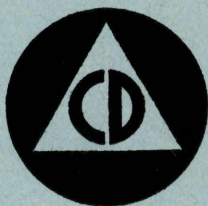
VOLUME I

8

STATE OF MAINE

FREDERICK G. PAYNE

Governor



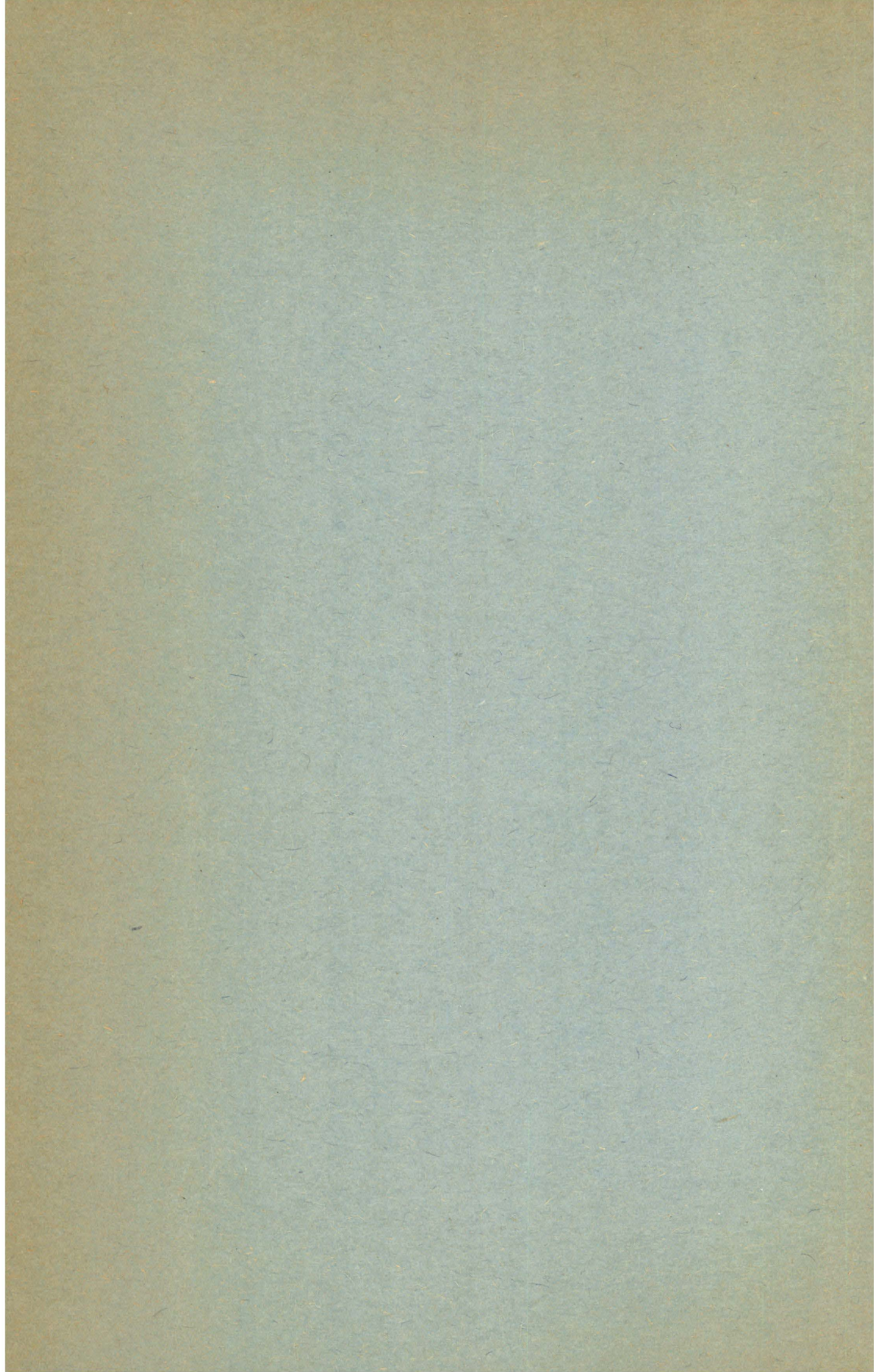
CIVIL DEFENSE REPORT

JUNE 1952

BRIG. GENERAL SPAULDING BISBEE (Ret'd)

Director

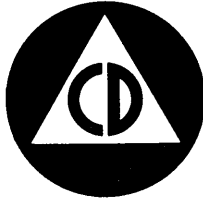
Civil Defense and Public Safety Agency



STATE OF MAINE

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CIVIL DEFENSE REPORT

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FOREWORD

The Office of Maine Civil Defense and Public Safety is now almost three years old. This report endeavors to show the purposes and aims of the State Civil Defense and Public Safety Program, the accomplishments of the past three years, as well as present and future plans drafted for the protection of the citizens of our state.

National leaders have continually emphasized the importance of civil defense as a "fourth arm" of defense along with air, naval and military forces. For the first time in 140 years the United States is in great danger of being the primary target for enemy attack. General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Chief of Staff, U. S. Air Force, recently stated that regardless of defensive military strength "a predictable 70% of the enemy's planes would penetrate our defenses." And General Omar N. Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has said that "a competent Civil Defense organization must be prepared to save lives as well as restore factories to maximum production and resume communications in the shortest possible time."

The State of Maine does not contain many logical primary targets, but it can not be ignored that our state is on the direct polar, airline route to major eastern industrial centers. Those enemy pilots who cannot reach their primary goals may well jettison their bomb loads on any alternate targets available. Moreover, it is an obvious and foregone conclusion that any plane which is shot down brings "the bomb" with it.

Nevertheless, from a Civil Defense standpoint, Maine will be expected to supply aid and assistance to bombed cities within or outside its borders, to open its homes to tens of thousands of the very young, the sick and the elderly evacuees from target areas, and to ensure that Maine lives and property are protected to the maximum possible extent.

Equally as important as the Civil Defense function, the Office of Maine Civil Defense and Public Safety was established to safeguard its citizens against the ravaging effects of such natural caused disasters as forest fires, floods, explosions, earthquakes and hurricanes. State, county and municipal Civil Defense organizations offer a trained reserve of volunteers to supplement existing life and property saving services.

In this report you can read what has been done, and equally important—what can and should be done. In the final analysis, however, it is the citizen of Maine, the volunteer, who makes the Civil Defense and Public Safety program effective. Without him, or her, such a program cannot succeed.

Brig. General Spaulding Bisbee (Ret'd)
Director

DEVELOPMENT OF MAINE'S CIVIL DEFENSE AND PUBLIC SAFETY PROGRAM

From the earliest times men have banded together to protect themselves against threats of danger, have joined hands to fight communal enemies. The pattern has not changed down through history: the survival of a community, the survival of a people, or the survival of a nation is dependent upon organized defenses against all enemies, whether human or otherwise.

The United States has been fortunate in that not since the War of 1812 has it been invaded by enemy forces. We have not been so fortunate as far as concerns natural caused disasters. Hundreds of millions of dollars in property and thousands of lives are lost annually in our country through fire, flood and storm.

Events of recent years have multiplied the threats against us. Where once we drew upon unlimited reaches of ocean and sky to protect ourselves from human enemies, we have seen the world "shrink" with the advent of the airplane, we have seen man develop far more destructive powers than the world has hitherto known.

Two world wars have placed America in the forefront of democratic forces. Two world wars have also taught would-be aggressors that American productive capacity is democracy's greatest weapon. Present and future aggressors will not ignore that truism. We can no longer expect a year or two of "breathing" time to prepare our defenses while an enemy launches an attack in Europe.

The attack on Pearl Harbor, almost 11 years ago, was yet another demonstration of the military value of a surprise attack. A great portion of our Pacific Fleet was put out of action on that fateful December 7th. A future aggressor is not liable to inform us as to his diabolical plans, and the roar of enemy bombers may be the first notification that we are "at war".

Civil Defense and Public Safety Act of 1949:

The 94th Legislature of the State of Maine carefully considered the necessity for an organization whose prime responsibility would be the safeguarding of Maine lives and property during periods of emergency.

Fresh in the memory of each legislator were the recent announcements regarding the deterioration of the international political picture. Fresh in their memory, also, was knowledge of the terrific losses sustained by our state during the forest fires of '47 and—to a lesser extent—the flood damage of '36 and the hurricane of '38.

Accordingly, the legislature formulated a law establishing the Office of Maine Civil Defense and Public Safety. In 1951, the 95th Legislature made amendments to certain provisions of the Act, and future references in this report will be to the Revised Statutes.

