THE CIVIL DEFENSE PROGRAM OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

4 March 1960

GENERAL MUNDY: When the Soviet stockpile of nuclear bombs and their delivery capability are such that each side has what might be called nuclear sufficiency, I think that an adequate civil defense program is a "must" in any deterrent posture that this country has. By this I mean that it will probably affect the decision, in that if we have a good one, they probably won't attack; and if we don't have a good one, the attack is coming. Also in our civil defense posture it is absolutely essential that our population be able to absorb an attack and be able to function after it.

So far our studies in civil defense have had to do with Federal policies, plans, and capabilities. Today we are turning our attention to civil defense at the State level. We are very fortunate to have Lieutenant General C. R. Huebner, who has been a pioneer in this field. After a distinguished career in the military, General Huebner became Director of the New York Civil Defense Commission in 1951. This morning he will tell us about "The Civil Defense Program of the State of New York."

General Huebner, it's a pleasure to welcome you back to ICAF for your fourth visit. We certainly appreciate your coming down, with the weather being what it is. Gentlemen, General Huebner.

GENERAL HUEBNER: General Mundy, General Houseman, and members of the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, and the guests that are here with us today: When General Mundy asked me to come down and speak to you today, I was most pleased to do so, for a very simple reason. Graduates from this school commence to affect policy next year. We are in a race in the world in which the time span between one generation of weapons and another is so fast that we are about two generations behind. It's only the man with the open mind in this new age who can live fast enough to keep up with things.

Now, in civil defense there has been great progress made in the last few years. The National Plan for the nonmilitary defense of this country has been published and has been signed by the President. And that is an overriding paper. It transcends even the military. Very few people in the military seem to think that this National Plan for defense

affects them, but it affects you in every move you make. It's signed by your Commander-in-Chief. Our country is led by two people--the Secretary of Defense and the Director of OCDM. Everybody else in the country is subordinated to those two people. Therefore we have to build our civil defense within the framework of this basic plan and the annexes thereto.

Now, I am not interested very much, if at all, when war comes; and I'm sure you're not either. What you're interested in is, If war comes, what do we do about it? And that's very fundamental in attacking any new problem, because if you try to mix up "if" and "when," you soon find that there are so many hurdles you can't get over them, and as a result you do nothing.

So what I'm attempting to do this morning is to give you civil defense from the viewpoint of a State operating within the framework of the National Plan and in coordination with the other 49 States of the United States. So, just as General Mundy has said, our civilian population must absorb that which you cannot stop being put upon them. That's very fundamental. Deterrence, continental air defense, land battles, the holding of the outposts and radar stations--all of those things are of no value if you can't keep the enemy's action or reaction low enough so the people themselves can absorb it. And this is a new concept in America. It's a tough one, because you have to live.

I am going to approach this problem from a viewpoint of people. You're soldiers, you're sailors, you're airmen; but that suit you wear doesn't protect you in this new age. You have a family, you live in homes, you have children; and the future of America is in its children.

How many of you remember how you heard about Pearl Harbor? I had gone to Benning to take a refresher course to be a regimental commander. I took a week off from the War Department General Staff. I arrived at Benning on Saturday night late. General Ridgeway was with me. We were both colonels. The next morning we got up late and were eating breakfast at the officers' club and the radio said that we had been attacked at Pearl Harbor. It came as an absolute shock. We could hardly believe it, but it was so. I imagine that's the way most of you heard about Pearl Harbor.

I'd like to give you some idea of how you might hear this the next time. Let's suppose that it's about Christmas time. That's when the Russians like to do things--in the cold, because they are better in the cold environment. May we have the lights out and the tape?

TAPE RECORDING: "This is your drama. This will occur in your home. It'll be happening to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, but their names might just as well be yours. The time is early evening. Dinner is over. Mr. Smith is reading the newspaper. Mrs. Smith is washing the dishes. A little touch of pre-Christmas is coming over the radio." (Christmas music)

"John, do you really believe it's that bad--what you just read to me?"

"It's bad enough. The paper says the Communists could start war any moment."

"It's that 'any moment' I don't get. You mean like we're finished dinner and we're talking. All of a sudden?"

"Well, why not? No one gave any advance notice for Pearl Harbor."

(Radio) "We interrupt this program to cooperate in security and civil defense measures as requested by the United States Government. This is a CONELRAD radio announcement. 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."

"Mary, it's a real civil defense emergency announcement. Turn the radio on to the CONELRAD station."

(CONELRAD turned on. Wailing of a siren is heard.)

"Do you hear that siren? It is for real."

"Oh, but--"

"No buts, now, darling. That's the 'Take cover' signal. Let's get moving, Will you go get the kids? They're in the playroom. And tell Janie to bring the portable radio with her."

"All right."

"Have you got the basement prepared?"

"Thank heavens, yes."

"Thank heavens, yes. The Smiths have constructed a shelter in the corner of their basement, stocked with food, water, and other necessities of life, with bunk beds, warm blankets, and enough materials to help them last out a stay as long as two weeks if necessary. Most important, a link with the world was established. Mr. Smith had strung up an outdoor aerial ready to be attached to their portable radio set the moment the family came into the basement."

(Radio) "Ladies and gentlemen, this is the Broome County Civil Defense Director. We have been subjected to an enemy attack. Apparently enemy nuclear weapons have hit several of the Nation's largest cities. A direct hit has been made on the city of Binghamton, apparently at the site of the county courthouse. First reports are that Binghamton was struck by a one-megaton bomb. Radioactive fallout of high intensity was reported in the immediate area north of Binghamton. Within two hours a dangerous fallout will extend roughly on a line from Cortland to Cooperstown. The intelligence available now is incomplete. We urge you to remain in your shelter. Do not leave for any reason until you are instructed over your CONELRAD station."

"And so you and your family are in shelter. The first moment of panic has gone. The first fears are eased because you were prepared, and because you are in contact with the world. CONELRAD is at your elbow, and CONELRAD means safety. You find time to do the little things in the shelter that are needed--games for the children, preparation for meals, arrangements for sleeping quarters; and time goes by. And then again CONELRAD brings you the latest word."

(Radio) "Ladies and gentlemen, this is the Broome County Civil Defense Director. The present attack on the United States is over for the moment. However, we are still at war, and may be subjected to additional attacks. Fallout radiation is still heavy. All Government agencies are cooperating. You are urged to stay in your shelter. I repeat. Stay in your shelter until further word over this CONELRAD station." (End of Tape Recording)

I think this will put you in the atmosphere that you will be in if war should come. It makes very little difference what your rank is or what your position is. The chances are that you will be in your home.

Now, if you are to cope with this, then the military, as well as the civilian population, must have plans that can be put into operation immediately, coping with this new hazard of immobility caused by radiation. I think it behooves you to look well into your mobilization plans,

because its in such an environment as you have just heard that you are going to mobilize your army, you're going to get to your SAC bases to get your planes into the air. You're going to protect the crewmen so they will have some place to return to if the enemy doesn't destroy them. The Continental Air Defense Command must man its positions, and they must do it through hazards; and civil defense itself must get control of its own organization if it is to do anything.

What I would like to do now is to show you a State plan and how we get at the problem. Our estimate of the situation is a little bit different than yours. When you estimate the situation and make your decision, you come to a conclusion of how you can win a battle or battles or campaigns. You try to so calculate your thinking and your operations so the losses will not be overwhelming, and that you do consider losses but you still win the battle and finally the war. On the civil defense side we have to take a little bit different view from that, because we're not going to fight battles. We're going to absorb those calculated losses that you arbitrarily set up which you could endure in order to win this fight.

Now, this air battle will be fought over the United States. It won't be fought over Europe or any place else. It'll be fought here. And there are a lot of new problems; and, as I said earlier in my talk to you, it's difficult to keep up with weapon development, because one generation catches up with the other one before the first one is off the drawing board. The Atlas is just becoming operational. The Titan has not been standardized. The Minute Man is still on the drawing board. And all three of them are obsolete with the new weapons.

And that's true in almost everything we do. In electronics we're bouncing radar rays off the sky, the ionosphere. The Navy, with their breakthrough of 2,600 miles, should tell us when the enemy missile leaves its launching pad. The Army, with its 3,000-mile radar around the DEW Line, should be able to catch any missile as it clears the horizon. Unfortunately, there's no defense against the missile.

And with that may I have the first slide, please?

Chart 1, page 6.--We look at this Russian air force in a little bit different way than the military do, because in this modern age we think those thousands of planes will be held back. I doubt very much if they will be in the first wave at all. But they will certainly take a very prominent part in the latter stages of the battle, because the Russians know the principles of war as well as we do, and they will put their full strength at certain places. So these planes will become very potent from a civil defense viewpoint.

CHART 1

MAJOR THREATS

1. AIR BORNE BOMBS
2. SUBMARINE FIRED MISSILES
3. INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE
4. SABOTAGE
5. BIOLOGICAL-CHEMICAL WARFARE
6. PROPAGANDA
7. CIVIL DEFENSE

Now, the submarine-fired missiles give us a great problem. Recently I read in the paper that the Navy had a very successful anti-submarine problem off New York City, and they got five out of every six enemy submarines. But it is that sixth one that gives us fits. That sixth one, if it happened to be the Polaris type, with its 16 missiles, can knock out every city in the State of New York at comparatively short range. And even with the old Vengeance I type, our own Nautilus, our own Regulus, we're still pretty vulnerable.

Now, on the intercontinental ballistic missile, we hear so much about this missile gap. Well, you don't fight wars with gaps. You fight wars with enough, in the right place. You may only have enough. We took a long chance on that when we knocked Japan out of the war. We had two bombs. Two bombs were plenty. If we'd had any more, we'd still have them. So you've got to take that into consideration in this intercontinental ballistic missile threat.

Sabotage is probably one of the roughest things that we have, because there are so many dedicated Communists in our country. A weapon has been developed which is almost perfect for their purpose, and that's biological warfare. They'll do all the other things, like the Black Tom and a few things like that, but the saboteur really becomes a very potent person. And we have to cope with him on the civil side of the thing.

Now, in biological and chemical warfare, while we as a people know very little about it--in fact, I doubt if there are very many people, or any of you in this room, who have ever witnessed or been a participant in a gas attack--however, there are a few of the older people who have; with the new gases and that airborne force that the enemy have, we may well have to cope with the chemicals on the civil side of this attack in the latter stages of the war.

On propaganda, I don't need to speak to you about that, because you know, "we're winning," "we're losing." Some days we're ahead. Some days we're behind. But that's going on right now.

Now, on the civil defense side, you may question why have I listed that as a major threat? I listed it for a very simple reason. The Russians have made civil defense compulsory. Every man, woman, and child is taught civil defense in Russia. They have 30 million trained leaders. They have a shelter program which, while it is austere, is effective. They can protect their people. They know how to evacuate

their cities. They have done it many times. They had much experience with that in World War II. They know how to come back too.

Now, with our people completely naked, they don't even believe that there can be a war, that the deterrent is so great that anybody would be stupid to attack us, we can get nothing done even on the military side. You haven't got a post, camp, or station in this United States that can stand a nuclear attack. You may get your planes off the ground, but you'll never get them back down again, because there will be nobody there to service them if the enemy wants to put his radiation where it belongs.

This is what I call dangerous thinking. It isn't when there will be war; it's if there is war. And we have to get ourselves in this atmosphere of how it will come and what will be the things that will keep us from doing it.

Chart 2, page 9.--The dark area reflects the Vengeance I type submarine-launched missile and its range. You can see that it goes in to Knoxville. It covers all of New York State. All of New England is vulnerable too, as is a great portion of the west coast.

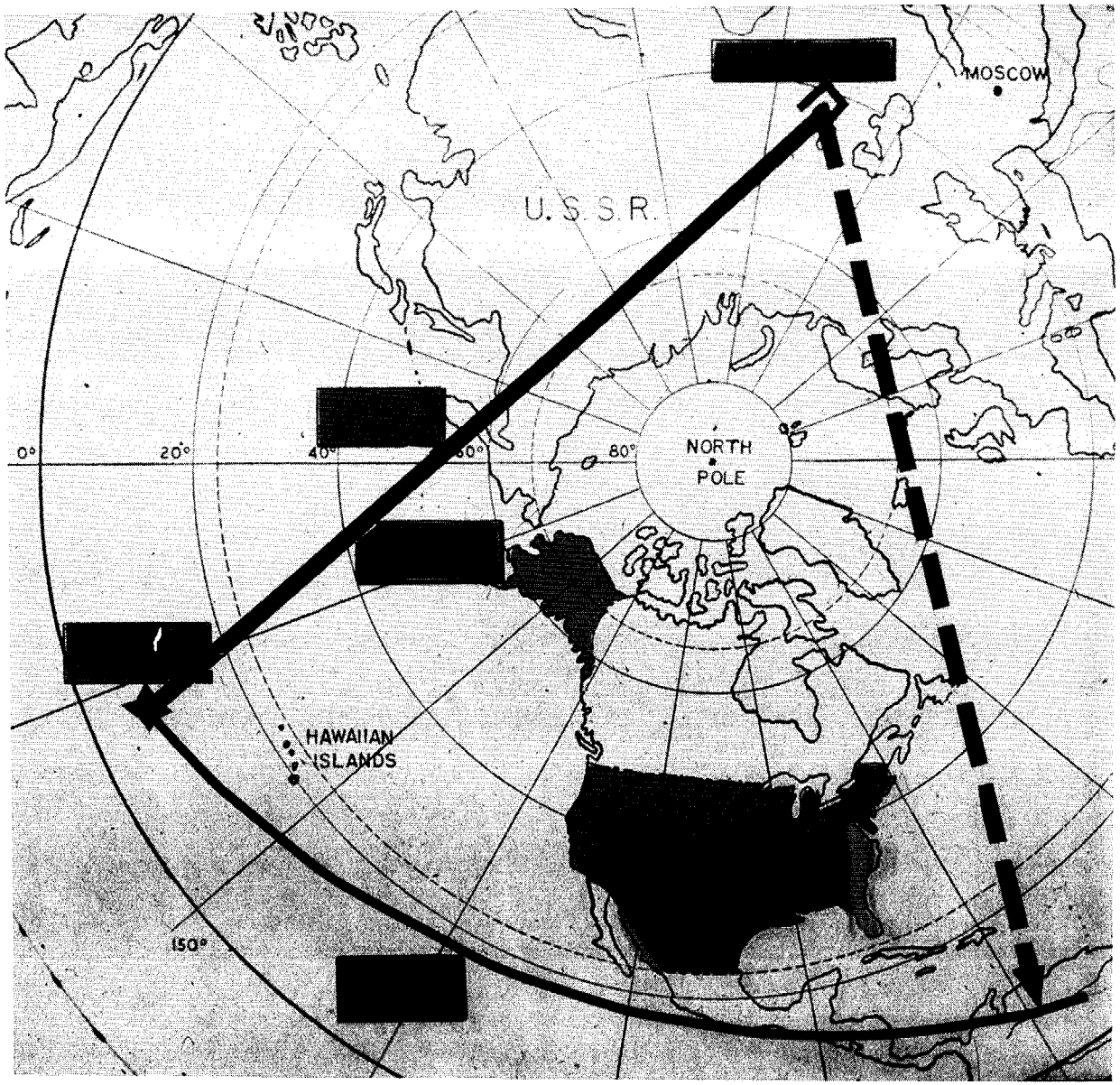
Now, when you come to the Polaris-type missile--and there's no reason to think the Russians can't have a missile as good as ours. If they haven't got a Polaris, they'll probably steal it within a year or two and get one--most of the country is vulnerable to missiles from the sea. And the sea is a great, big affair.