What is Civil Defense?

The Revised Statutes (Chapter 11–A, Section 3) contain the following definition:

“ ‘Civil Defense and Public Safety’ shall mean the preparation for and the carrying out of all emergency functions, other than functions for which military forces are primarily responsible, to minimize and repair injury and damage resulting from disasters or catastrophes caused by enemy attack, sabotage or other hostile action, or by fire, flood, earthquake or other natural causes.”

What are These Civil Defense Functions?

From the Revised Statutes (Chapter 11–A, Section 3.):

“These functions include, without limitation, fire fighting services, rescue, engineering, air raid warning services, communications, radiological, chemical and other special weapons defense, evacuation of persons from stricken areas, emergency welfare services (civilian war aid), emergency transportation, existing or properly assigned functions of plant protection and other functions related to civilian protection, together with all other activities necessary or incidental to the preparation for and carrying out of the foregoing functions.”

First Steps:

Later pages will contain detailed comments on the organization, progress and plans of the State Civil Defense structure. It is fitting at this time, however, to draw a quick picture of the general CD format and its early history.

Soon after passage of the Maine Civil Defense and Public Safety Act of 1949, Governor Frederick G. Payne appointed Brig. General Spaulding Bisbee (Ret'd) as State Civil Defense and Public Safety Director.

General Bisbee, a veteran of more than 32 years of service in the Maine National Guard and the Armed Forces of the United States, selected a state staff of deputy directors to exercise administrative supervision over the most important civil defense functions.

In accordance with law, county organizations—with a director and staff—were established in each of the state's 16 counties. Responsible to the county organization for guidance and control, each municipality was also directed to set up a civil defense group.

ORGANIZATION OF STATE FOR CIVIL DEFENSE

State CD Responsibilities:

The State CD Office is responsible for implementing the State Civil Defense program and for coordinating all civil defense activities within the state. In the main it is a clearing house for information, advice and organizational assistance. It maintains close liaison with the Federal Civil Defense Administration and is privileged to enter into mutual-aid agreements with other states.

The State CD Office can, and does, call upon other State Departments and Agencies for detailed and technical assistance and guidance relative to their respective fields. When necessary, and wherever desirable, such state departments establish training courses for volunteers and prepare training and field manuals.

Associated State Departments also provide public speakers, experts in their field, to address county and local CD groups.

The State CD Office also maintains close liaison with the American Red Cross, Civil Air Patrol, military forces and other public and private organizations whose activities deal with emergency welfare.

Once a state of emergency is so declared by the Governor, the State CD Office assumes directional control of all civil defense and public safety operations, and likewise coordinates the activities of regularly established state departments for the maximum protection of life and property.

In time of disaster municipal requests for mutual aid assistance will be funneled through the county CD headquarters and, should aid be required across county boundaries, the State CD headquarters will direct appropriate units to assist.

The Revised Statutes also provided for the establishment of "such numbers of mobile reserve battalions as may be necessary to reinforce civil defense and public safety organizations in stricken areas . . ." "Mobile reserve battalions shall be called to duty upon orders of the governor and shall perform their functions in any part of the state, or, upon the conditions specified in this section, in other states and foreign countries, and the political subdivisions thereof."

The Governor:

The Governor has general direction and control of the Civil Defense and Public Safety Agency, and in the event of disaster beyond local control, may assume direct operational control over all or any part of the civil defense and public safety functions within the state.

The Governor is also authorized and empowered, consistent with the civil defense and public safety plans to partially or fully mobilize civil

defense and public safety organizations in advance of actual disaster, to insure the furnishing of adequately trained and equipped forces of civil defense and public safety personnel in time of need.

On behalf of this state, the Governor is authorized and empowered to enter into mutual aid arrangements with other states and to coordinate mutual aid plans between political subdivisions of this state.

(Governor Payne has been kept especially cognizant of national civil defense developments since he is one of three governors on the President's National Civil Defense Advisory Council.)

The Director:

The State Civil Defense and Public Safety Director, subject to the direction and control of the governor, is the executive head of the civil defense and public safety program. He coordinates the activities of all organizations for civil defense and public safety within the state, and maintains liaison with and cooperates with civil defense and public safety agencies and organizations of other states, neighboring provinces, and of the federal government, and shall have such additional authority, duties and responsibilities as may be prescribed by the governor.

(In his capacity as Secretary-Treasurer of the National Association of Civil Defense Directors, General Bisbee is afforded an excellent opportunity to exchange up-to-the-minute data with civil defense leaders in all parts of the country.)

State Staff:

The Director is assisted by a volunteer staff of specialists who have administrative supervision over certain divisions of civil defense in the state organization.

Deputy Director #1 exercises administrative supervision over the communications, engineering and public works, rescue, transportation, air raid warning and aircraft observer divisions.

Deputy Director #2 exercises administrative supervision over the plant protection, warden services, fire services, police services, and mutual aid and mobile reserve divisions.

Deputy Director #3 exercises administrative supervision over the radiological defense, chemical defense, other special weapons defense, and medical and health services division.

Deputy Director #4 exercises administrative supervision over the evacuation and civilian war aid divisions.

Deputy Director #5 exercises administrative supervision over the legal, public information, administration, and training divisions.

State CD Office Personnel:

In addition to the volunteer state staff, the State Director also has a small paid office staff which handles the detailed day-to-day activities. The full-time staff includes an Assistant Director, a Special Assistant for Women's Services, a Public Relations Director, and five secretary-stenographer-clerks. Two part-time assistants are also maintained; they are: a medical doctor who is special assistant to the State Deputy Director #3, and a state nursing director, who is also special assistant to the Deputy Director #3.

State CD Staff and Personnel

*Director	Brig. Gen. Spaulding Bisbee (Ret'd)
*Assistant Director	Lt. Col. John W. Lovell
*Special Assistant	Miss Helen N. Hanson
*Public Relations Director	George R. Petty
Deputy Director #1	Harold L. Gerrish
Deputy Director #2	Joseph A. P. Flynn
Deputy Director #3	Charles W. Steele, M. D.
Deputy Director #4	Joseph Williamson
Deputy Director #5	J. Glynn Frost
†Assistant Deputy Director #3	Col. Oramel H. Stanley, M. D.
†Assistant Deputy Director #3	Mrs. Margaret Y. Hodgkins, R. N.

County Organization:

In order to provide decentralization of direction and to provide for coordination and more effective control, the State of Maine is organized for civil defense and public safety on the county level. County commissioners recommend to the Governor a suitable person to serve as a County Director.

The duties of the County Director within his county correspond to that of the State Director and the County Directors act under and report to the State Director.

The County Director organizes, trains, and keeps in a state of readiness those purely civil defense agencies which do not function in municipal government in normal times, and coordinates from a civil defense standpoint the extra training programs and preparedness required for the assumption of additional civil defense duties in emergency by existing municipal agencies.

In time of peace he is responsible for the planning and preparation for civil defense operations which take place in time of emergency.

*Paid full time employees

†Paid part-time employees

In time of emergency, properly declared and proclaimed, he should assume actual direction of all civil defense operations within his county.

The County Director should maintain liaison with the representatives of the Maine Medical Association and the American Red Cross chapters within his county.

Each County Director appoints five deputy directors whose duties and responsibilities are similar to that of the State Staff.

County Headquarters:

Headquarters of each County Director are situated as follows:

Androscoggin—Auburn	Oxford	—South Paris
Aroostook —Caribou	Penobscot	—Bangor
Cumberland —Portland	Piscataquis	—Dover-Foxcroft
Franklin —Farmington	Sagadahoc	—Bath
Hancock —Ellsworth	Somerset	—Skowhegan
Kennebec —Augusta	Waldo	—Belfast
Knox —Rockland	Washington	—Machias
Lincoln —Wiscasset	York	—Alfred

Alternate headquarters may be established by the County Directors.

County and Municipal CD Responsibilities:

Perhaps the most important single paragraph of the Revised Statutes, Section 8, states that “Each political subdivision of this state is hereby authorized and directed to establish a local organization for civil defense and public safety in accordance with the state civil defense and public safety plan and program.” It further states that “Each local organization for civil defense and public safety shall have a director who shall be appointed by the executive officer or governing body of the political subdivision, and who shall have direct responsibility for the organization, administration and operation of such local organization for civil defense and public safety, subject to the direction and control of such executive officer or governing body.”

It is within their scope to secure volunteers, draft plans, inventory supplies and facilities, train and instruct, and in every way to utilize the skills, knowledge and resources at their disposal during an emergency.

County and local organizations are also authorized to “develop or cause to be developed mutual aid arrangements for reciprocal civil defense and public safety aid and assistance in case of disaster too great to be dealt with unassisted.”

Financial Aspects:

The State Office of Civil Defense and Public Safety is operating on a legislative appropriation of \$160,000 for the two year period from July 1, 1951 to June 30, 1953. Out of this sum must come expenditures for salaries, office equipment and supplies, travel, printing, purchases of CD literature, mailing, postage, etc.

In addition, the Legislature also appropriated the sum of \$250,000 for use as "matching funds" in the purchase of needed critical emergency supplies, training equipment, and associated materiel. Under the "matching fund" program, sponsored by the Federal Civil Defense Administration, the Federal government pays one-half the cost of such supplies and equipment approved for purchase by the FCDA. The state pays the other half.

In case of emergency, the governor—with the advice and consent of the council is authorized to draw upon any state funds in the general fund of the state, including unexpended appropriation balances of any state department or agency, allotted or otherwise.

Section II of the Revised Statutes states that "Each political subdivision shall have the power to make appropriations . . . for the payment of expenses of its local organization for civil defense and public safety . . ."

At the suggestion of the State Director, a large percentage of Maine communities have appropriated money for CD work during the annual town meetings. General Bisbee suggested that such funds could be used for local CD office expenditures, mailing, postage and clerical help; for the purchase of such equipment as medical supplies, communications, and auxiliary fire fighting gear; for heating and maintaining observation posts, telephone services and for audible signal devices.

AUXILIARY FIRE AND POLICE SERVICES

The County Deputy Directors #2, the Sheriffs, and the Chief of the Maine State Police are deserving of recognition for their efforts in organizing and bringing to a high peak of efficiency the auxiliary police and fire units.

No small praise is due to Morris Cates, Deputy Commissioner of Education, and Maurice Varney, Director of Trades and Industrial Education, for the very fine system of firemen's training instituted and carried on by them and their assistants in the city and town fire departments. These State trained firemen have formed the nucleus of instructors for the auxiliary fire organizations.

Chief Francis McCabe of the State Police has contributed greatly to Civil Defense by rapidly bringing to full enrollment his State Police

Reserve numbering some four hundred. Chief McCabe has been most cooperative in assigning instructors in the various counties. Members of the State Police have also been assigned to the Mobile Reserve Battalions.

County Sheriffs have appointed a considerable number of special deputies to participate in the Civil Defense efforts. The Maine State Detective Association has cooperated to the fullest extent with members volunteering their services for any duty that might be assigned to them by the State and County authorities.

CIVIL AIR PATROL

In event of a serious emergency, the Maine Wing of the Civil Air Patrol, Air Auxiliary of the U. S. Air Force, offers to Civil Defense a highly trained and well equipped organization capable of performing vitally important missions.

The Air Section of the CAP is ready to serve in air observation of fires and floods or to search for lost persons. Over 100 qualified pilots are listed in its membership.

The CAP's communication section is made up of over 200 radio stations, both fixed and mobile, and operating on several specially assigned frequencies. Many of the CAP stations are manned almost continuously, being able to alert required Civil Air Patrol Sections in the event of disaster anywhere in the state.

During the past year Senior and Cadet members of the CAP have served with CD on numerous occasions in Oxford, Cumberland and York Counties, supplying communications as well as air and ground transportation in simulated evacuation exercises.

Training is maintained through mock exercises and many of its personnel have engaged in actual search and rescue missions.

The Maine Wing of the CAP is commanded by Colonel Winfield A. Ramsdell, with headquarters at Fort Williams.

CIVIL DEFENSE FOR SCHOOLS

Late in the fall of '51, the office of Civil Defense and Public Safety, in cooperation with the State Department of Education, worked out an air raid warning program and drill that could be adapted to the school system in the State of Maine. This first involved considerable research before a definite plan could be drawn up. A great deal of time was spent in surveying like programs in several other states.

The plan had to be elastic enough to fit the type of construction of the various school buildings in the State of Maine. It had to be con-

cise and brief so that school officials could put it in operation without too much effort and training on their part.

The whole plan emphasizes the importance of selecting the proper type shelter areas within the school building, proper orientation of what is expected of teachers and pupils when air raid drills are conducted, and programs to be adopted within the shelter areas during the time of the red alert and until the all-clear signal is given.

When the literature was distributed to Superintendents, Principals and Teachers, it was emphasized that the pamphlet itself was solely suggested material to be used as a guide to fit local situations.

During the last four months this school civil defense program has been supplemented by use of the motion picture entitled "Duck and Cover." In this film, a cartoon character called "Bert the Turtle" teaches the youngsters how to protect themselves in event of atomic attack. Already over 20,000 elementary school children have seen the FCDA picture and have received a 16-page illustrated booklet in which "Bert shows the children all his tricks. Thousands of others have heard the "Duck and Cover" radio transcription broadcast by many of the State's radio stations.

It is the intention of this office, with the assistance of the Department of Education, to make a survey of progress throughout the State of Maine in regards to the school program, following the distribution of all of the material mentioned above.

CLERGY IN CIVIL DEFENSE

The leaders of organized religion in the United States are well aware of the tensions and uncertainties of the times. The threat to our national security is very real. Planning against possible disaster does not mean that war is inevitable, but not to plan against it would be negligent folly. The clergy and religious organizations of the country have a definite responsibility to participate actively in such planning and should have a comprehensive and organized role in civil defense in their communities.

While the spiritual resources of organized religion must be considered in relation to the entire defense effort, the maintenance of the normal offices and practice of religion will promote security and spiritual composure for members of the different faiths in the present period of tension. Interrelationships and loyalties within religious groups provide stability and purpose for living in time of emotional stress and uncertainties.

Worship, preaching, religious rites, and the activities of religious groups are especially helpful in preventing panic.

The State Director realizing the great contribution that the clergy of every faith in Maine can render, mailed copies of a booklet, "The Clergy in Civil Defense" to each clergyman of every faith in Maine.

Many organizations affiliated with the several faiths in Maine have shown their interest by requesting speakers and films. They have sent representatives to state wide meetings and have been most co-operative. In Knox, the County Chaplain sends out weekly bulletins to all the clergymen in the county.

COMMUNICATIONS

State Warning Network:

To alert the people of Maine in event of imminent air attack, a complete warning system has been inaugurated using the state-wide telephone facilities.

The warnings are received from the Eastern Air Defense Force Headquarters over special equipment at three of our principal cities—Portland, Bangor and Houlton. The State has installed special telephone equipment to rapidly pass the alerts to 21 principal cities and towns from which warnings are relayed to smaller communities.

The warning system has been tested with a test alert which proved very satisfactory, and is at the present time being perfected and improved. We are looking forward to a continuously available system ready to function in any emergency.

State Communications Control Center:

A State Operations and Communications Control Center has been developed in Augusta to provide rapid and complete communications, in event of emergency, to all points in Maine. Amateur radio phone equipment manned by licensed operators provides the emergency link from State to County. Special telephone lines tie this Center into the telephone network. In addition, the Federal Communications Commission has issued to the State CD Office a special emergency high frequency radio channel that provides a clear and interference-free talking channel. The State CD Office has purchased 8 battery operated mobile radio-telephone units, and 16 walkie-talkies. Tests are being made to determine the scope of this equipment, and operating procedures are being developed. Some of this equipment will be strategically located in the state so as to be more readily available in event of emergency.

Volunteer personnel, recruited for the Control Center, have been meeting weekly for the past 6 months. These volunteers receive special training in the use of all telephone and radio equipment, as well as develop operating procedures.

In event of emergency, so declared by the Governor, such communications facilities and channels operated by the State Police, Forestry Department, Central Maine Power Company, amateur radio, Civil Air Patrol, and taxi networks, would all be utilized by the CD Office to coordinate vital life and property saving activities.

Civil Defense Amateur Radio Net:

The State of Maine Civil Defense Control Center is taking part in weekly exercises linking together many points in the state. A regional net—made up of all New England States, New York and New Jersey—is also used by the State CD Control Center as means of exchanging informative CD data affecting such services as fire, warden, medical, etc.

County and Local Communications Activities:

Many counties and communities have established Control Centers to coordinate the activities of CD units in their particular organization. Some of these Centers rely primarily upon telephonic communications, while others have supplemented the normal channels with both fixed and mobile radio networks.