This means that our defenses in the ocean must be almost perfect, because, as I stated before, one submarine getting loose with 16 missiles, can certainly play hob in any part of the country.

Chart 3, page 10.--I had this chart made of the two shots that were fired in the Pacific recently. From a launching base up here around the Caspian Sea someplace, they brought their bombs, two of them, within a mile and a quarter of their target. They traveled pretty nearly 8,000 miles, in a flight time of a little over 30 minutes. If you will transpose that range to this side, you will see that the entire United States is vulnerable to ballistic missiles aready in production in Russia.

CHART 2

CHART 3



Now, once an enemy has a capability, then you really can start worrying, because then you have to think of his probable intention. You all were young once. You've gone to your father and you've asked him for the car for the evening. You had a very beautiful young redhead who was going out with you. Everybody knows what the capabilities of both these youngsters are if they want to. What bothers the girl is that she knows what the probable intentions of the boy are, but what worries her is how the hell to stop it. The boy himself is completely up in the air, and he can't figure out what her probable intentions are at all. If they're favorable, he'll have a nice time. If they're not, he'll get slapped. So in this case, all it takes at this point here is to change the setting in the nose cone of that missile and it can hit any single point in the United States. And that's pretty hard to determine when somebody is going to make up his mind to do that.

Chart 4, page 12.--I don't know if you believe what Khrushchev says but here is propaganda. This is what he said, and he said it sometime ago. That's a lot of missiles.

Chart 5, page 13.--Now, in order to get at our defense, the Defense Department tries to do some of the thinking that the Russians would probably do in making up their targets; and have defined what are known as aiming areas. They are mostly industrial complexes, military establishments, manufacturing centers, centers of population, and things of that kind. We have seven of them in the State of New York. They are not very manageable that way.

Chart 6, page 14.--So we break it down into what we call target support areas. Here is New York City. We give them a rather heavy support area of seven counties--four of them west of the river and three of them east of the river. And because of the great population in Nassau County--over a million people--we divorce them from New York City and set up a support area of their own and give them Suffolk County to support them.

Now, this is becoming a dangerous complex, because Suffolk County is growing so rapidly that they now have over 600,000 people. They have Brookhaven Laboratories and Roosevelt Field and the Suffolk Air Force Base with its Bomarc pad; and it's becoming a very dangerous area to contemplate. However, that is the way we are set up.

Now, the missions of these support counties are, first, to so organize and train their own population that if New York City is hit, they can send in the rescue units to assist them.

CHART 4

Extract from The New York Times of Nov. 18, 1959

LONDON, Nov. 17 - Premier Khrushchev declared in a speech in Moscow Saturday that rockets with hydrogen-bomb warheads were being manufactured in at least one factory in the Soviet Union at the rate of 250 a year.

CHART 5

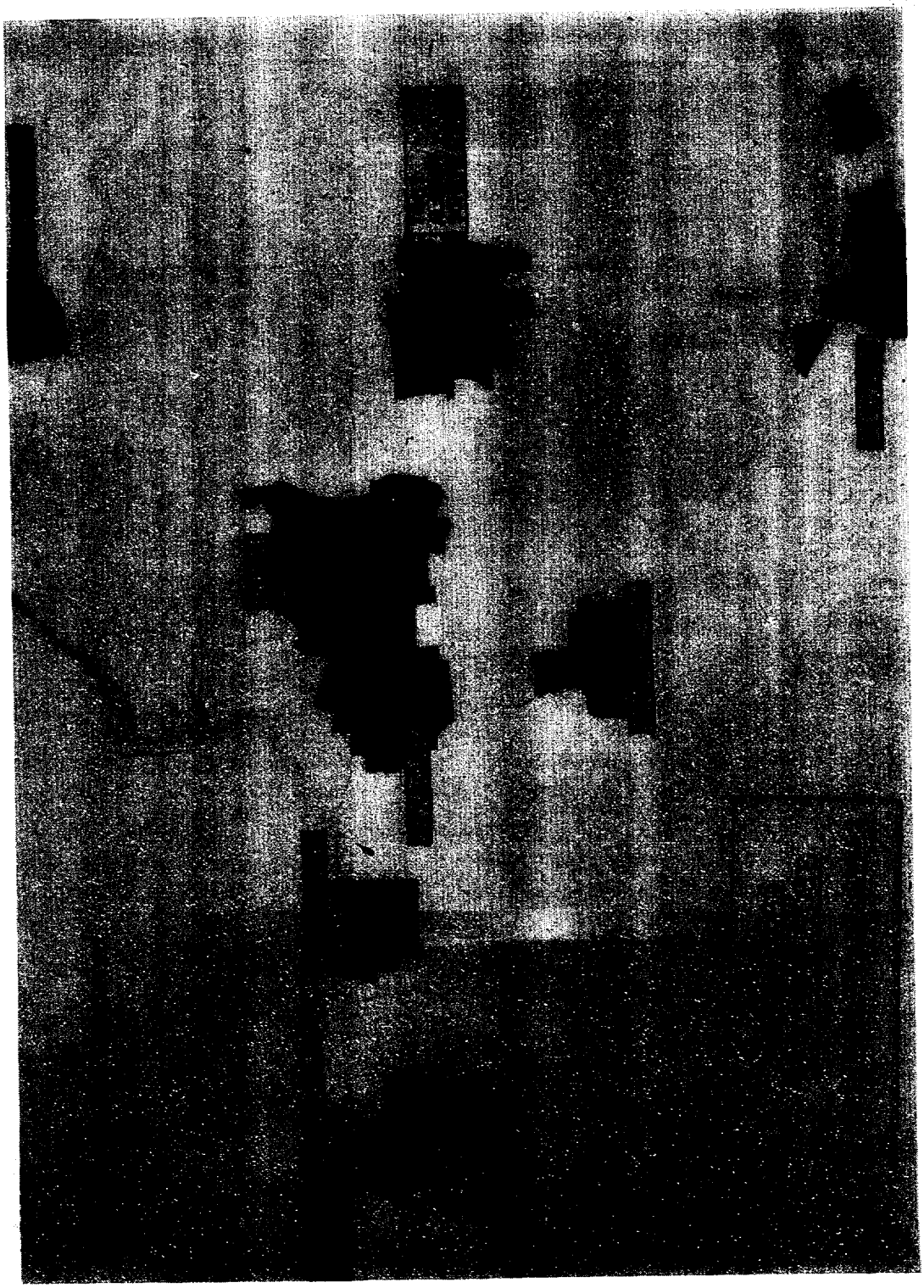


CHART 6

They are also charged with so preparing their county that they can receive the refugees from New York City postbomb or prebomb. And, in addition, they must be prepared to take a bomb which is brought down by an accident of battle or a miscalculation in the range or something of that kind.

Now, each of these counties is well organized. They all have civil defense organizations and they practice frequently in coming to the assistance of great cities.

Chart 7, page 16.--This is the basic New York State plan--detection and warning; information; shelter, the use of warning time, to include the four movements of duck and cover, take cover, go home, and evacuate; postbomb rescue and relief. This is after the bomb is down. And, of course, this is the picking up of the pieces or reorganization after the attack.

Chart 8, page 17.--Let's take detection and warning first. We're dependent on the military system; so I'm not going to dwell on that, except that it's probably one of the finest communication nets that the world has ever seen. Information can be relayed back to our country in two or three minutes from all over the world. So there's no reason why we should be completely surprised.

Chart 9, page 18.--The defense of the country is based upon the NORAD or Continental Air Defense Command; and with the new semi-automatic equipment, known as SAGE, a quick glance will show you that we're pretty well covered. Again this goes back to the old thing. We're not equally ready everyplace. The eastern part of the United States is in the SAGE system.

Chart 10, page 19.--Let's take a look at what the 26th Air Division has, with its five sectors and their headquarters at Hancock Field.

Now, if you are to have the confidence of your people, they must have faith in their defenses. Therefore you can't hold from the people, through secrecy, or classified information, or otherwise. You must let them know how they are going to be defended, because it will give them the courage to stand up under adversity. We go to great pains to inform our people of this defense. There is a standing order from General Elder, Commanding General of the 26th Air Division, that any civil defense director in the State of New York can go into any one of their SAGE installations and be thoroughly briefed on how they will handle the attack in defense of our country.

CHART 7

NEW YORK STATE PLAN

I. DETECTION-WARNING

II. INFORMATION

III. SHELTER

IV. USE OF-WARNING TIME

- A. DUCK & COVER
- B. TAKE COVER
- C. GO HOME
- D. EVACUATE

V. POST-BOMB RESCUE RELIEF

VI. RECOVERY AFTER ATTACK

CHART 8

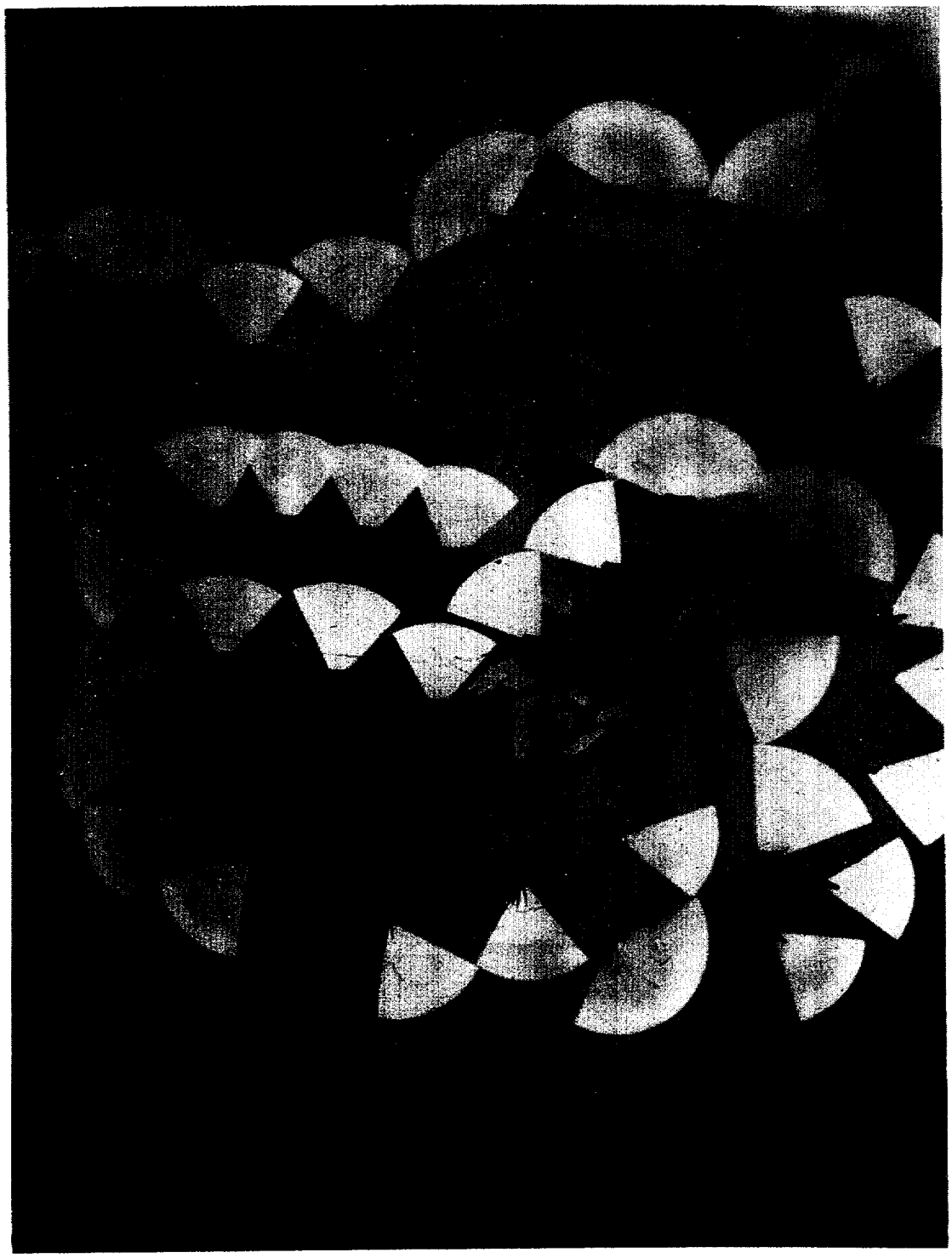
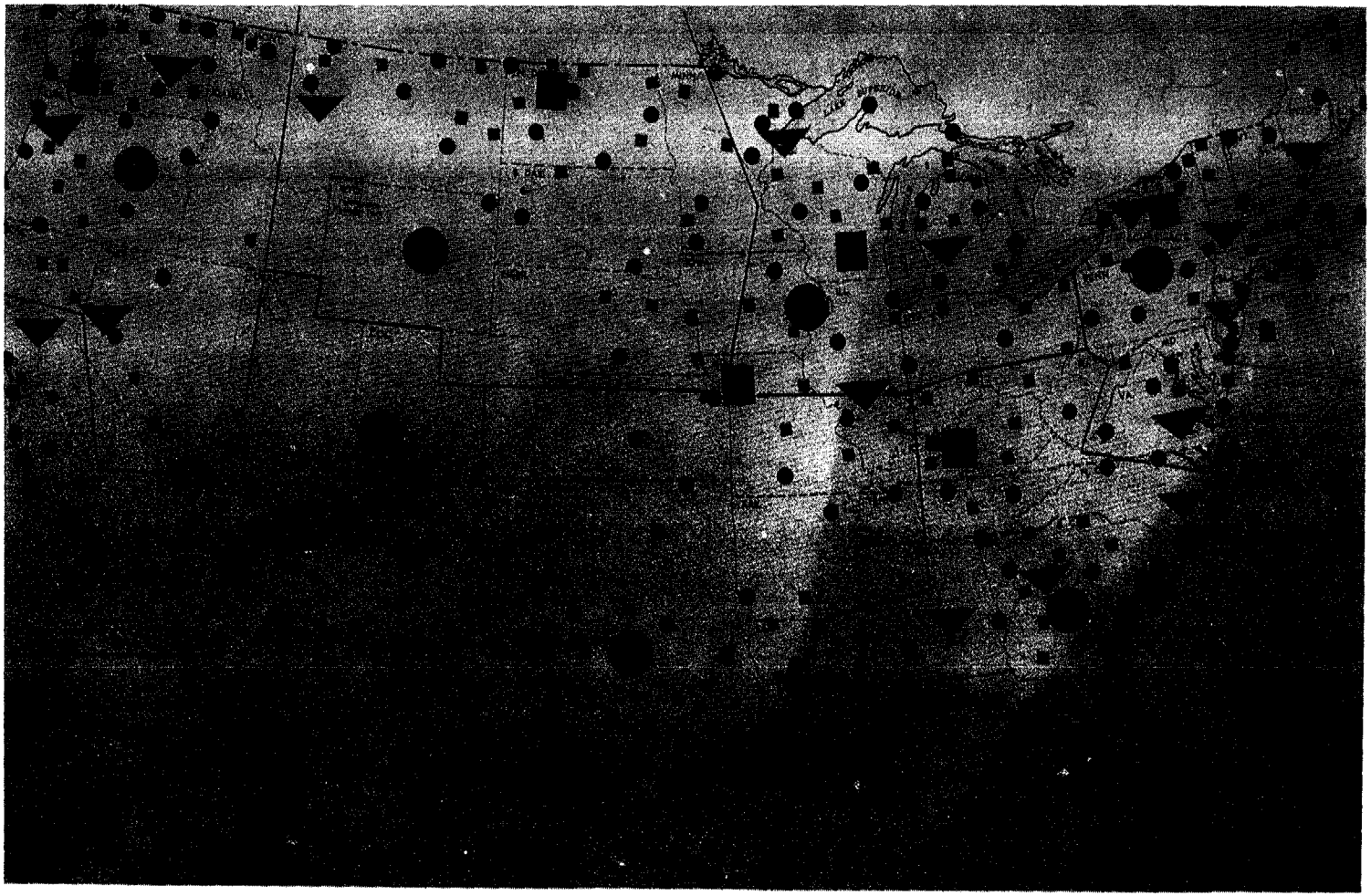