County and Local CD organizations have also suggested and urged the purchase of mobile radio equipment for use on community fire and police vehicles. Cumberland County CD officials have been especially successful in such efforts, and many of the towns and cities in that county have, or have on order, two-way radio equipment for fire fighting or police services.

EMERGENCY MASS FEEDING PROGRAM

More than 500 Maine communities are organized to feed almost any number of people in the event of an emergency. As one of the most successful features of the Civil Defense program, approximately 10,000 women in the Maine Extension Association have learned how to prepare and serve food to many people, and do it quickly and efficiently.

It all started in April, 1951, when a conference was arranged between Miss Helen N. Hanson of the State CD Office and Extension Service leaders, including Dr. Arthur L. Deering, Director; Miss Estelle Nason, Home Demonstration Agent Leader; Dr. Kathryn E. Briwa, foods specialist, and Mr. George E. Lord, Associate Director.

As a result of this conference, district training classes for home demonstration agents were held at Orono and Lewiston in May, 1951. Then the home demonstration agents conducted one or more training classes in each county to train leaders of the community emergency feeding units. They also met with County Directors of Civil Defense and Public Safety so that a coordinated program could be arranged.

The community leaders then located halls for the emergency feeding and rounded up equipment needed. To speed up the serving of large groups, streamlined cafeteria-type service was used. For example, during National Home Demonstration Week the South Sangerville Extension group fed 167 people in 13 minutes. Thirty-eight people were fed in two-and-a-half minutes at Thorne's Corner by women of the Androscoggin-Sagadahoc group.

In February of this year, Mrs. Esther D. Mayo of Rockland was appointed District Agent in charge of emergency feeding. Her appointment was felt desirable in order to expedite the training.

The emergency feeding program has concentrated upon menus which could be speedily prepared and quickly served. Sanitation practices, such as sterilizing silver and dishes, have been used for the public suppers. Sanitary disposal of waste and garbage also is given high priority.

A Reserve Supply of 50,000 sets of paper dishes is maintained by the State CD Office. These will be rushed to appropriate feeding centers should the need arise.

EMERGENCY MASS FEEDING HANDBOOK

When the Maine Extension Service and Extension Association first began its emergency feeding program, a manual was prepared containing lists of nutritional and quickly prepared menus, inventory list of equipment found at each feeding station, as well as names of each emergency feeding unit with telephone numbers and names of persons supplying food.

The State Civil Defense and Public Safety Office recently decided to issue a revised and more complete Emergency Mass Feeding Handbook. A committee was formed to study and develop all aspects, and at this writing is finalizing the material for inclusion in the Handbook.

Included on the committee are: Miss Helen N. Hanson, Dr. Charles W. Steele, State Deputy Director #3; Dr. Oramel H. Stanley, Assistant Deputy #3; Mrs. Margaret Y. Hodgkins, R. N., Nurse Deputy #3; Miss Estelle Nason, Dr. Kathryn Briwa and Mrs. Esther Mayo of the Maine Extension Service; Miss Florence L. Jenkins and Miss

Gertrude Griney of the Department of Education; Miss Mary Ross of the Department of Health and Welfare; plus the chief dietitians of all of the largest hospitals in the state.

The finished publication will contain three parts: Section One, covering the Emergency Mass Feeding subject; Section Two deals with Infants Formulas; Section Three will cover all aspects of the Medical Mass Feeding program.

GROUND OBSERVER CORPS

The Ground Observer Corps is designed to function as a part of the United States Air Force air defense system. It is composed of civilian volunteers and organized as a State unit under the administrative supervision of the State Director of Civil Defense. It is integrated operationally into the Air Force Aircraft Control and Warning System, segments of which are installed in the northeast, Great Lakes, and west coast areas of the United States. The organization of the Ground Observer Corps as a civilian volunteer organization is in keeping with the traditions and practices of this country to place great dependence upon its civilian army in time of war and even greater dependence upon whole-hearted volunteer civilian participation in activities supporting the military effort.

The Ground Observer Corps comprises the following elements:

Observation Posts established throughout areas where augmentation of the radar detector screen is necessary for complete air surveillance.

A Filter Center to screen, evaluate, and translate observer reports and to facilitate the flow of this information to the Air Defense Interceptor Stations.

Observation Posts:

Observation Posts are established in or near towns at intervals of approximately 8 miles. They are manned during periods of emergency by civilian volunteers who report to the air defense forces information of aircraft activity within their range of observation. In this way observers contribute to the air intelligence which is vital to the efficient application of air defense measures.

The towns designated for the establishment of Observation Posts are selected to provide uniform coverage of the air surveillance area. The exact location of the post in or near the designated town is determined locally by the supervisor appointed to organize the post. Certain criteria, such as availability of telephone facilities, good visibility, etc., govern the selection of the site for the Observation Post.

Telephones, volunteered by subscribers, provide the communication means by which the observers report to the military authorities. These telephones are identified at the local telephone switchboards as authorized Observation Post telephones and priority service is given to observers' reports made over them. Observers' reports are routed directly to collecting points known as Filter Centers and are billed by the telephone company as "government collect" calls.

The organization of each Observation Post—the recruiting of operating personnel and the maintenance of a complement sufficient in number for continuous operation when required—is the responsibility of the post supervisor appointed by the State Civil Defense Director. The personnel complement of each post includes a chief observer, two deputy chief observers and approximately 20 observers. Observer personnel are trained by training teams, and instruction booklets and other printed material furnished by the Air Force. They are maintained in a state of readiness and in a standby status under the administrative control of the state civil defense and are subject to call by the Air Force during periods of emergency or for tests.

Observers man their posts when directed by orders from the Air Force. They report aircraft activity to the appropriate Filter Centers for evaluation and translation to Air Defense Commanders.

Filter Center:

The Air Force Filter Center in Maine is located in Bangor, which city, from the standpoint of telephone service, is the best location for prompt reception of the telephone calls from Observation Posts and for direct telephone communication to Air Defense Intercept Stations. It is manned by civilian volunteers who receive observers' reports, plot the position of aircraft reported and relay this information to Air Defense Commanders.

The operating room of the Filter Center is about 1,600 square feet in area and contains a plotting board, tellers' balcony or platform, supervisor's station and special communications equipment. The plotting or filter board is approximately 10 by 13 feet, mounted horizontally at table height and is constructed to represent, in contour, the State of Maine. On the board is shown the location of each Ob-

ervation Post and superimposed on it is the special grid system by which the position of reported aircraft can be accurately portrayed.

Around the board are telephone terminal facilities by which observer calls reach plotters who record the observers' reports and display the information on the board. From 10 to 15 plotters are required to man a filter board during each operating shift, each plotter being assigned a segment of the board to receive reports of all Observation Posts in the area represented by that segment.

Stationed around the board and working with the plotters are filterers (from four to six per board) who analyze and evaluate the information to insure that the "track" of the observed aircraft indicated by the markers on the board is as accurate as possible.

On a raised platform overlooking the filter board are tellers (usually three in number) who are in direct communication with plotters at the Ground Control Intercept (GCI) station and with the adjacent Filter Center. Tellers describe the filtered plots on their filter board to the GCI station where observer information is coordinated with data from the radar detectors to give the Air Defense Commander a graphic portrayal of the air activity over his area. Tellers also inform the adjacent Filter Center of aircraft approaching its area.

An administrative supervisor, or an assistant administrative supervisor, completes the personnel complement required to operate a Filter Center during periods of activity.

To insure a full complement for each shift during periods of sustained operation approximately 1000 volunteers will be required for the Filter Center.

The Filter Center has been installed by the Air Force and is under the direct command of Air Force personnel. The Air Force trains all civilian volunteers and supervises the technical phases of the Filter Center operations. Training is accomplished through classes conducted at the Filter Center by the assigned Air Force personnel. About 20 hours of training are required for duty in the Filter Center.

Ground Observer Corps—Facts and Figures:

The Eastern Air Defense Command designated a total of 247 Observation Posts for the State of Maine. Of this number, 191, or 77%, have been organized up to this date. A total of approximately 4,200 observers have volunteered to man the posts, of which 3,841 have been instructed by three training teams operating out of the Bangor Filter Center.

The Bangor Filter Center became operational in September 1950 when the first class of volunteers began training. At this writing the

Center is staffed by over 750 civilian volunteers and 16 Air Force personnel. Twelve hundred persons would be needed to efficiently man the Center on an emergency basis.

The administrative staff of the Filter Center includes Brig. General William E. Southard, (Ret'd), Administrative Supervisor; Miss M. Elizabeth McCarthy, Assistant Administrative Supervisor for Personnel; Mr. Francis Finnegan, Assistant Supervisor for Publicity and Recruiting. Major John S. Craig, USAF, is the Officer in Charge.

Representing the Commanding General of the Eastern Air Defense Command in the State of Maine is Major Dennis J. Lombardi, USAF, who is assigned to the Office of the State Director of Civil Defense.

Major Lombardi assists the State CD Office in selecting and organizing observation posts, assists the Filter Center officers in instructing Ground Observer Corps personnel when requested, and acts as intermediary between the Air Force and the State Director of Civil Defense.

“Operation Skywatch”

All observation posts in Maine—and 26 other states—went into operation on a round-the-clock basis on July 14. The importance of this operation cannot be overly emphasized.

Air Force leaders, in a series of revealing conferences, have demonstrated to CD leaders in 27 Northeastern and Great Lakes' states “why” and “how” the Ground Observer Corps is so necessary to the security of our country at this time.

THINK THIS OVER:—FOUR HUNDRED (400) long range bombers are poised and ready to take off from Soviet bases any time Moscow pushes the button! Each of these planes can carry an atomic bomb and—according to top military officials—at least 300 OF THESE PLANES WOULD GET THROUGH OUR BEST MILITARY DEFENSES. The warning that will be given by ACTIVE observation posts will save thousands and thousands of lives and permit our interceptor planes and anti-aircraft batteries to perform at maximum efficiency.

“Operation Skywatch” is not a temporary alert; it is a continuing thing. No one knows how long it may be necessary to scan our skies with every vigilance. We do know that at the present time our radar and interceptor defenses are not adequate to protect our cities from devastating attack without the support of many tens of thousands of volunteer observers.

General Bisbee has made the recruiting of volunteers for Maine GOC Observation Posts a NUMBER ONE PRIORITY at this time.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

Maine is probably one of the better prepared states from the medical standpoint insofar as civil defense planning is concerned. Most of the credit for the degree of preparedness is due to the untiring efforts of the State Deputy Director #3, Dr. Charles W. Steele of Lewiston, and the excellent cooperation he has received from cooperating public and private agencies and organizations, as well as his immediate staff.

The State CD Deputy Director #3 has 18 assistants on his staff. This group of assistants is composed of nine physicians, including osteopaths, one dentist, one registered nurse, one pharmacist, one industrial chemist, two physicists, one Commissioner of Health and Welfare, one Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture and one executive secretary of the Maine Medical Association.

Cooperating organizations include:

Maine Medical Association:

The achievements of the Committee on Emergency Medical Care for Civil Defense of the Maine Medical Association and of the Medical, Public Health and Special Weapons Defense divisions of the State and County CD organizations are essentially inseparable. The reason for this statement is to be found in the fact that of 14 members of the CD Committee of the MMA for 1952, nine hold key positions in the State Civil Defense organization, while three are county CD medical directors. For example, Dr. Steele is Chairman of the MMA's CD Committee, and the deputy chairman of that committee is his alternate on the State CD Staff.

Dr. Ralph A. Getchell and Dr. Harry Butler of the MMA are regional assistant State Deputy CD Directors #3, and are charged with the responsibility of coordinating a medical, public health and special weapons defenses in any large disaster area within the state.

Dr. Richard C. Wadsworth of Bangor is Chairman of the MMA's Committee on Transfusions, and is assistant to Dr. Steele on the State Staff. He is charged with coordination of the blood procurement and distribution program in time of disaster in this state.

Dr. Dean Fisher, Director of the Bureau of Health of the State of Maine, is directly responsible to Mr. David Stevens, Commissioner of Health and Welfare, who is under the direction of State Deputy Director #3.

Dr. Clark F. Miller, Roentgenologist at the Central Maine General Hospital in Lewiston, is an assistant to the State Civil Defense Director #3. It is his duty to help coordinate the medical aspects of de-

fense against atomic warfare and it is his duty to advise Dr. Steele in regard to matters pertaining to atomic warfare and defense against the atomic bomb.

State Department of Health and Welfare:

The State Department of Health and Welfare has drawn up and submitted a detailed plan affecting public health aspects of civil defense in this state. The organization is ready to function in time of disaster.

The Department of Agriculture:

The State Department of Agriculture is drawing up a defense plan against diseases of animals and plants which might be detrimental to man; and this plan should be ready for publication in the very near future. Veterinarians, food inspectors and other Department of Agriculture personnel will be included in this organization.

Maine Dental Society:

The Maine Dental Society appointed a committee on civil defense several months ago and named Dr. Parker Mann as Chairman. The State Deputy Civil Defense Director #3 added that chairman to his official staff and has charged him with the responsibility for handling matters concerning the utilization of dentists in the Civil Defense organization at the state, county and local levels. A state-wide survey of dentists, with a view to determining their capabilities and their availability for assignment in the civil defense organization, is now underway.

Maine Osteopathic Association:

The Maine Osteopathic Association has a committee on civil defense and they have surveyed their hospitals and listed all of their physicians by counties and indicated which are available for assignment to civil defense duties. The county CD directors have been instructed to assign these osteopathic physicians to appropriate places in their county organization. It is planned to have all osteopathic physicians assigned to CD stations and to utilize all of their hospitals in this state in the event of disaster.

Maine State Pharmaceutical Association:

The Maine State Pharmaceutical Association has appointed a committee on civil defense and Mr. Francis A. Frawley, secretary of the association and chairman of that committee, has been added to the State Civil Defense Director's Staff. Mr. Frawley has conducted a

survey of major drug stores in this state and has compiled a very useful inventory. Pharmacists throughout the state will be assigned to first-aid posts and collecting posts as medical supply officers according to the present plan. Others will be assigned to the auxiliary and 60-bed mobile hospitals which are being organized throughout the state. Many pharmacists have agreed to provide the initial supplies needed in the first-aid posts in their towns or cities.

Maine Hospital Association :

The Committee on Civil Defense of the Maine Hospital Association is in the process of making recommendations in regard to personnel and supplies for auxiliary mobile surgical hospitals to move into the edge of disaster areas, and for auxiliary general hospitals which may have to be set up in time of major disaster. Each general hospital in the state has been requested to compile plans to triple their present bed capacities in event of major disaster, and to organize auxiliary units capable of caring for three times the number of patients ordinarily considered a maximum peacetime load.

The committee has conducted a survey of hospitals to determine the amount of medical supplies on hand. This has resulted in most useful information. The hospitals with over 150 beds will be asked to sponsor 400 bed auxiliary hospital units, while hospitals with a bed capacity of from 50 to 150 will be asked to sponsor 100 to 200 bed auxiliary or mobile surgical hospitals which are to be organized throughout the state. Plans for these two types of auxiliary and mobile hospital units are almost complete.

Maine State Nurses' Association :

The Maine State Nurses' Association's committee on civil defense offered to the State CD program the services of its chairman as a member of the State Director's Staff.

Mrs. Margaret Y. Hodgkins, R. N., Assistant State Deputy Director #3 for nursing services, took over her duties in November 1950, and since that time has enlisted a large percentage of the registered nurses in the state in the civil defense program.

State nursing institutes were held in Portland, Bangor and Lewiston, at which time 244 representatives from every county and every hospital in Maine took courses in atomic nursing. Many of the nurses then returned to their home counties and hospitals and set up similar courses for nurses in local areas. Up to this time almost 1,200 graduate and over 500 student nurses have taken the atomic nursing courses, while a number of practical nurses, aides, etc. also availed themselves of the opportunity to receive this excellent training.

Mrs. Hodgkins has conducted a survey of all registered nurses in the state, and up to this writing has received cards from over 2,000 nurses who stated they were available for disaster work. Another 600 were unavailable for various reasons, and a few were no longer residing in Maine.

County nurse deputies have been appointed in all of Maine's 16 counties. These deputies, in turn, are charged with the responsibility of conferring with, and assisting local nurse deputies in various communities.

Space is too short to fully detail the scope of the CD nursing plans and activities. Included in their operations is the staffing of first aid posts, collection centers, mobile and auxiliary hospitals, home nursing, etc. Courses have been conducted to train others in first aid, home nursing, child care, and operation of community nurseries.

Included in the future plans is the establishment of a state committee to prepare a manual for teaching atomic nursing, and efforts to sign up nurses who have yet failed to answer the survey.

American Red Cross:

Through the cooperation of this organization, many thousands of individuals in Maine have been instructed in first aid, home nursing, and associated civil defense courses. It is expected that the ARC will also provide blood donor lists which will include valuable blood typing information pertaining to those individuals who have already donated blood to the ARC.