CHART 9



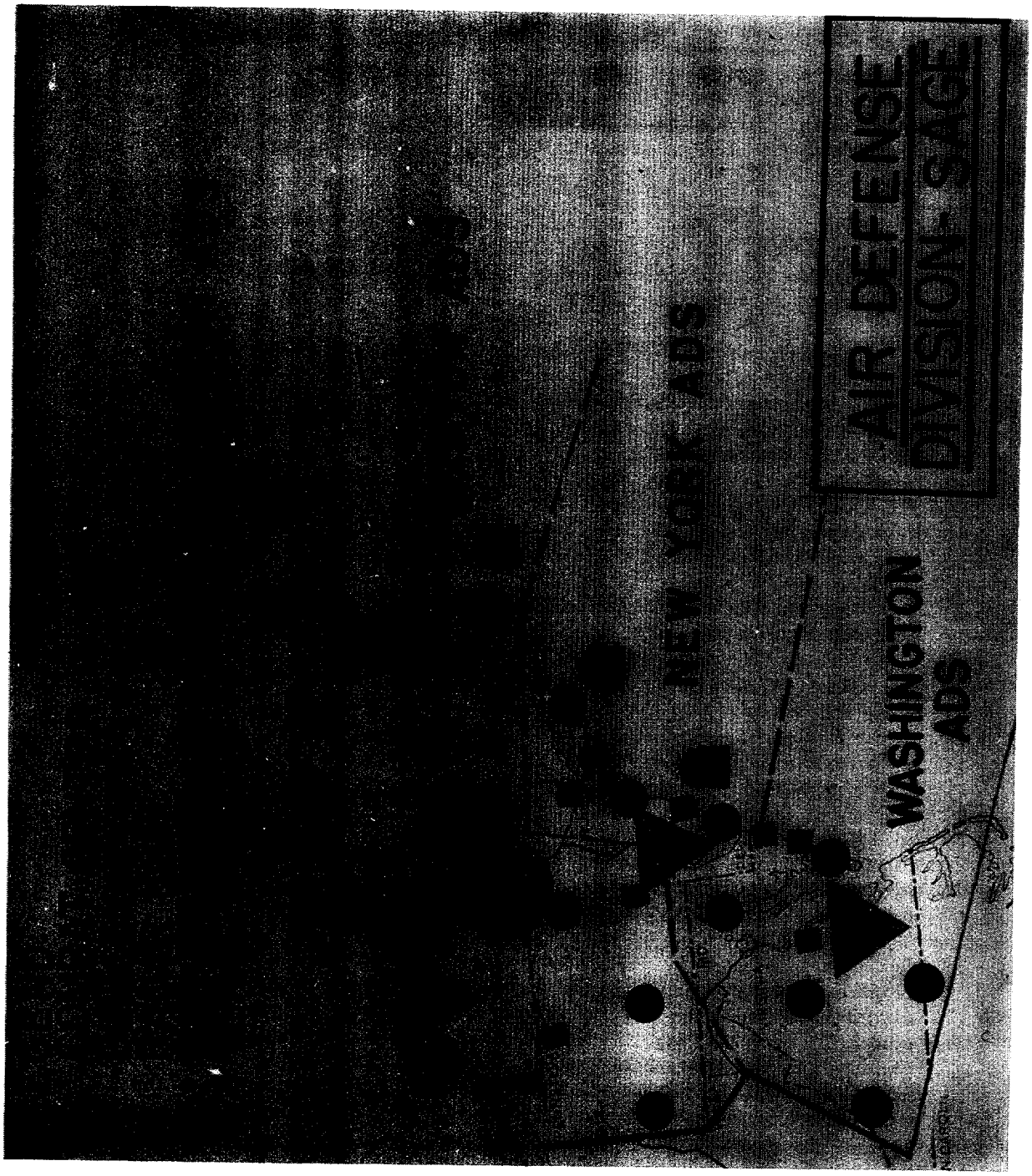

AIR DEFENSE
DIVISION-SAGE
WASHINGTON
ADS
NEW YORK ADS

Chart 11, page 21.--This is the way it operates. It's quite simple. Your detection system--its operation is in the sector. The Commanding General controls his interceptors and his missiles. He keeps the direction center informed automatically. This is all done through electronics. Your combat division here knows just as much about what it going on as this man does through his machine, and it finally gets back to NORAD.

Now, it's at NORAD where civil defense starts working, because there is in General Kuter's office OCDM people who are responsible for using the National Air Warning System, (NAWAS) and getting this information all over the country.

Chart 12, page 22.--NAWAS is rather large and complex. It's a closed-circuit telephone. It has some 300 outlets. It stretches over the entire country. What is heard here can be heard at Seattle. In other words, this is an open circuit, and everything that is said on that circuit can be heard.

Chart 13, page 23.--We in New York State, at our own expense, have extended NAWAS to each of our 57 counties. So anything that's said at NORAD can be heard in every county in our State.

Now, up to that point we're fine. Two or three minutes will be all that will ever be needed to get the information down to the counties.

Chart 14, page 24.--However, in warning our people, the only thing that we have now that's worth a whoop, outside of the great cities, is the fire siren. Monroe County happens to be one of our thickly populated counties, and you see that there are still plenty of dead spaces. So we're not very good on that.

Now fortunately, OCDM has made it possible, through their matching funds, for us to have fire radio in every county in our State. So we are a part in getting these sirens going. But they're dumb and they can't talk. There are just the two authorized signals.

Chart 15, page 25.--So we're depending pretty much on the telephone. Although we can get the sirens going, and with the "Take cover" signal--and that's the one that means so much--we can get people under cover, 10 of our 12 target support areas use the sequence list of telephones; and it's slow. The fastest we've ever done this in any one county is 10 to 15 minutes, and that isn't worth anything in the missile age. It's fine for the airplane threat, and that's what it was designed for.

CHART 11

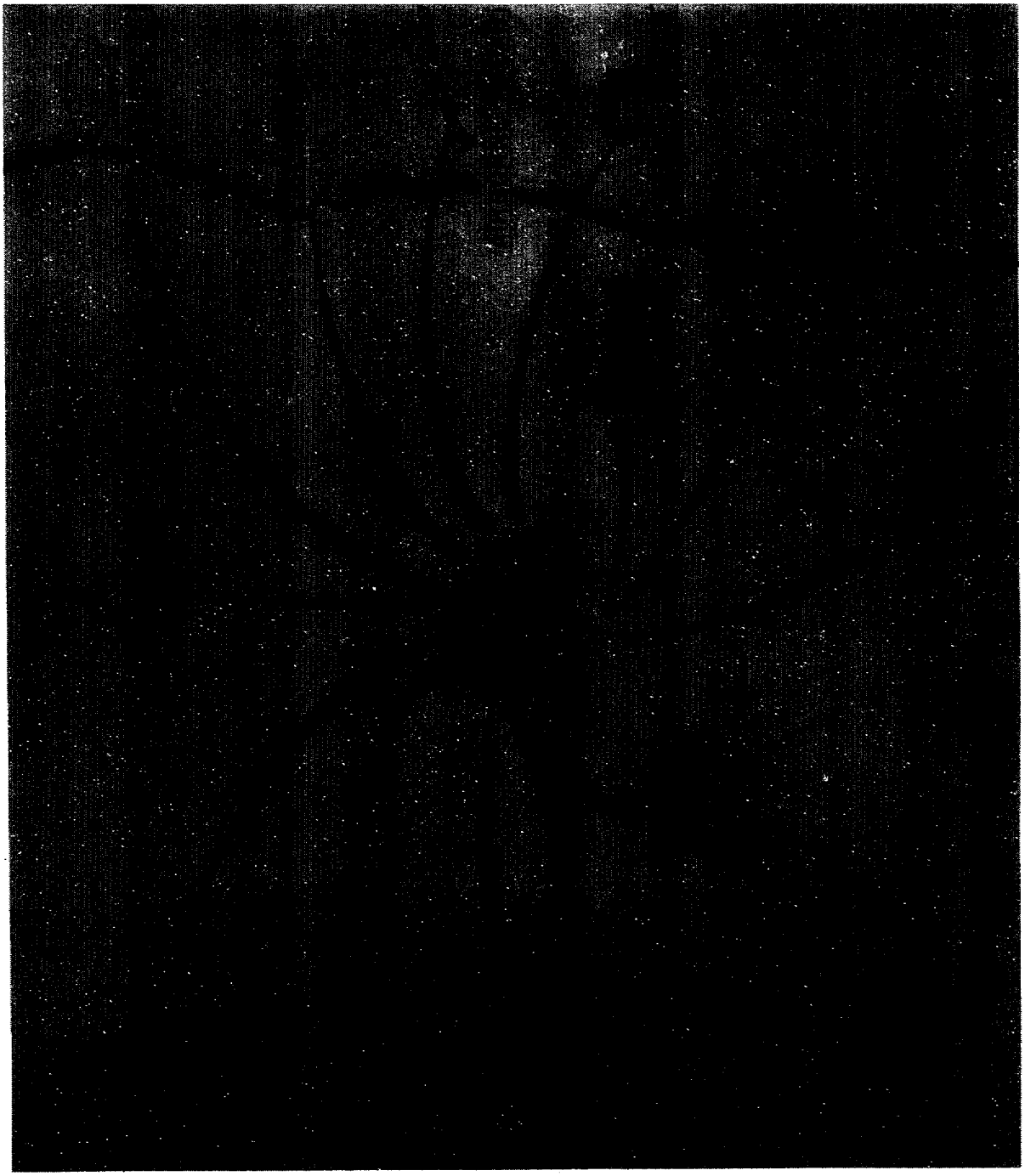
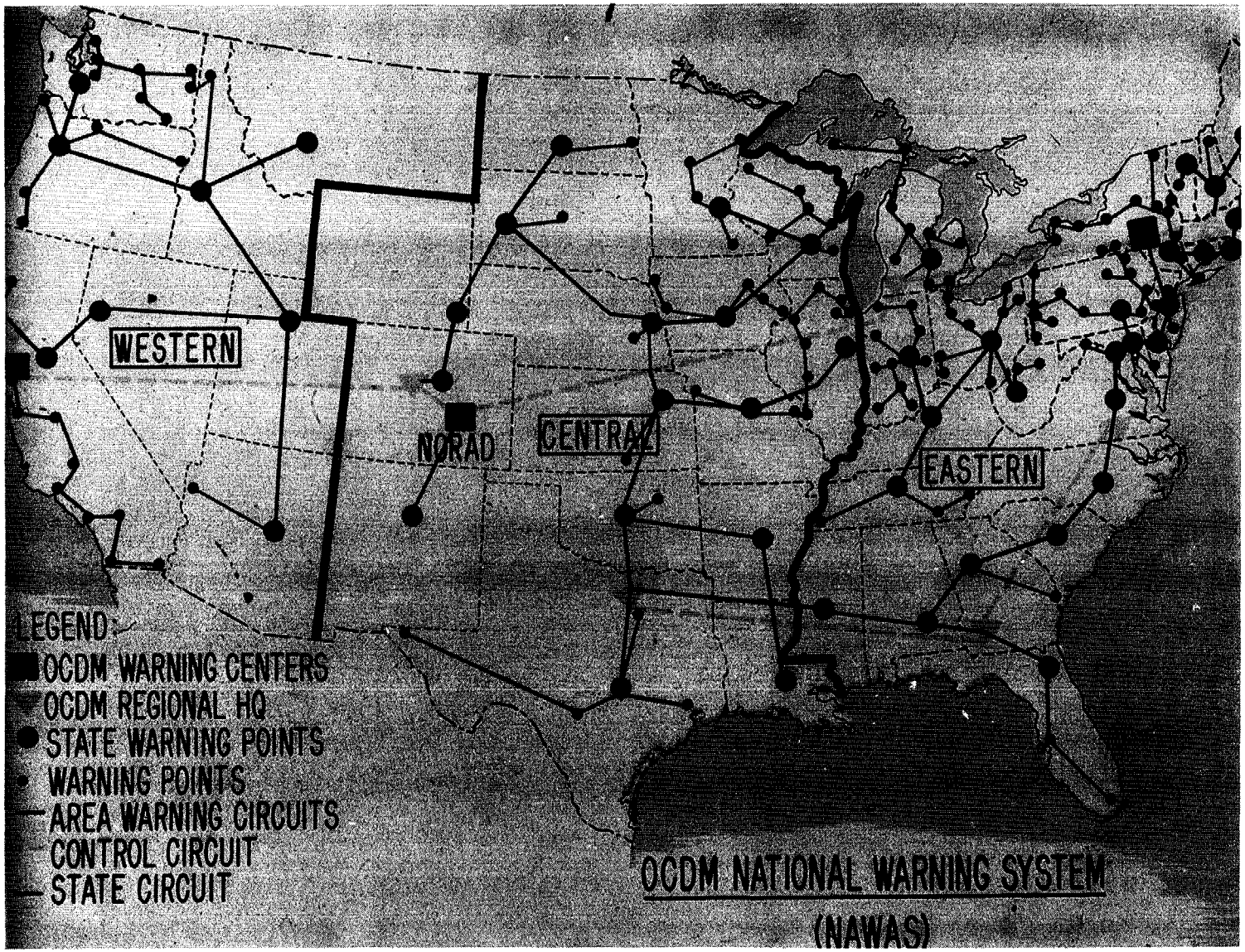


CHART 12


WESTERN
NORAD
CENTRAL
EASTERN
LEGEND:
OCDM WARNING CENTERS
OCDM REGIONAL HQ
STATE WARNING POINTS
WARNING POINTS
AREA WARNING CIRCUITS
CONTROL CIRCUIT
STATE CIRCUIT
OCDM NATIONAL WARNING SYSTEM
(NAWAS)