Chemical Defense Program:

Under the immediate direction of Major Wendall Lever of Sanford, Assistant State Deputy Director #3, chemical defense and decontamination teams are being trained for state-wide use in event of emergency.

Among many of the projects completed has been the establishment of a Sanford Area Chemical Detection and Decontamination Unit. That unit was organized in April 1951, and since that time has received extensive training in all phases of detection and decontamination.

The Sanford unit has participated in CD exercises in many parts of the state, and with Major Lever, has conducted training sessions for other CD groups. Training consists of use of both chemical and radiological detection equipment and gas masks, as well as the means of decontaminating gas infected areas.

The Sanford unit consists of 32 fully equipped, uniformed and trained specialists. Other units are being organized in certain designated "critical areas" of the state.

Major Lever, himself is the chemist for textile mills at Lewiston and Lisbon, and was certified by the Federal Government as a chemical warfare civil defense expert following his attendance at the War Department Chemical Warfare Schools at Edgewood Arsenal and Amherst. He participated in the civil defense planning for the State of Massachusetts during World War II, and developed some of the chemical detection substances later used by the Army.

Radiological Detection Units:

Five radiological detection units have been established in the state, and members of these teams underwent a two week training program conducted at the University of Maine in 1951.

The radiological teams are located at Bates College, Bowdoin College, Ricker Junior College, Colby College and the University of Maine.

The teams are equipped with radiological detection instruments and have held a number of field training and demonstration exercises.

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FACTS AND FIGURES

Among the many accomplishments of the State CD Medical program are the following:

1. Completion of the medical, public health and special weapons plans for the state by the Deputy Civil Defense Director #3 and his assistants.
2. Organization of five radiological detection units and the procurement of equipment for them.
3. The completion of a chemical and special weapons defense plan for the state. A biological warfare defense plan will soon be issued.
4. The placing of orders for 20,000 blood donor set units, 20,000 blood recipient set units, 12,000 whole blood storage bottles, 10,000 plasma storage bottles, and 1,000 units of A-B substance. Seventy-five blood typing training sets have also been ordered.
5. Orders have been placed for 10 Geiger counters and 5 Radac sets, for radiological teams.
6. Orders have been placed for portable first aid station supplies sufficient to equip 26 first aid posts.
7. Two-thirds of the counties in Maine have already completed their medical, public health and special weapons defense

plans. These plans contain the details of the casualty evacuation plan and the details of hospital standard operational procedures in the various counties, as well as instructions in regard to special weapons, public health and radiological defense plans.

8. The majority of physicians in the State Medical Society have already been given definite Civil Defense assignments in hospitals or in state or county CD organizations. It is safe to say that practically all of the physicians in this state hold CD assignments of some type at the present time.

Future plans include efforts to complete the organization at the county levels and to fill in the necessary key medical and related medical specialty personnel that will be required to operate the organization at the local and county levels.

During the coming year, additional chemical and special weapons defense units will be set-up and specific training given.

The state medical staff will encourage the stockpiling of medical supplies and equipment and see that first aid posts, collecting posts and the auxiliary hospital and mobile hospital units are staffed and properly supplied.

MILITARY COORDINATION

A military liaison officer has been appointed in every state to render monthly reports as to the preparedness, training, and number of personnel in Civil Defense available to each state, county and city.

In Maine, the military liaison officer is Major Ray O. Waggaman, who is stationed at Fort Williams. His reports—together with reports from liaison officers in other states—are forwarded to military headquarters in order that the Army Commanders can keep abreast of the training of CD personnel and to assure them of a well-trained CD organization backing them up.

Major Waggaman has stated that “in the past wars, the military was not too concerned about Civil Defense as no potential enemy had the means to make a direct attack on our cities.” “Today,” Major Waggaman continued, “they know that our potential enemies have the means to attack any city in the United States.”

MOBILE RESERVE BATTALIONS

One very important segment of our overall Civil Defense and Public Safety program has been the establishment and training of several Mobile Reserve Battalions as authorized by Statute. These reserve units give the State Director highly trained specialists in the various emergency services to be used in time of a disaster to supplement mutual aid activities.

At the present time, the battalion in Portland, under the command of Colonel V. D. Krijanovsky, has as its headquarters the Milk Street Armory. Another battalion, under the command of Colonel Roland Tardiff, is actively engaged in training in Lewiston. In Bangor, the battalion is under the command of Colonel William A. McDonald. This battalion is definitely handicapped for lack of facilities as a headquarters and meeting place. This battalion, while dormant, has a well-trained cadre that could be easily re-enforced in time of an emergency. As this report is written the Mobile Reserve Battalion in Van Buren, having been activated during the winter, is now in the process of organizing and recruiting. This battalion is under the able leadership of Colonel Maxwell McGee.

The most important and the most serious problem confronting all battalion commanders at the present time is recruitment. The Table of Organization of these various battalions calls for approximately 179 officers and men. This Table of Organization, however, is subject to change at the discretion of the State Director of Civil Defense and Public Safety in order that the efficiency of the various services within each battalion can be increased.

Battalion Commanders are responsible for training programs and certain field exercises. Such training includes first aid, fire fighting (both city and forest), police duty, chemical warfare, radiological warfare, sanitation, map reading and observation, camouflage, message center and communications, demolition and explosives. Much of such instruction has been given by outside specialists, e. g. State Police, FBI, Forestry Department, and local police and fire departments.

At the present time, each individual is supplied with a set of coveralls and steel helmet. The battalions, within the very near future, will be supplied with a Jeep Fire Truck and Tank Trailer and certain radio equipment to be used for training and operations, and first aid equipment.

Another Mobile Reserve Battalion is being activated and organized in the Knox County area, with Colonel Phillip Kalloch as Commanding Officer.

MUTUAL AID COMPACTS

Interstate Civil Defense and Disaster Compact

Under the authority of Chapter 173, P. L. 1951, effective April 20, 1951, the State of Maine, acting through its proper officials, has determined to enter into such compacts with the following states:

Vermont	Rhode Island
New Hampshire	Connecticut
Massachusetts	New Jersey
New York	

It is thought that compacts with other states would be mutually hard to fulfill.

Briefly, the procedure in making these pacts effective is for the Governor, through the Secretary of State, to "cause certified or exemplified copies thereof to be forwarded and deposited with all interested governmental agencies as required by public law 920, 81st Congress, or with other states, governments or political subdivisions thereof as may be necessary or desirable under the provisions of statutes of this state."

When neighboring states desire to enter into compacts with the State of Maine they also adopt the same procedure.

The interstate compacts must then be approved by the Speaker of the National House of Representatives and the President of the National Senate as well as copies forwarded to the Federal Administrator of Civil Defense in Washington.

At the present time, mutual aid compacts with the above-mentioned states are in the processing stage, and it is expected that such compacts will have been finally completed in the immediate future.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

The Public Informational program of the State Civil Defense and Public Safety Office has four primary aims:

1. To inform the public of the importance of civil defense preparedness;
2. To educate the public how to best protect itself and its property from enemy attack or natural disaster;
3. To assist county and local CD organizations in their work and planning by providing advice and information;
4. To provide a clearing house for all official information given the public during and immediately after a disaster.

To accomplish the first three aims, over 350,000 pieces of literature have been distributed to the general public and to county and local CD units since the inception of the State CD Office. In addition, many counties and communities have reprinted such literature at their own expense. Much of the printed matter has been produced by the Federal Civil Defense Administration and been supplied to the State of Maine either through allotment or sale.

A list of the more important publications which can be obtained from the State CD Office follows:

General Information

- This is Civil Defense
- Emergency Action to Save Lives
- Air Raid Instructions (Alert Cards)
- Survival Under Atomic Attack
- CD Household First-aid Kit
- Fire Fighting for Householders
- Atomic Blast Creates Fire
- Duck and Cover (Children's Self-Protection Booklet)
- What You Should Know about Biological Warfare
- Civil Defense in Outline
- Story of Civil Defense

Specialized CD Information

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Police Services | Fire Effects from Bombing At- |
| Principles of Plant Protection | tacks |
| Outdoor Warning Device Services | Emergency Welfare Services |
| Principles of CD Operations | Warden Services |
| Small Town Organization | Warden's Handbook |
| Rescue Service | Storage of Food for Emergency |
| Shelter from Atomic Attack | U. S. Civil Defense |
| Air Raid Instructions for Schools | Clergy in Civil Defense |
| Emergency Recreation Services | Defense Measures in Schools |
| in CD | Engineering Services |
| Fire Services | Effects of Atomic Weapons |
| Civil Defense in Industry and In- | Damage from Atomic Explosion |
| stitutions | Red Cross Handbook |

and

various medical, chemical defense and public health plans.