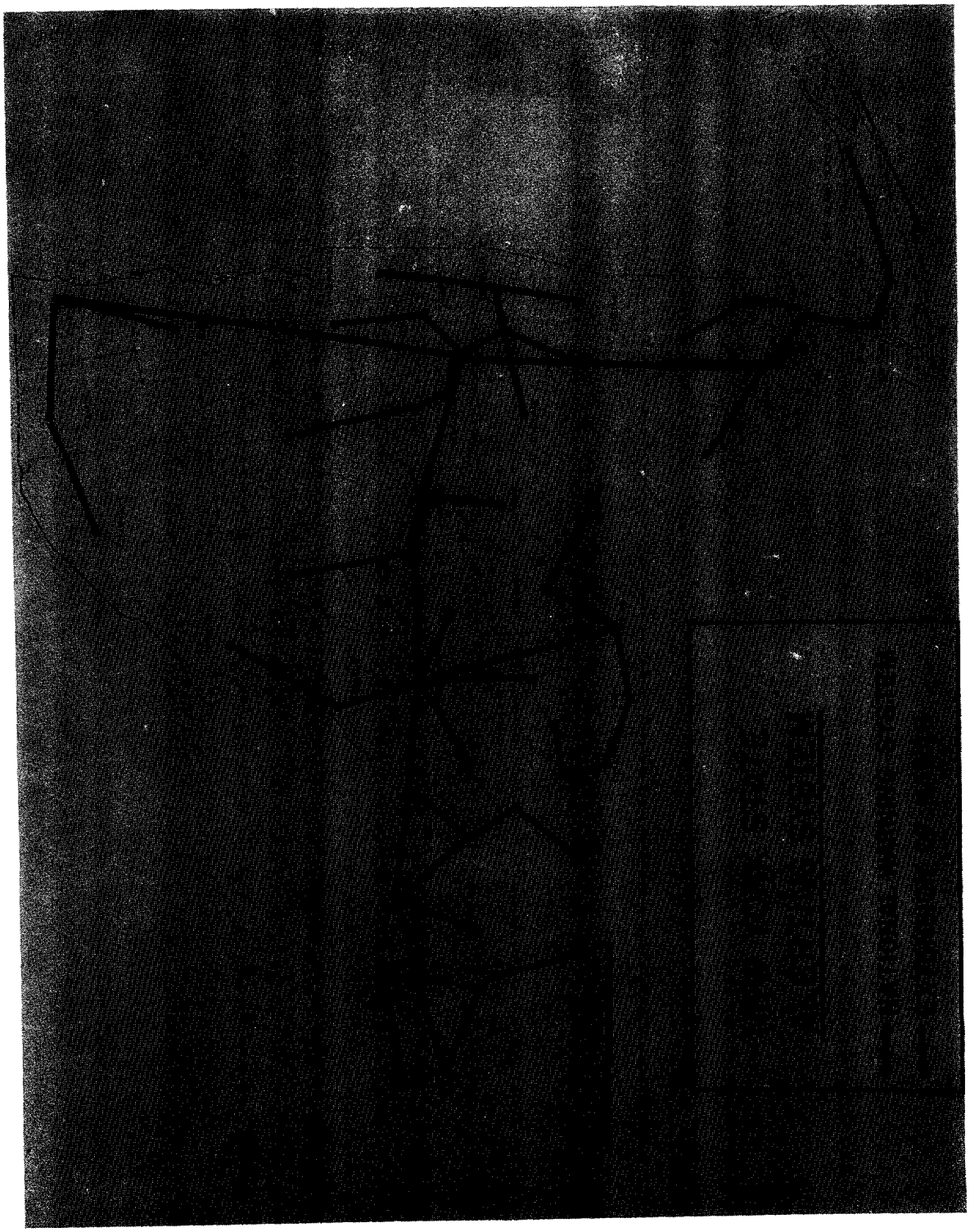


CHART 14

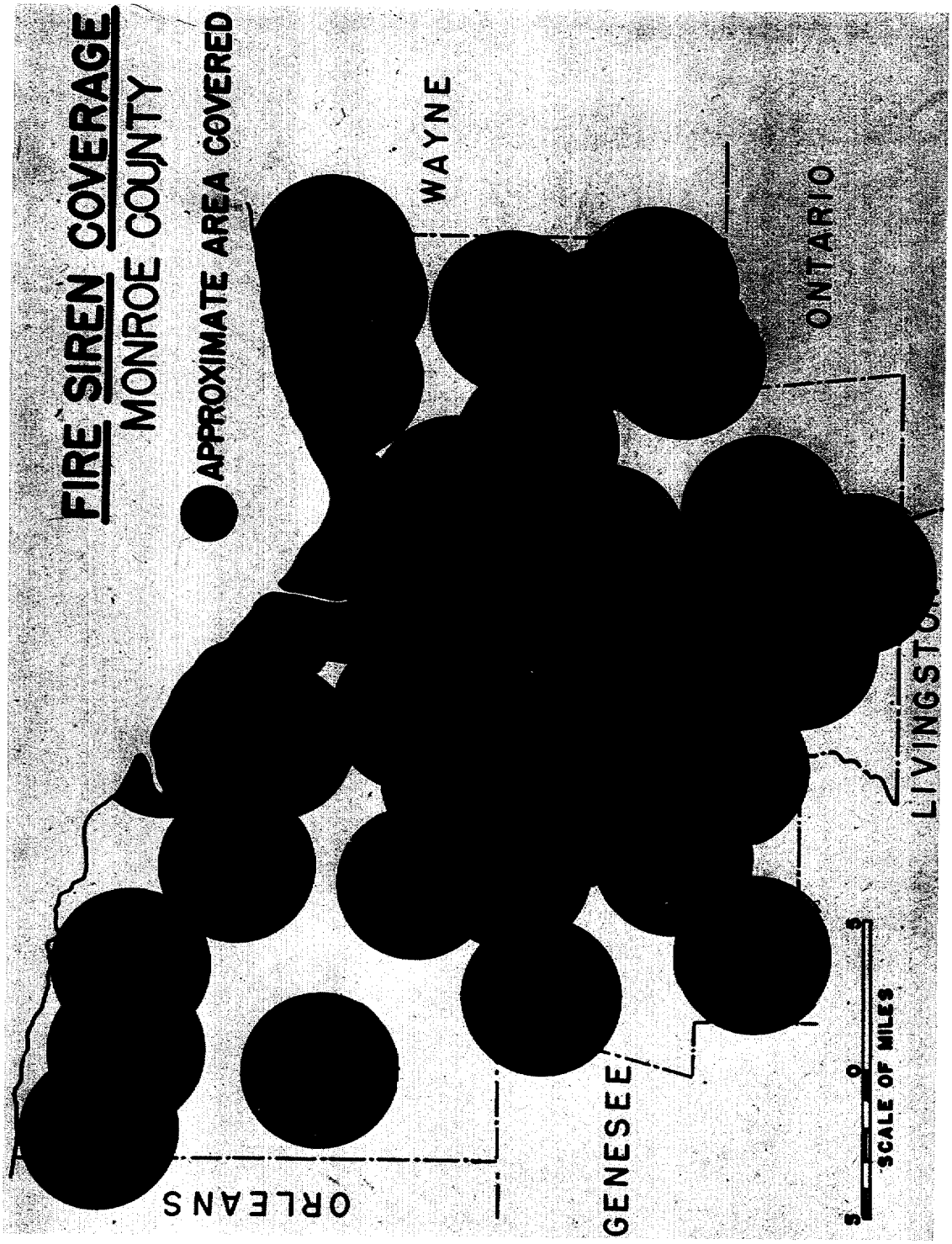

FIRE SIREN COVERAGE
MONROE COUNTY
APPROXIMATE AREA COVERED
WAYNE
ONTARIO
LIVINGSTON
GENESEE
ORLEANS
5
0
5
SCALE OF MILES

Chart 16, page 27.--This is the Nassau County system, which is a bell and light system. But it too is dumb for everything except "Take cover." But this is in all the townships of the county and in all of the big industrial establishments and hospitals and things like that.

Chart 17, page 28.--This is the Westchester County system, which is a closed-circuit telephone, with 43 outlets. This is just as fast as the national system. So, therefore, of these 15 minutes that General Kuter and General Power are always talking about, maybe we'll have 9 or 10 minutes left for evasive action. And this becomes very, very important in the missile age. And this is the one that we would like to see.

There is a new system of individual warning called NEAR, which you may be well aware of. That is a system that is in the individual homes, comes in on the electric current; and by supercharging it with an intense spark, it will set off an additional warning system.

Chart 18, page 29.--Now as to information. How do you keep the people informed? Well, the only way we can reach the people is through broadcasts; and, as you know, the Air Force superimposed on us CONELRAD, which limits us in power. While we cover about 98 percent of our population, because they live either in or close to the great cities, we still have great spaces that we can't reach with the radio, with CONELRAD, in its low power. It's something that we still have to cope with, because counties beyond the range of the station are rather important; and it's one of the jobs that OCDM and ourselves have to come up with.

The broadcasters are well aware of this. They say they simply haven't got the money to put in those county broadcasting stations or to put in the automatic relays; and it's something that we have to cope with.

Chart 19, page 30.--The newspapers of our State are well trained. But, again, a newspaper, while it can carry the written word both of instructions and information, you have the problem of distribution; and, of course, radiation just raises hell with that.

Chart 20, page 31.--You all know these siren signals. The one that we put the most dependence on is "Take cover." There's no judgment involved in that. In this one here only the civil defense directors can exercise the judgment. This is very important to you military men, because this one crosses you up. If we order an evacuation at the same time that you're trying to get your men on the positions, it's like trying to stop a tidal wave.

CHART 16

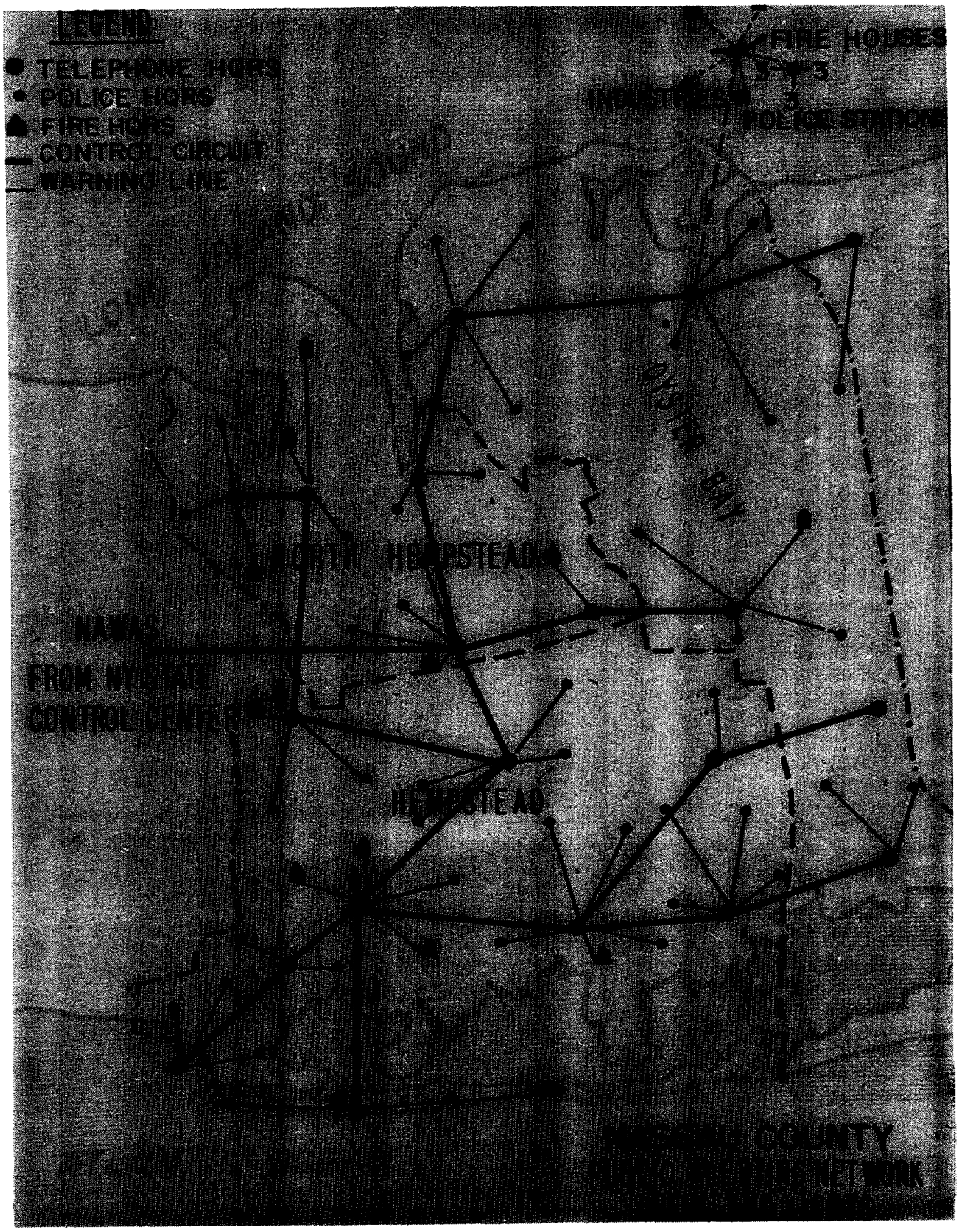

LEGEND
TELEPHONE HQRS
POLICE HQRS
FIRE HQRS
CONTROL CIRCUIT
WARNING LINE
FIRE HOUSES
POLICE STATIONS
NORTH HEMPSTEAD
NAWAS
FROM NYSTAT
CONTROL CENTER
HEMPSTEAD
COUNTY
NETWORK

CHART 17

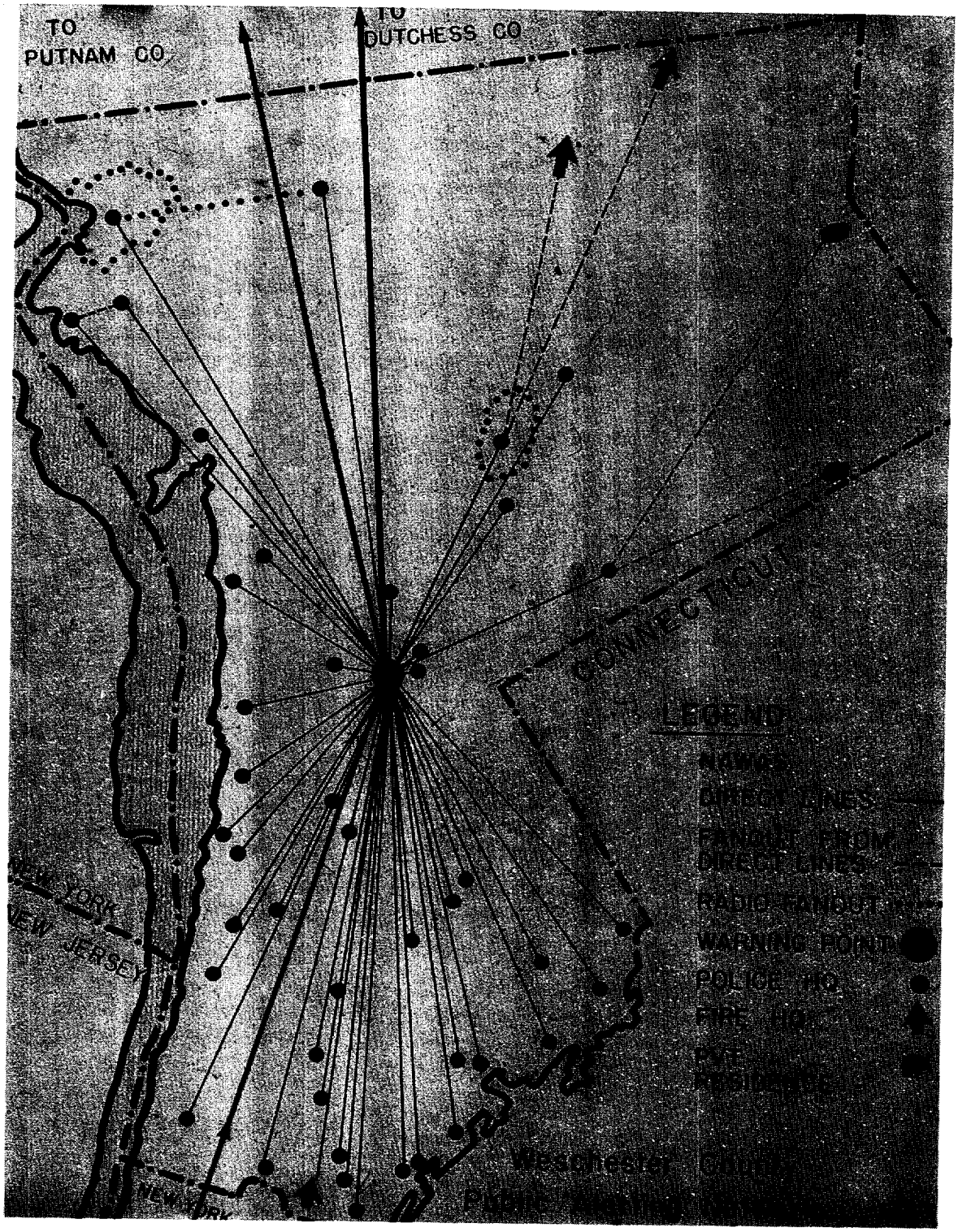

TO
PUTNAM CO.
TO
DUTCHESS CO
CONNECTICUT
NEW YORK
NEW JERSEY
LEGEND
DIRECT LINES
FANOUT FROM
DIRECT LINES
RADIO FANOUT
WARNING POINT
POLICE HQ
FIRE HQ
Westchester

CHART 18

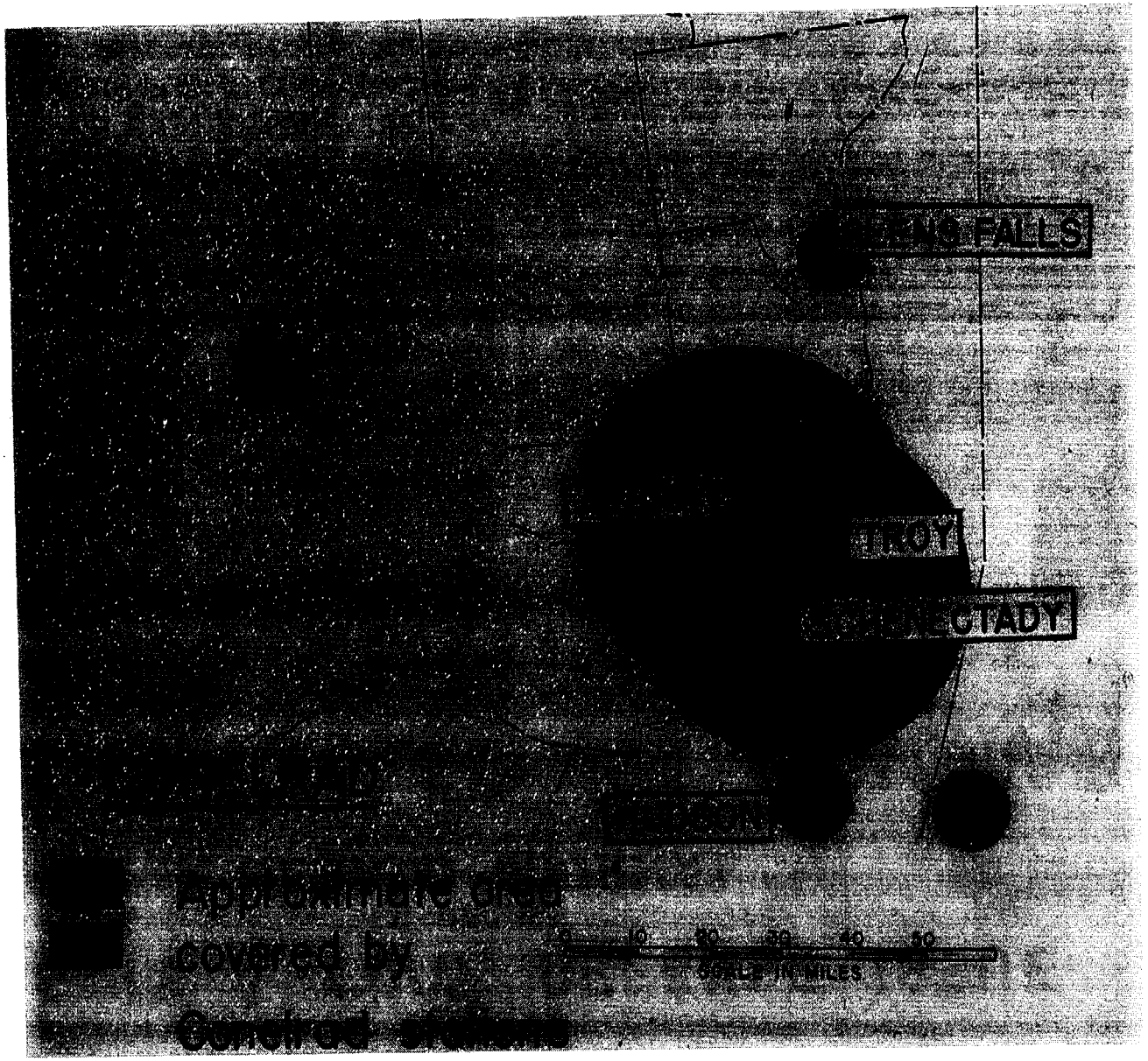

FALLS
TROY
CTADY
Approximate area
covered by
0 10 20 30 40 50
SCALE IN MILES

CHART 19

THIS IS A CIVIL DEFENSE ISSUE

EMERGENCY EDITION

SYRACUSE
HERALD-JOURNAL

EMERGENCY EDITION

35,000 KILLED AS A-BOMB HITS CLINTON SQ

C.D. DIRECTOR T.R. BALLANTYNE ISSUES PROCLAMATION ASKS PUBLIC COOPERATION

CHART 20

NEW YORK
CIVIL DEFENSE
SIREN SIGNALS
STEADY BLAST
LONG BEEP
WAVERING SIREN
OR
SHORT BEEPS
LISTEN TO
YOUR RADIO
AT 640 AND 1240 KC
TAKE
COVER

Chart 21, page 33.--Shelters. We say that shelter is not the whole answer, but that shelter is the key. Let's look from a civil defense viewpoint at what we have to cope with.

Now, blast is the big energy-making thing. Blast and heat take up most of the energy; but, unfortunately, they are confined pretty much to the same area. Initial radiation also. But it's this 10 percent that's the big killer, because it moves with the wind.

Chart 22, page 34.--While these are old charts they show you the damaged areas from a small 20 kiloton bomb.

Chart 23, page 35.--This is of a megaton-type bomb.

Chart 24, page 36.--This is a house out in Las Vegas before the effects of the bomb.

Chart 25, page 37.--This is what it looked like afterward.

Now, that home that you were sitting in, in that prepared basement, when you heard that tape this morning, may look like this shortly after if you are too close to the bomb. You can live quite well in it if you are provided protection.

Chart 26, page 38.--Here is your heat. These big megaton bombs will set an automobile on fire at a distance of eight miles.

Our Governor became very knowledgeable through the Rockefeller Report and through his duties here in Washington and when he was elected Governor, he immediately assumed the responsibility of leadership and commenced to think of how he was going to protect his people. He made a rather rapid calculation that as to blast and heat we were not in much of a position to do anything about, but that we can do something about radiation. And let's take a look at radiation.

Chart 27, page 39.--Here's New York State after the National Operation Alert in our 1958 exercise. The bulk of radiation in the State was caused by bombs outside the State. In other words, we only got seven bombs within the State, but the whole State was covered with radiation--and, look, everything below 30 roentgens is a problem, and the bulk of the State is in that category.

CHART 21

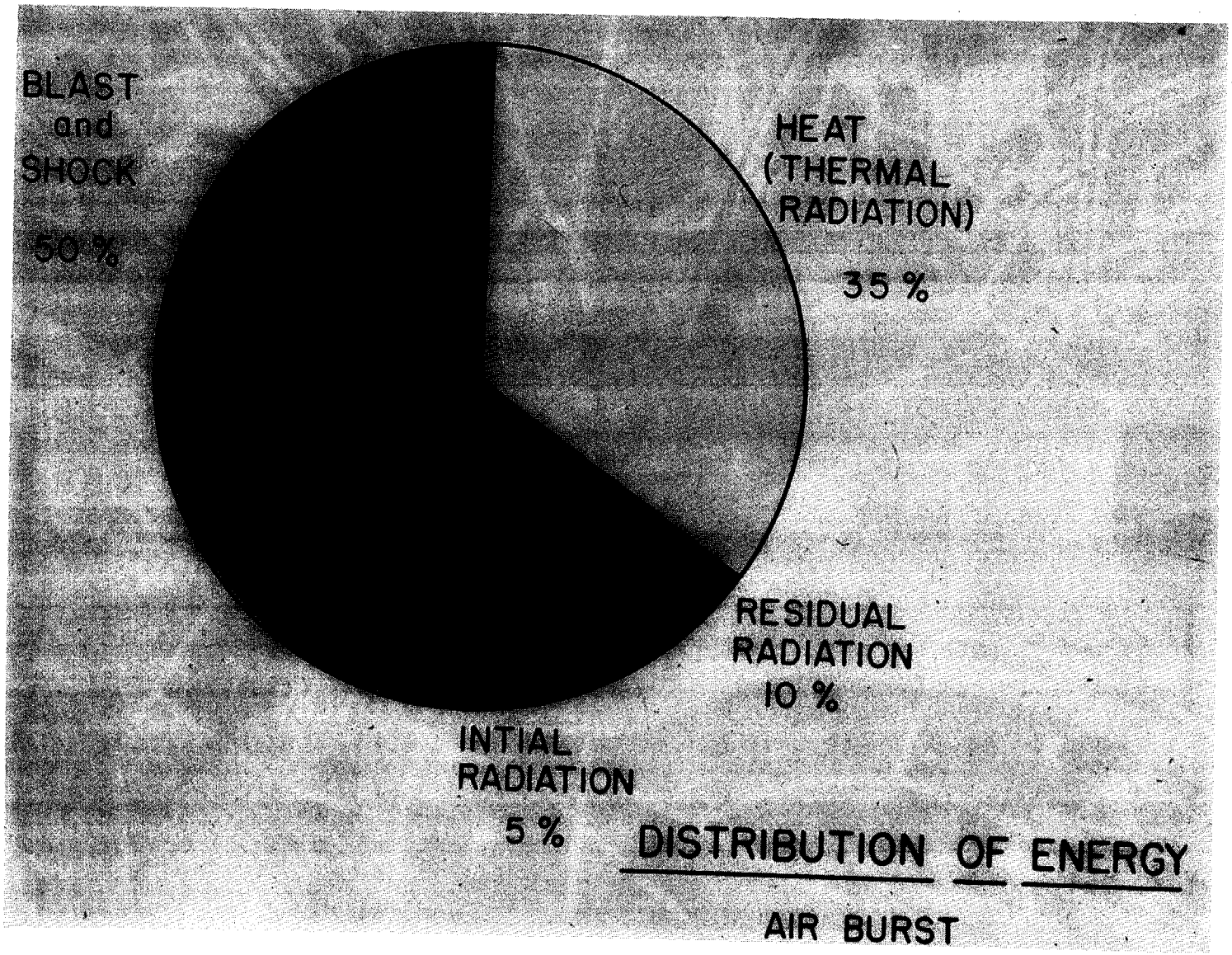

BLAST
and
SHOCK
50 %
HEAT
(THERMAL
RADIATION)
35 %
RESIDUAL
RADIATION
10 %
INTIAL
RADIATION
5 %
DISTRIBUTION OF ENERGY
AIR BURST