Civil Defense recruiting has also been promoted through press releases, featured articles and CD columns. During a three month period in the latter part of 1951, 39 weekly newspapers carried a Civil Defense and Public Safety column explaining different aspects of Maine CD and the need for volunteers.

Public speaking has played a prominent part in the public information program. In the past twelve months, members of the state staff have addressed over 200 CD groups or public gatherings, and in addition have attended countless county and local staff meetings and exercises.

A library of FCDA approved CD films is maintained, and both CD groups and interested organizations can borrow these films, without charge, for public showings. In cases where required, a projector and operator are also provided by the state staff. During the past twelve months these films have been shown over 500 times, from Madawaska to Kittery, from Fryeburg to Calais. For the information of those who may wish to borrow any of these films, an up-to-date listing follows:

And A Voice Shall Be Heard	Women's Voluntary Services
Self Preservation in an Atomic Attack	Atomic Alert
Cities Must Fight	Operations Crossroads
Pattern for Survival	A Tale of Two Cities
Fire Fighting for Householders	Duck and Cover
Radiation Detection	Survival Under Atomic Attack

A newsletter of state-wide CD activities is published at least once a month and is mailed to all county and local CD units, as well as other interested organizations. The purpose of this newsletter is to stimulate CD activity by presenting examples of progress and organization.

Radio broadcasts have also been used as an educational medium. Among the programs which reached a statewide audience were "Duck and Cover," (directed to school children), Operation: Neighbor (Civil Defense for small towns), Ground Zero (Civil Defense for larger cities), and "Fire Fighting for Householders." In addition, a number of stations have given coverage to local CD events and exercises and special CD addresses.

The first of 40 outdoor advertising display "billboards" are now making their appearance along the highways of the state. The posters—20 x 12 feet in size—were purchased by the State CD Office and are displayed free of charge, on a "filler" basis, by the Defense Mobilization Division of the Outdoor Advertising Council. In the fall—after

the commercial advertising peak has passed—it is expected that 160 additional posters will be displayed in all parts of the state. Posters carry the “plug” that “CD is Everybody’s Business” and “See your Local Director.”

Because of the size of the State of Maine and the comparative small population contained therein, many of the publicity methods used in more populated states and cities are not workable in our state. The vast rural or farm population, stretched out over great distances, precludes the possibility of a single educational program covering city and village alike. What is of interest and important to the residents of Portland, does not hold true for the Aroostook farmer. Consequently, our program must be sectionalized.

It is for the above reasons that it becomes essential that county and local organizations maintain adequate and active informational offices of their own. All local activities should be covered and publicized; the use of local weekly newspapers and other media should be utilized to gain public support for the program and to recruit volunteers.

Small town editors in all parts of the state are crying for the “local slant.” They are much more receptive to news items or releases stemming from local CD groups rather than those distributed by the State CD Office without local connotations.

Many counties and municipalities have recognized this fact and have taken advantage of it to acquire exceptional publicity in their immediate area.

The State CD and Public Safety Office welcomes information regarding local activities and impending events, and offers any assistance available to help such CD groups in their recruiting and informational programs.

STAFF COLLEGE

During the past year the Federal Civil Defense Administration has conducted a Staff College at Olney, Maryland. Training is provided for civil defense executives in administering a CD program. The only charge at the school is for food and lodging, which does not exceed \$5.00 a day.

Up to this writing the State CD Office has sent four persons to the Staff College: State Director Bisbee, Assistant State Director Lovell, Cumberland County Director Stephenson, and Oxford County Director Millett. The Auburn CD Director, Norman Wood, was sent to the college by his community, while Mrs. Dorothy Mills of the American Legion Auxiliary went to the school at that organization’s expense.

It is expected that others will be selected to attend future courses at the FCDA school.

TECHNICAL TRAINING SCHOOLS

The Federal Civil Defense Administration has recently established three Technical Training Schools for CD instructors.

The Eastern Technical Training School in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, has training courses for instructors in the warden, rescue, chemical warfare defenses, and radiological defenses and fire fighting services.

The purpose of the courses is to train instructors in the appropriate techniques in order that they may return to their home communities and instruct others.

Details of courses scheduled and other pertinent data may be requested from the State CD Office.

WOMEN'S SERVICES

Because of the heavy call on the skills of men in the state, of necessity a large percentage of the Civil Defense and Public Safety program must be performed by women.

State Director Bisbee, on November 20, 1950, promptly added a special assistant to his staff. He selected Miss Helen N. Hanson of Calais to initiate an information program for Maine women as a basis for their participation in the Civil Defense and Public Safety organization.

In launching the first phase of the program, Miss Hanson travelled over 11,000 miles and addressed more than 125 different meetings! She has made contacts with all of the federated organizations in the state with women in their membership (approximately 57), and with over 100 non-federated groups. CD literature, bulletins, and pertinent releases have been mailed to the clubs, and appropriate films have been shown on many occasions.

Through personal contact, mail, and three state-wide conferences, Miss Hanson has explained the CD program, policies, and the fields of service in which women are needed. Clubs have been urged to make up classes to take American Red Cross First Aid, Home Nursing, and Nurses' Aide Courses. The success of this work is apparent when one learns that three times as many Maine women took ARC First Aid Courses in 1951 than in 1949!

Miss Hanson has also invited many prominent out-of-state women leaders as guest speakers at Maine CD gatherings. Among these, Miss Pauline Fenno of the Massachusetts CD Staff, and Miss Catherine Falvey, Assistant Director for Women's Activities in the Regional

Federal Civil Defense Administration Office, have addressed women's organizations in various parts of the state.

The second phase of the Women's Services program deals with training. Miss Hanson has constantly emphasized that "the trained volunteer who knows her duties, and who has practiced in many alerts is of value to her community. One trained volunteer is worth ten untrained in an emergency."

After Lady Reading, Chairman of the British Women's Voluntary Services, sends two of her top instructors to this country to give courses in Emergency Welfare Services, Miss Hanson has arranged that many Maine representatives will benefit by the schooling. Women will be selected to attend the classes in Massachusetts, and upon return will be expected to instruct other Maine women, county by county.

Miss Hanson works closely with Special Assistants on County Staffs, assisting them in many phases of their work. She points to Mrs. Margaret Orr of Cumberland County, and Miss Madeline E. Philbrick of Knox County, as being excellent examples of outstanding CD workers. A few women are very successful Local Directors.

Miss Hanson has also been very active in preparing CD exhibits at annual summer fairs and distributing literature and information, and has made available to Maine women informational data on Fire Fighting in Maine homes.

Working in liaison with the State Health and Welfare Department, Miss Hanson encouraged that organization to complete a survey of all public hotels, camps, tourists homes, and eating establishments in the state, and furnish the CD Office with much valuable information concerning space, equipment and facilities.

The State CD Office is now reproducing in triplicate, the information received. One set will be for the use and information of the Local Civil Defense and Public Safety Director.

Data recorded on the sets of cards will be of great value to the CD emergency welfare deputies who are charged with the responsibility of finding quarters, bedding, and dining space for evacuees.

Miss Hanson's main objective in the State Civil Defense and Public Safety program is to stimulate the registration of Maine women in their home communities for services they can now perform, and to plan and to implement a program of training and participation of women in all subjects comprising Emergency Welfare Services.

The following is a list of services Maine women can perform:

1. Air Force Observer
2. Ambulance Corps
3. Bangor Filter Center, if they live in or near Bangor
4. Baby Sitter Service
5. Canteen Worker
6. Clerical and Office Work
7. Cooking
8. Driver
9. Emergency Recreation Leader
10. Evacuation Staff
11. First Aid Station
12. Emergency Housing
13. Mass Feeding Service
 - a) Maine Extension Association
 - b) Church Group
 - c) Fraternal Group
 - d) Club Group
14. Medical and Nursing Service
 - a) Registered Nurse
 - b) Practical Nurse
 - c) Nurses' Aide
 - d) Home Nursing
 - 1) Home care of sick
 - 2) Mother and Baby Care
15. Motor Corps
16. Amateur Radio Operator
17. Switchboard Operator
18. Warden Service
19. Waitress
20. Wash Dishes
21. Welfare Service
22. Clothing Procurement, when necessary
23. Donate blood, if possible
24. Day Nursery
25. Hospital Technician
26. Fire Fighting

COUNTY ACTIVITY

County Civil Defense and Public Safety organizations hold the key to successful development of the CD program in the State of Maine. Through their direct assistance to the cities and towns in their political subdivision they are the means of ensuring that all communities actively participate in the CD program.