CHART 22

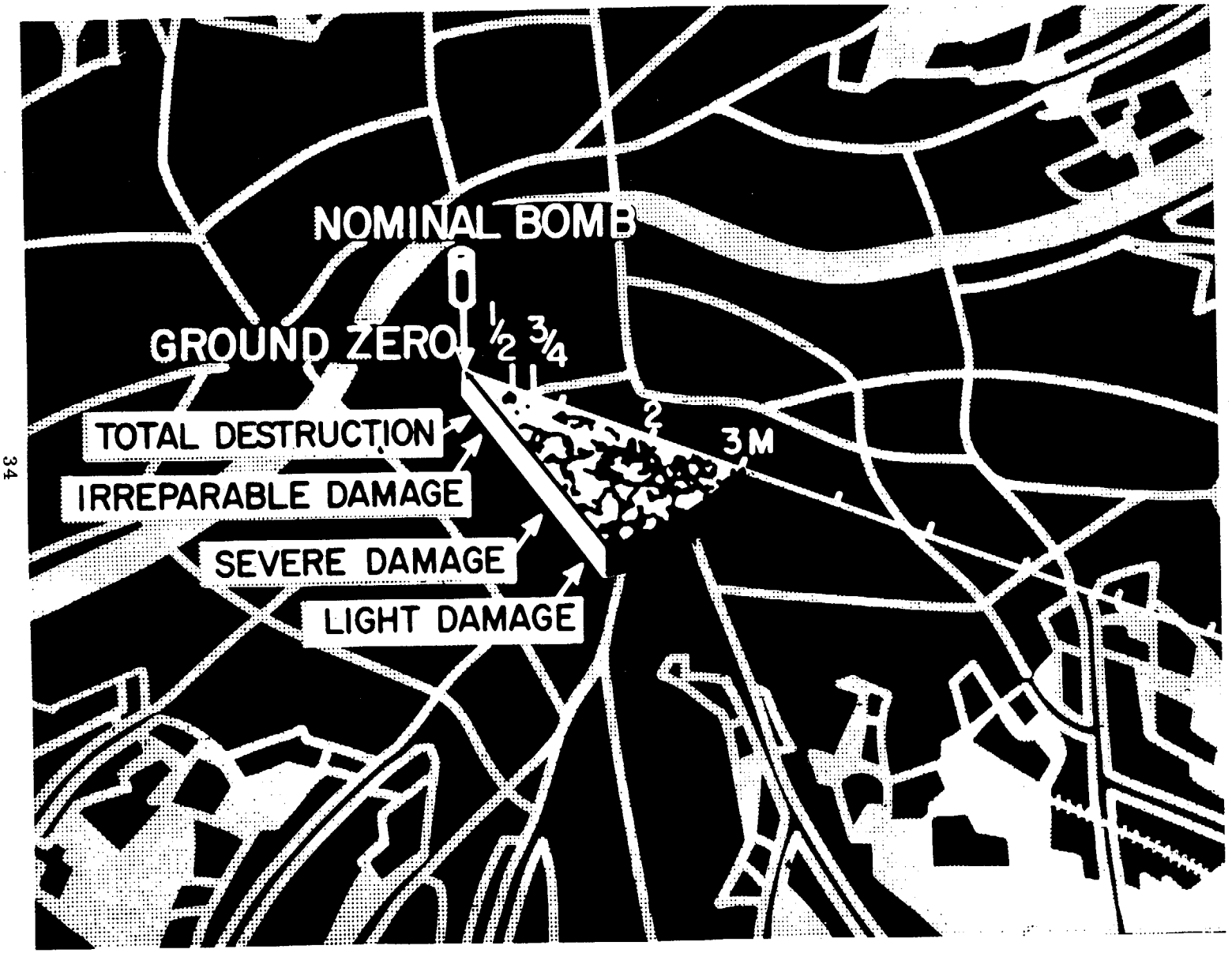

NOMINAL BOMB
GROUND ZERO
0
1/2
3/4
2
3M
TOTAL DESTRUCTION
IRREPARABLE DAMAGE
SEVERE DAMAGE
LIGHT DAMAGE

CHART 23

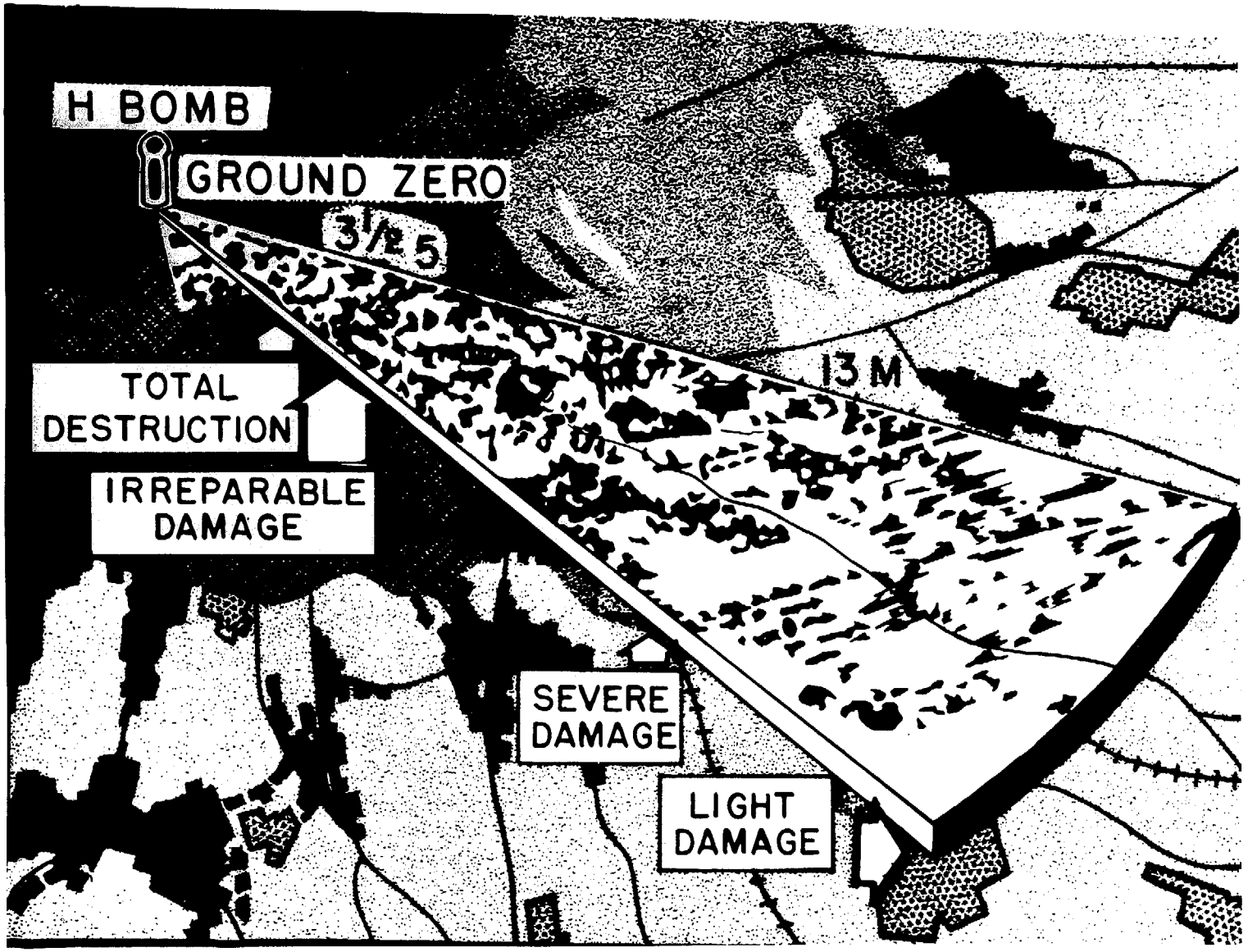
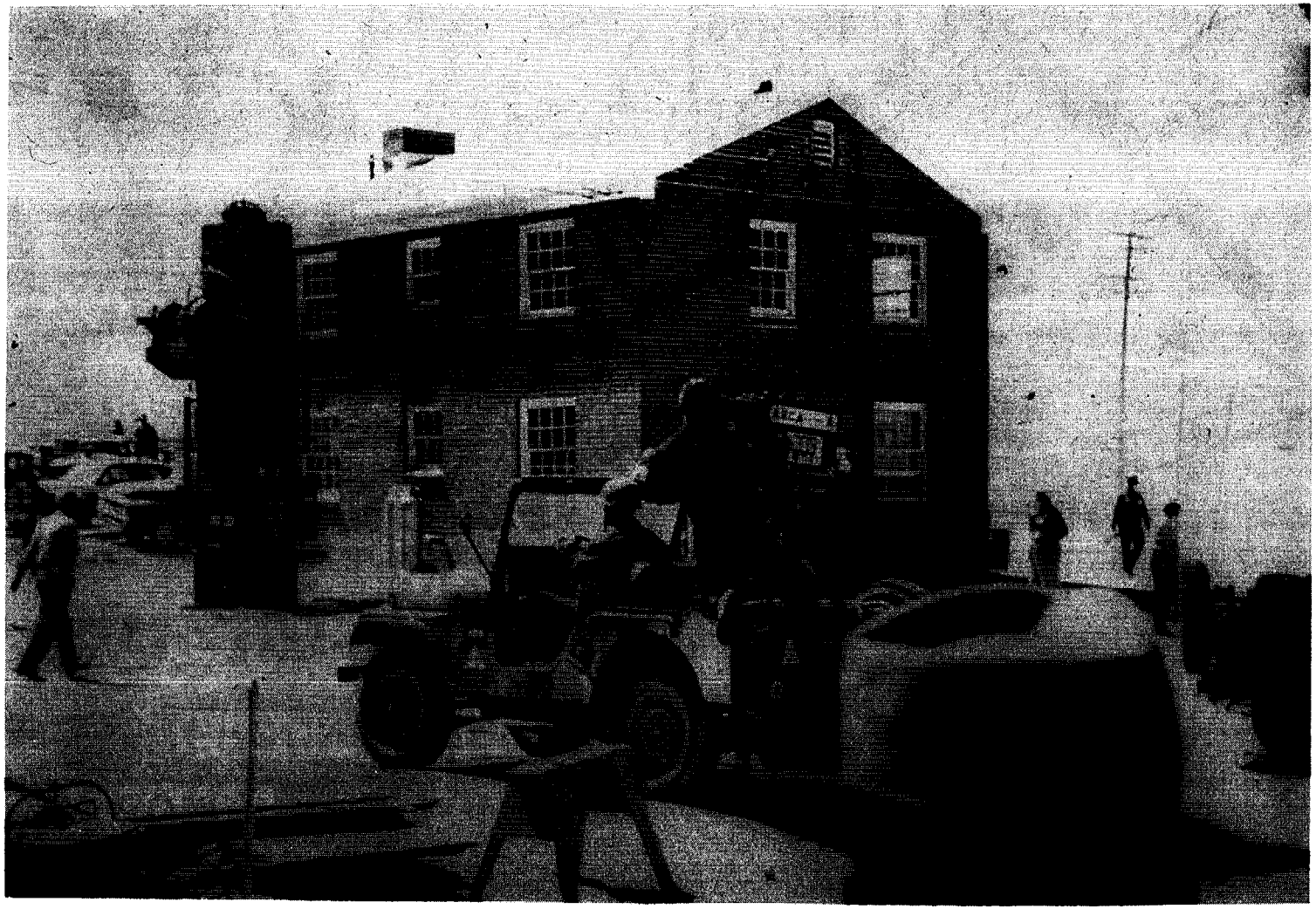

H BOMB
GROUND ZERO
3½ 5
13 M
TOTAL DESTRUCTION
IRREPARABLE DAMAGE
SEVERE DAMAGE
LIGHT DAMAGE

CHART 24



858

CHART 25

CHART 26

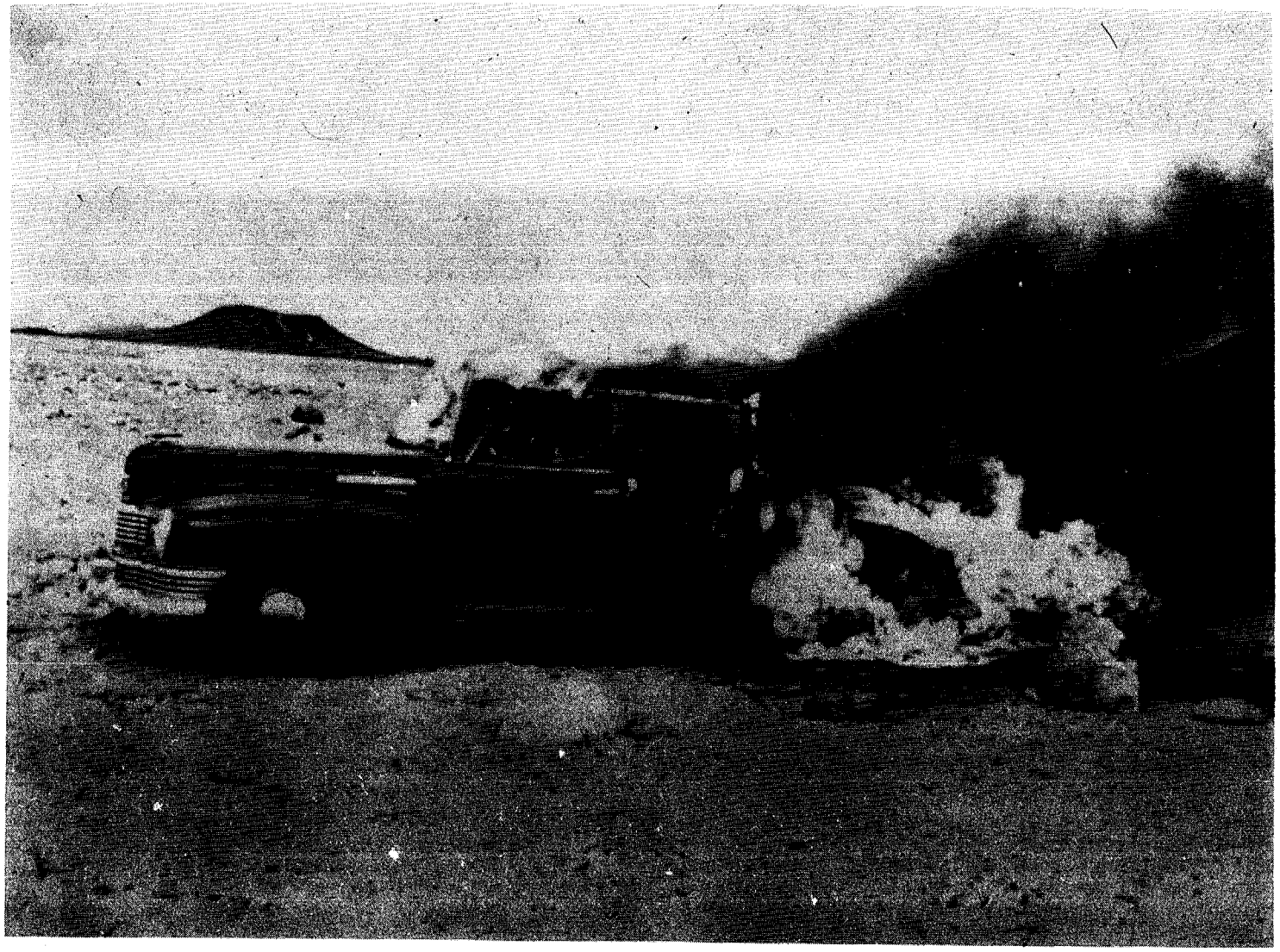
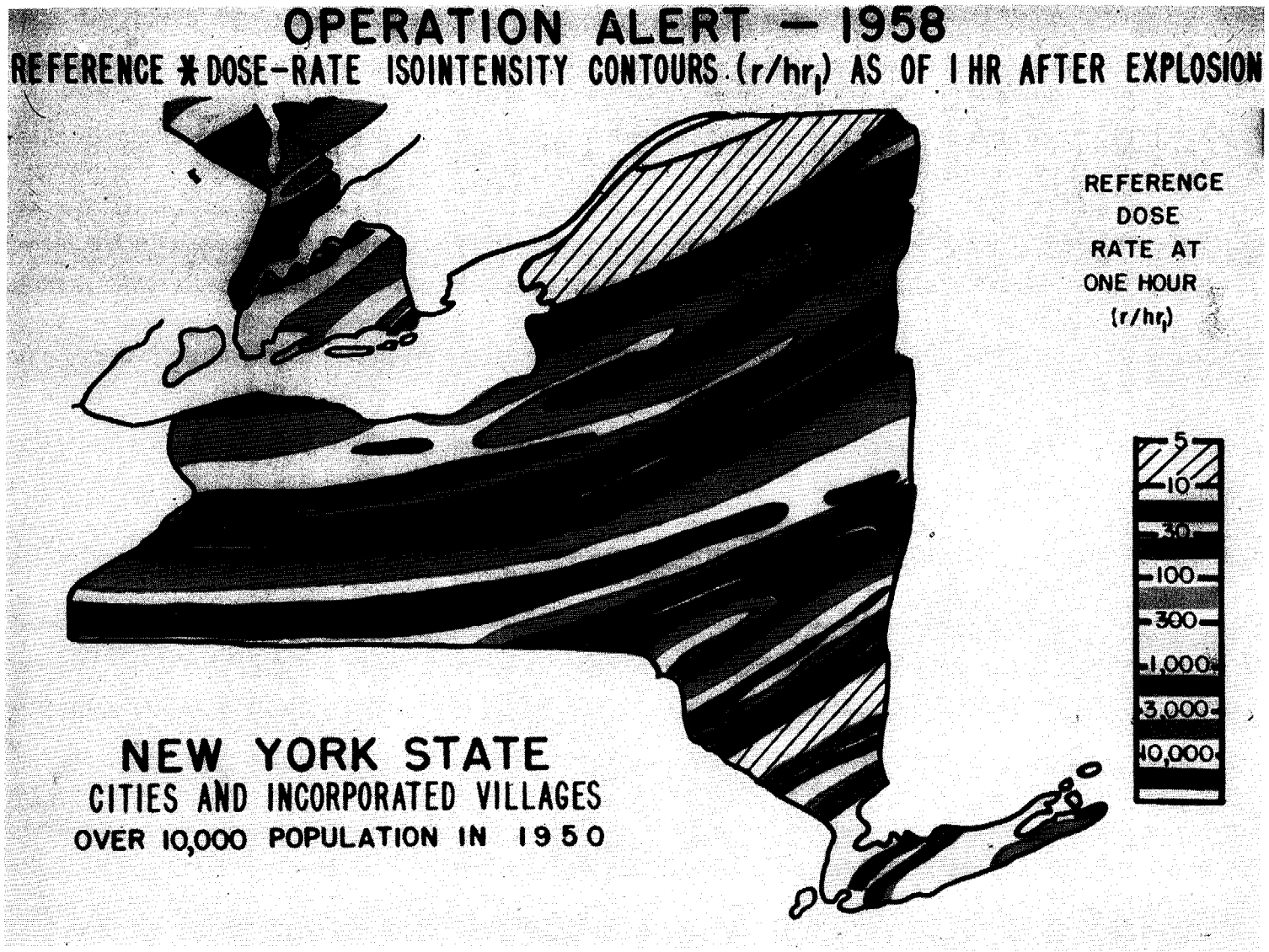


CHART 27



1598

Chart 28, page 41.--Now, in order to handle this radiation, somebody has to figure out how to do it. We have organized in each one of our counties, and I think you'll be very interested in this, what we call our RADEF service, and that is located in each one of the counties. It consists of a chief, with monitors. This is not too different from the military. On the staff itself we have a meteorologist, a recorder, a computer, an evaluator, a plotter, a supply and maintenance, and a communications man; and it's their job to evaluate the radiation as they receive the information.

Chart 29, page 42.--Now, the meteorologist is charged with the fallout prediction. We get a report such as this from the U.S. Weather Bureau in our headquarters four times a day. It's transmitted throughout the whole State. This is Buffalo, at 10,000 feet, 150 degrees of direction, and the fallout will be out 150 miles in three hours. This is the reading at 20,000, 40,000, 60,000, and 80,000 feet.

Chart 30, page 43.--Put it on a map and you get three of these readings at 150°, one at 140, and one at 120.

Chart 31, page 44.--This shows the plotting if the bomb was placed in Buffalo. This is a drawing based on the TMX. This would give the picture that radiation was limited to this area.

Chart 32, page 45.--Here's one of our bombs out in a Pacific test. This line here is where it should have gone. Some of it lopped over. Some in here didn't get any at all. Fortunately, the hot lines were the same.

Now, this condition has given us lots of trouble. There is no man on earth, there's no way on God's earth, to predict these areas. It's brought about by atmospheric conditions, and it's apt to be any place in the general direction of the wind.

Chart 33, page 46.--So how do we get at this? We are planning in our State, for each of our 57 counties, to have two fixed-monitor stations in every township. These will be protected facilities. They all report to the county RADEF system that I just told you about. Here is where the basic work is done. It is the transmittal of information from here to the target support area, to the State, and to the Federal Government that is important.

CHART 28

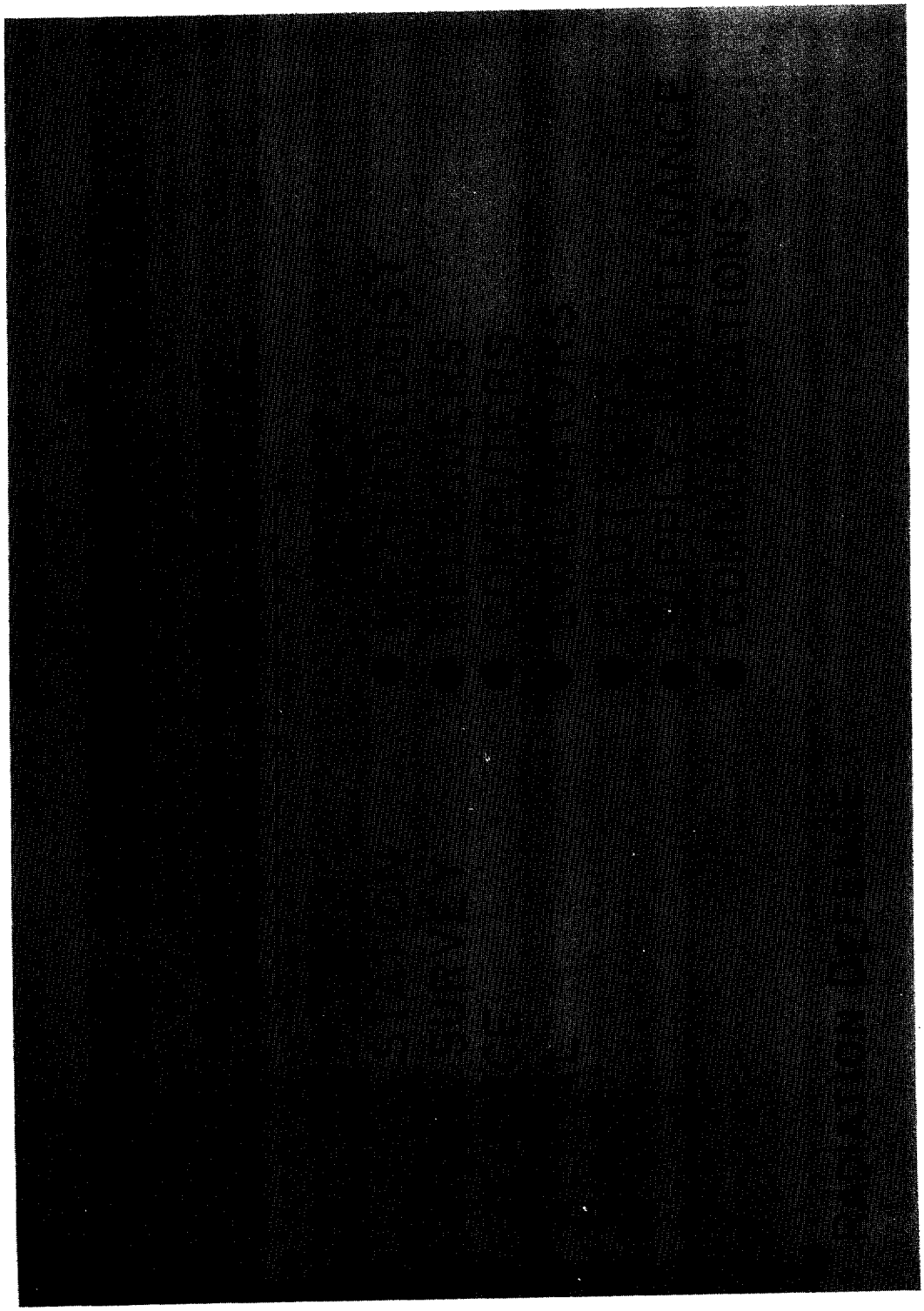


CHART 29

THE TWX MESSAGE AS RECEIVED

BUF 1 15 5 21517 41516 61412 81210

- POINT OF REPORT - BUFFALO
- ELEVATION OF READING - 10,000 FEET
- DIRECTION OF FALLOUT - 150 DEGREES
- HORIZONTAL DISTANCE OUT IN MILES IN 3 HOURS - 150 MILES

NOTE: ONLY FIVE ELEVATIONS ARE REPORTED
10,000-20,000-40,000-60,000-80,000
ALL UNIT FIGURES MULTIPLIED BY TEN

CHART 30

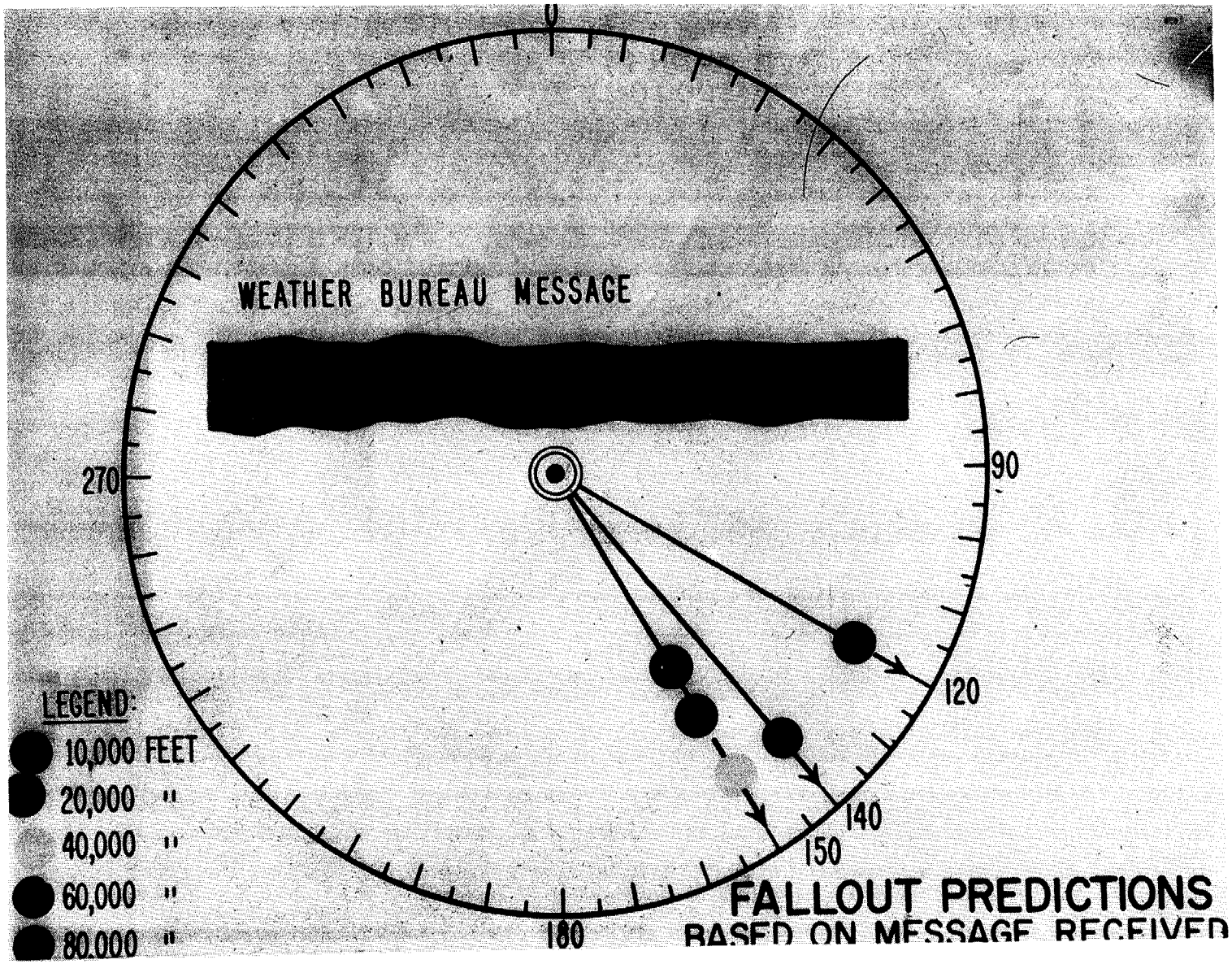
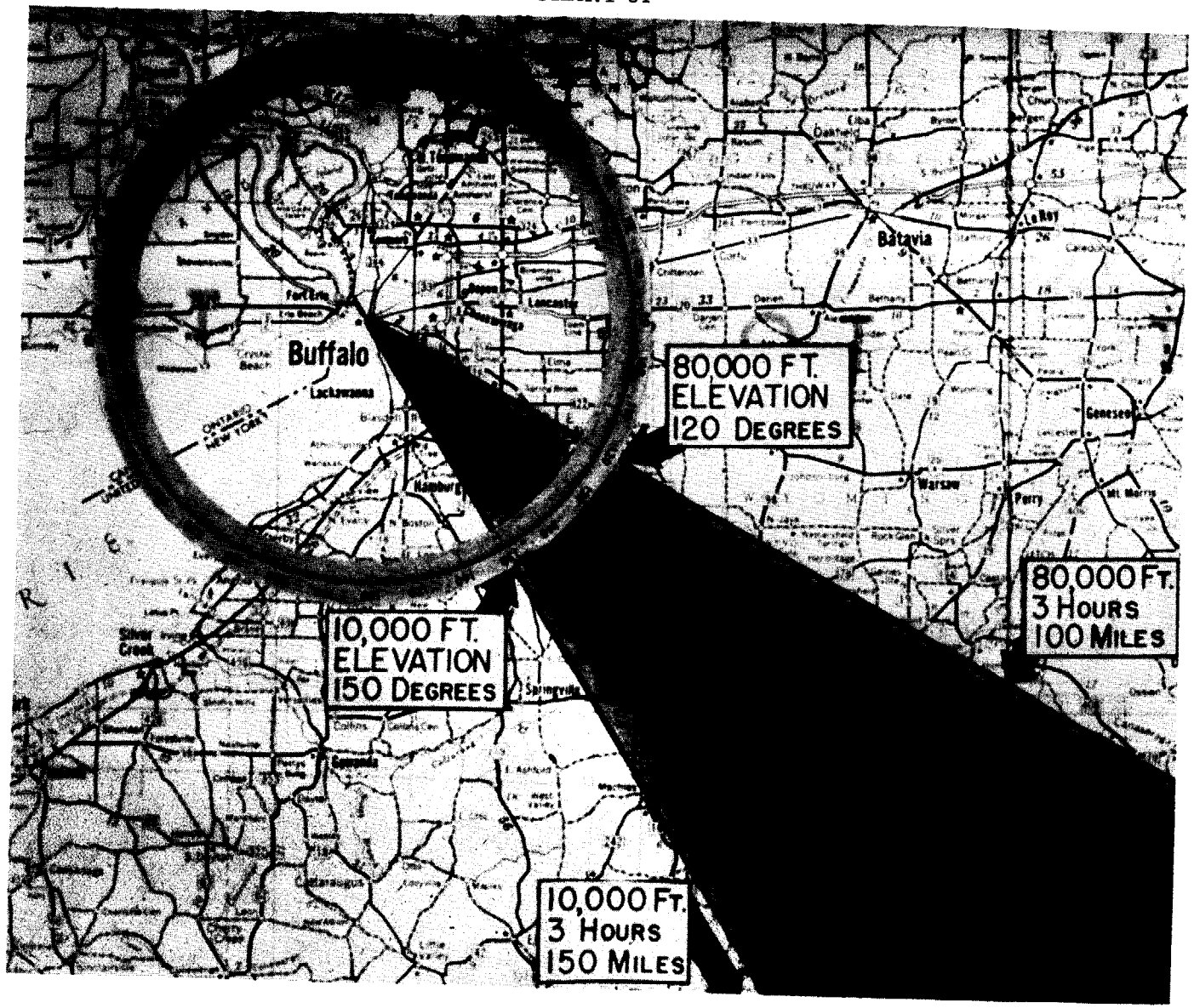
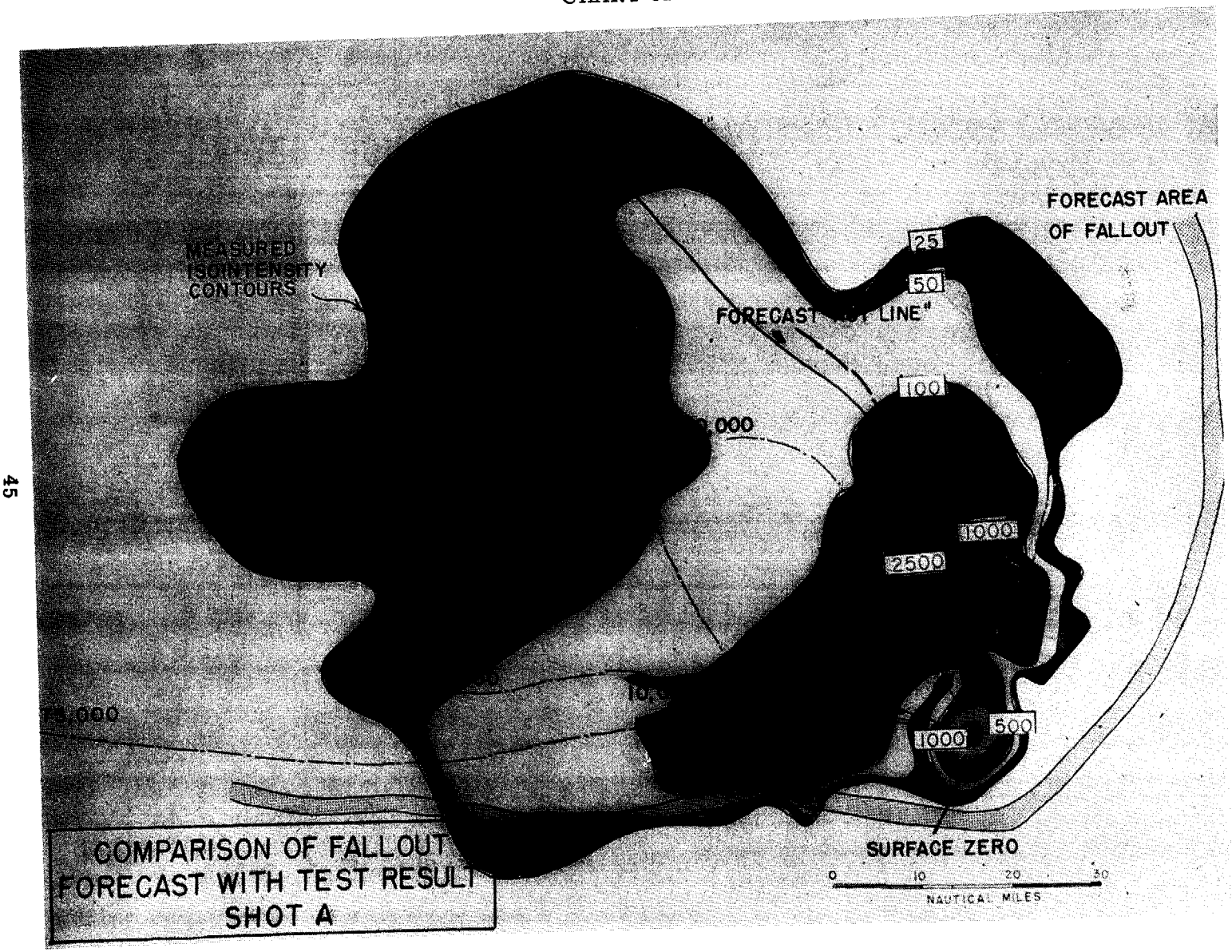