Through County CD organizations, inventories can be taken, and plans made which will effectively utilize, in event of emergency, the total trained manpower and equipment resources of the individual communities.

Proof of the above statements can be found in the fact that counties which have very active CD organizations also have very active community CD organizations.

Of Maine's 16 counties, five can be considered to be in the "very good to excellent" category as far as concerns Civil Defense and Public Safety planning, preparedness and activities.

Six Maine counties can be classified as "fair to good," while the efforts of the remainder are feeble or ineffective.

Attempts are being made to encourage and assist those less active counties to reach the level of interest and preparedness of the leading county CD organizations.

LOCAL OR MUNICIPAL CIVIL DEFENSE ACTIVITY

As a general rule local CD activity is most intense in counties which have a very active CD organization. Since the communities within a county receive most of their assistance and advice from, or via, the county organization, it is a foregone conclusion that lack of such assistance will result in little or no community activity.

The degree to which Local CD Directors and their Staffs go to achieve maximum preparedness for any disaster eventuality are extremely varied. Influences exerted upon such preparedness are: location, size of community, interest of Director and Staff, and—as mentioned above—the degree of County Staff activity.

Public apathy is frequently given as the reason for failure to organize and recruit, but if so, then fine lines are drawn to bound this public sentiment. It frequently is true that an “apathetic,” community is bordered by a town of the same size where civil defense planning, training, and recruiting is operated with exceptionally successful results.

For the purpose of illustration of the achievements of some communities in the Civil Defense program, this report will outline below the CD activities in three Maine communities: one large, one medium, and one very small in population:

City of Bangor:

Of Maine’s largest cities, Bangor presents the best example of CD organization and preparedness. If any one factor could be selected as the reason for CD progress in this city, one would be safe in saying that it stems from the intense degree of cooperation between the CD staff and the Bangor municipal officials.

City Manager Julien Orr and Local CD Director James White have worked hand in hand to ensure that Bangor’s public safety forces would form the nucleus of the expanding civil defense organization.

Local Director White, early in his organizational efforts, ensured the support of the public by adding representatives of the two daily newspapers as well as the three broadcasting stations to his advisory staff. The success of this move has been amply demonstrated during a series of “alerts” or CD exercises which required the fullest cooperation of the general public.

Rather, in these brief paragraphs, than fully cover the extent of Bangor’s CD preparations, an illustration of one particular phase might indicate the thoroughness with which Mr. White’s staff has laid the groundwork to minimize loss of life and property in a disaster.

As a firm believer in the desirability of having a completely detailed inventory of equipment and personnel which might be needed should disaster strike Bangor, Jim White's CD Rescue Unit includes the names of 18 construction contractors who operate light and heavy duty equipment.

One might expect that such a list would include the types of vehicles and the work which they can perform, but Mr. White's master list even includes the accessory equipment carried aboard these vehicles such as mounted winches, welding and rigging apparatus, and also the names of the foremen assigned to the vehicles by the operating companies.

But not only private contractors are listed in the Rescue Plans, for utility companies such as the Bangor Hydro, and municipal organizations such as the City Public Works Department are also inventoried.

This attention to organizational detail is equally demonstrated in the plans prepared for the operation of other Bangor CD units. An excellent city control center has been established, complete with radio and telephone communication channels, emergency power supply for radio and lighting, and table positions for key staff personnel.

The Deputy Director #1 has established a survey team composed of engineers, architects and builders. Concentrating upon school safety the survey team is preparing a safety plan for each school building in the city. These plans will show the location of the children in the schools, halls, entrances and exits, so that rescue workers will know how to get the children to safety in the shortest possible time.

What Mr. White and his staff have accomplished can be attributed in great part to their keen interest in the CD program, and to regular and frequent staff meetings. As many as 40 key personnel have attended pre-alert staff meetings, while routine meetings are held every Tuesday evening.

Jim White is also quick to point out that present achievements are a result of many, many months of meetings, plans, and staff participation.

Town of Pittsfield:

Few communities in Maine have developed their civil defense program on so extensive a scale as has the town of Pittsfield. Town Manager Frank Keezer saw to it that Pittsfield was the first in the state to organize a CD structure only a few short hours after instructions had been received from the county director.

To ensure that a few would not be forced to carry the burden for many, Mr. Keezer enlisted the support of practically every civic organization in the town, as well as social, civil, professional and business leaders. He eventually wound up with an exceptionally able staff, backed up with a full complement of volunteer workers, touching upon every phase of community activity.

Wanting no part of a "paper" organization, Frank Keezer insists that a "pledge" of vehicles or supplies is no idle promise. Surprise "emergency" phone calls have proved that within a few minutes the local director will have at his disposal everything called for in his table of organization.

Pledged to the CD program in Pittsfield are 110 trucks, 100 cars, 10 aircraft. In addition, the local director has a list of all motor vehicles in town by registration and all licensed drivers in the family.

The Junior Chamber of Commerce conducts a periodic census of every inhabitant. This census shows sick and invalid cases, availability of extra rooming space, and other information useful to the CD authorities.

A special telephone has been installed at the CD office which will only be used for incoming emergency calls. A 24 hour watch is maintained. A special siren has also been installed and this audible signalling device will only be sounded in event of a CD emergency.

In addition to the special police and fire training received by the CD auxiliaries first aid courses have been given to these volunteers. All auxiliary police have been sworn in as Special Pittsfield Police and have been issued badges and equipment. Their duties and responsibilities are the same as the local police whenever called to duty.

A few weeks ago, Mr. Rae Butler, formerly in charge of CD Police and Rescue Units in Pittsfield, assumed the local directorship to continue the good work of Mr. Keezer.

Mr. Keezer and Mr. Butler are firm believers in the principle that a job should be well done. Frank Keezer, himself, does not feel that Pittsfield has anything especial to worry about in event of enemy attack. On the other hand, he does believe that the CD training and organization has helped many citizens of the community and hurt no one; that the Town of Pittsfield can be called upon to help other communities in event of emergency; that civil defense is an excellent form of insurance, come what may.

Somerville Plantation:

In many of the smaller towns around the state one often hears the remark that civil defense is for the larger cities. "What have we got

to worry about here?" is the gist of such excuses for failure to actively participate in civil defense.

As has been frequently pointed out, the smaller towns will be called upon to play a large part in an emergency. If they are fortunate enough to be untouched by disaster, they will be expected to rush every assistance to the less fortunate neighbors, and to open their homes and facilities to refugees and displaced persons.

Size has not prevented one very small Maine community from taking a full-fledged role in civil defense. Somerville Plantation, with a population of approximately 160 citizens, has perhaps the highest percentage of CD enrollment in the state, and has perfected an organization, on a per capita basis, which should be the envy of cities and towns in all corners of the state.

Oliver Hamlin, Local Director, believes that no community can afford to be without a properly organized and trained civil defense and public safety organization. He has succeeded in persuading his friends and neighbors to agree with him, for 78 able bodied citizens have enrolled in his organization.

Here are some surprising figures for this very small town:

Two emergency hospitals and five first aid stations have been established—all marked by CD signs; a crew of five on Shelter Evacuation Rescue; 4 stretcher bearers, 7 first aiders, and 6 welfare workers; 17 firemen and a complete police and warden set-up; a canteen service with 10 members; 4 baby sitters to permit staff workers to leave their children; while the communications and messenger unit is composed of 20 volunteers.

Mindful of the fact that a very small community may be the first to suffer from disruption of transportation and supplies, Mr. Hamlin has organized a food supply service for both citizens and live-stock. A periodic census includes a listing of all domestic and farm animals and poultry as well as the human inhabitants.

The Somerville CD Staff has also tabulated all unused wells and springs and vacant farms. The staff knows that Somerville private homes can sleep an extra 100 in winter and 90 in summer. But perhaps the most significant item of all—Somerville Plantation has organized a Mutual Aid Service to help other towns!

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Bangor, Pittsfield and Somerville Plantation. Their problems are similar to those in your community. No city or town has a monopoly on public spiritedness or on public apathy. There are three things which these communities have in common, however; leadership, an active staff, and FREQUENT AND REGULAR STAFF MEETINGS.

Civil Defense Is Everybody's Business