WEATHER BUREAU MESSAGE
[redacted]
0
90
120
140
150
180
270
LEGEND:
10,000 FEET
20,000 "
40,000 "
60,000 "
80,000 "
FALLOUT PREDICTIONS
BASED ON MESSAGE RECEIVED

CHART 31



567866

CHART 32



COMPARISON OF FALLOUT
FORECAST WITH TEST RESULT
SHOT A

CHART 33

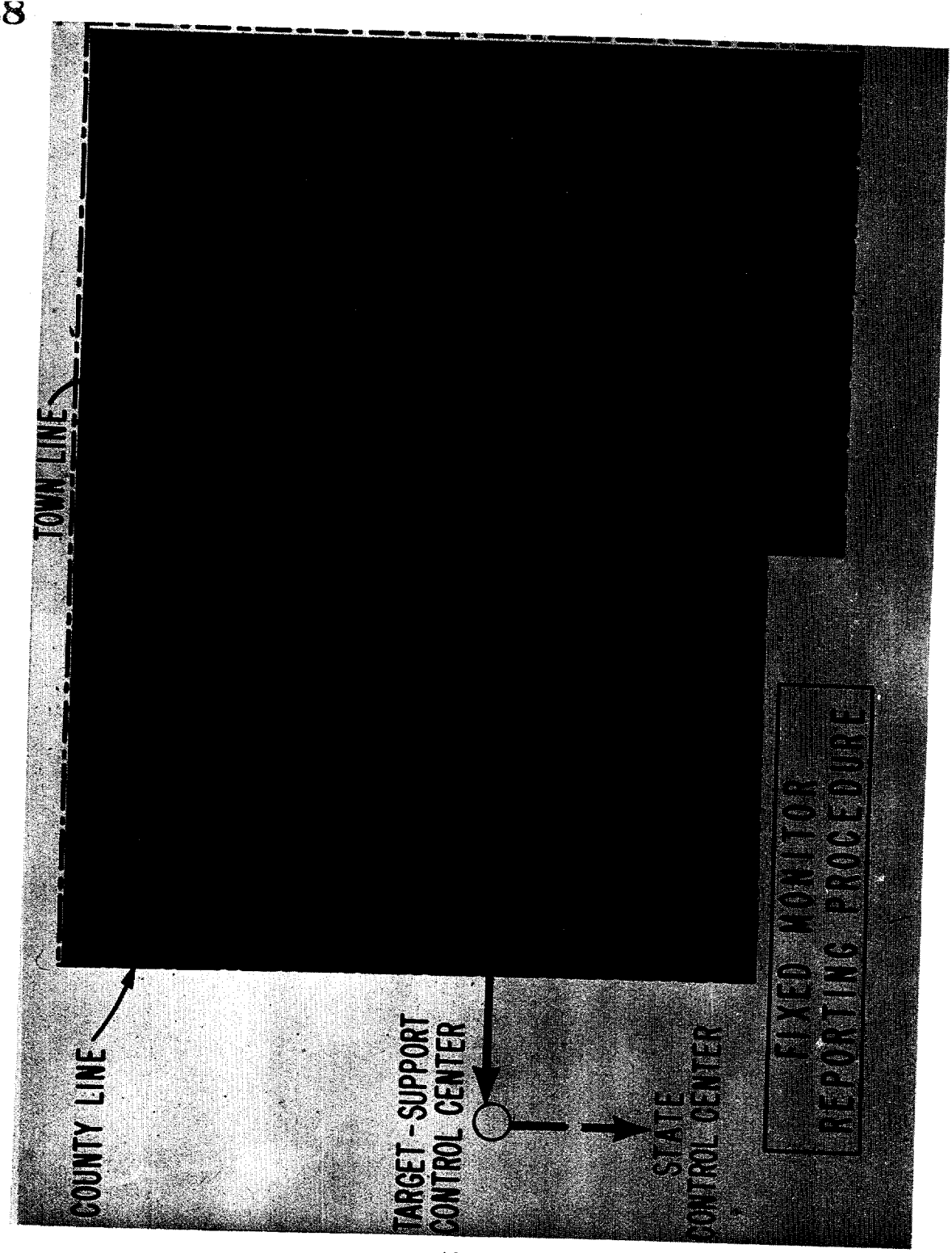

COUNTY LINE
TOWN LINE
TARGET - SUPPORT
CONTROL CENTER
STATE
CONTROL CENTER
FIXED MONITOR
REPORTING PROCEDURE

Chart 34, page 48.--In order to cover the areas between the fixed stations, every township in the State must have one or more area survey teams. They consist of about seven men. They are well equipped and well trained. They, too, report to this county control center, but they put only single reports in from single spots.

Chart 35, page 49.--When the radiation has subsided to the point where we can initiate our rescue relief, then the services are ordered into the destroyed area. These radiation groups have three purposes. The first is protection of the crew itself from gamma radiation; the detection of alpha and beta dust; and the reporting of the readings at the proper locations to the county control center.

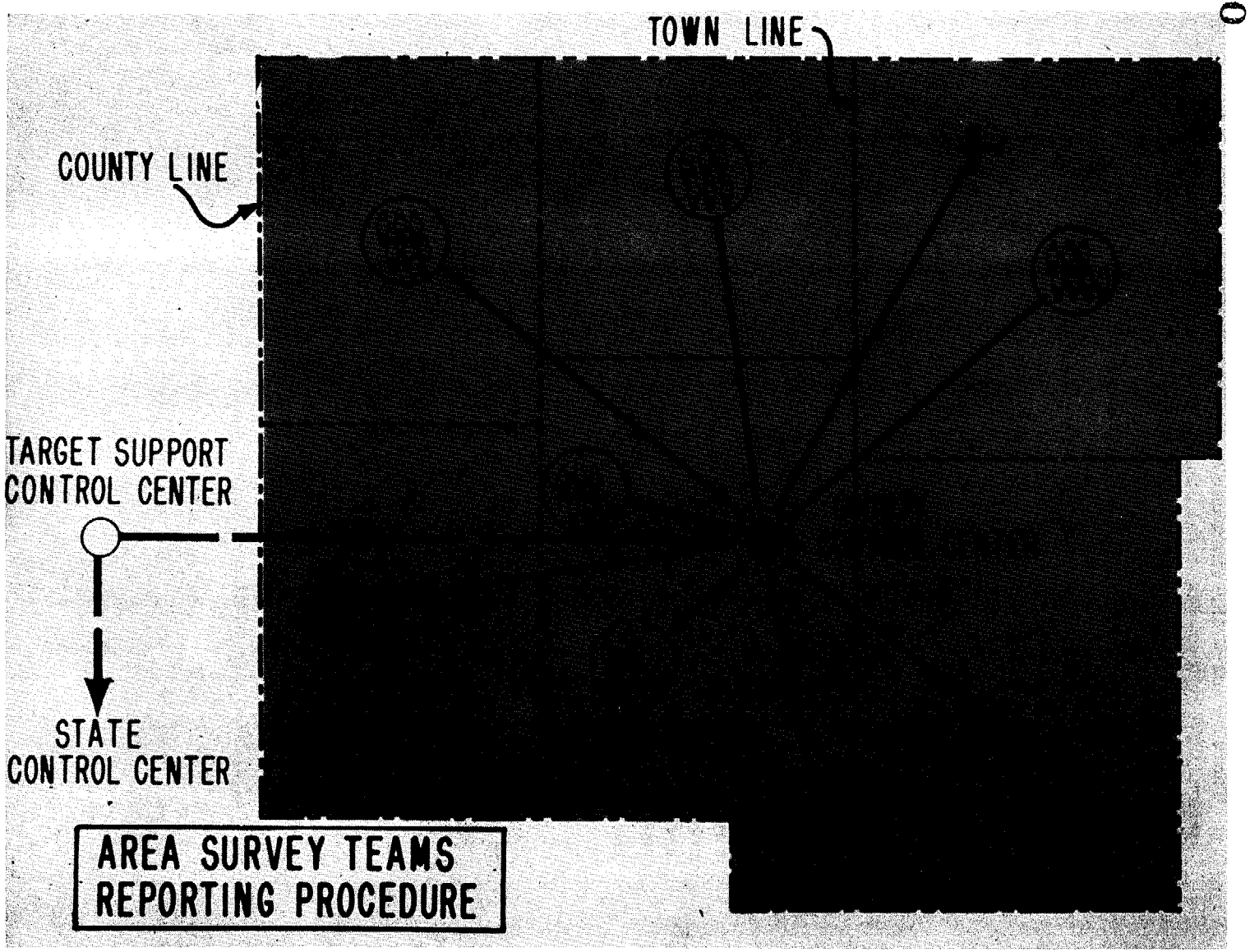
Chart 36, page 50.--This is what we call a spot monitor. It's nothing more than an instrument that reads beta radiation. We have 60 of those in every county.

Chart 37, page 51.--So now what do we find? We find that the radiation that is detected by this group is transmitted over your communications net. It gets into an ordinary message center, where it is turned over to a recorder. A computer, who is especially trained in computing these values gets it. From his work it goes to the plotter, and then to the evaluator, who gives you the data that are necessary. And finally, out of the whole thing, the radiological chief will construct this isointensity-isochrones map.

Chart 38, page 52.--This is the work log. However, in order to demonstrate the procedure, we stylized it. There is one thing I would like to point out at this point. In our operations in the first attenuation period, the 100- and the 30-roentgen lines are very important, because both of them will allow us to operate without too much risk to our people. So all RADEF chiefs put special emphasis on these two values; and it's quite important.

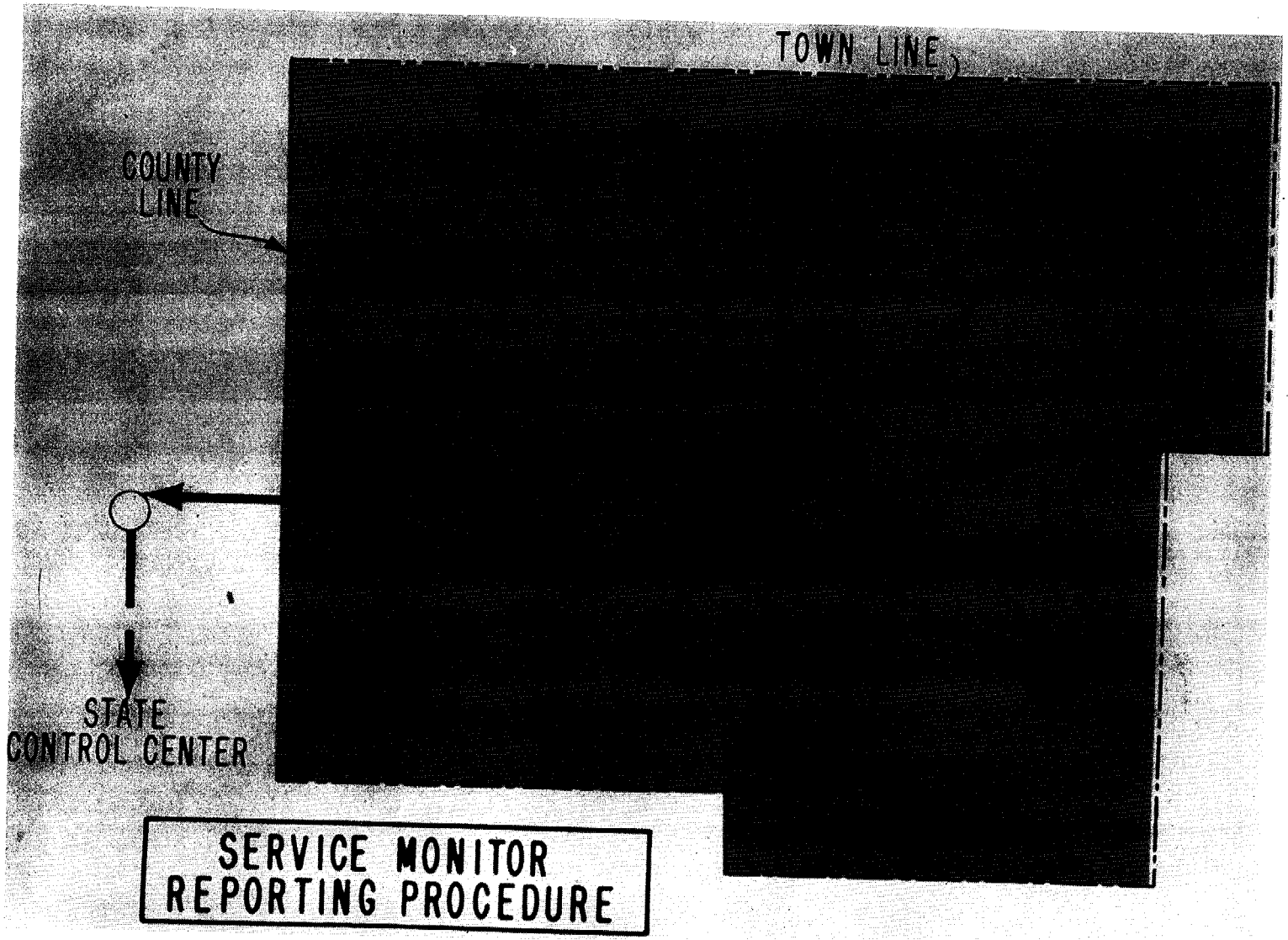
Chart 39, page 53.--Now, we have stylized this isotensity chart, and in making it, we show how the wind brought the radiation outward for some 12 hours, and indicate the probable intensities of the two-megaton surface bursts. It won't always be that way, but it'll be something like that. It will give you a work map, which becomes the work map of all services in any particular county.

CHART 34


TOWN LINE
COUNTY LINE
TARGET SUPPORT
CONTROL CENTER
STATE
CONTROL CENTER
AREA SURVEY TEAMS
REPORTING PROCEDURE

870

CHART 35


TOWN LINE
COUNTY LINE
STATE CONTROL CENTER
SERVICE MONITOR REPORTING PROCEDURE

874

872

CHART 36

CHART 37

[redacted]

- DETECTED BY
  - FIXED STATION MONITORS
  - AREA SURVEY (MOBILE) TEAMS
  - AERIAL MONITORS
  - SERVICE MONITORS (MOBILE)
- TRANSMITTED TO CONTROL CENTER BY
  - RADIO, TELEPHONE AND MESSENGER
- ON RECEIPT AT CONTROL CENTER SENT TO RADIOLOGICAL SECTION, RECEIVED BY

RECORDER

Logs in, converts clock time to time after bomb burst; delivers to

COMPUTER

Determines reference dose rate (r/hr); prepares fallout effects maps

PLOTTER

Plots data on map and interpolates [illegible] fallout lines

EVA[illegible]

[illegible] data, recommends RADEF measures; [illegible] assuming zero time of bomb burst, [illegible] and end of fallout.

RAD[illegible]

[illegible] Director on RADEF action.

CHART 38

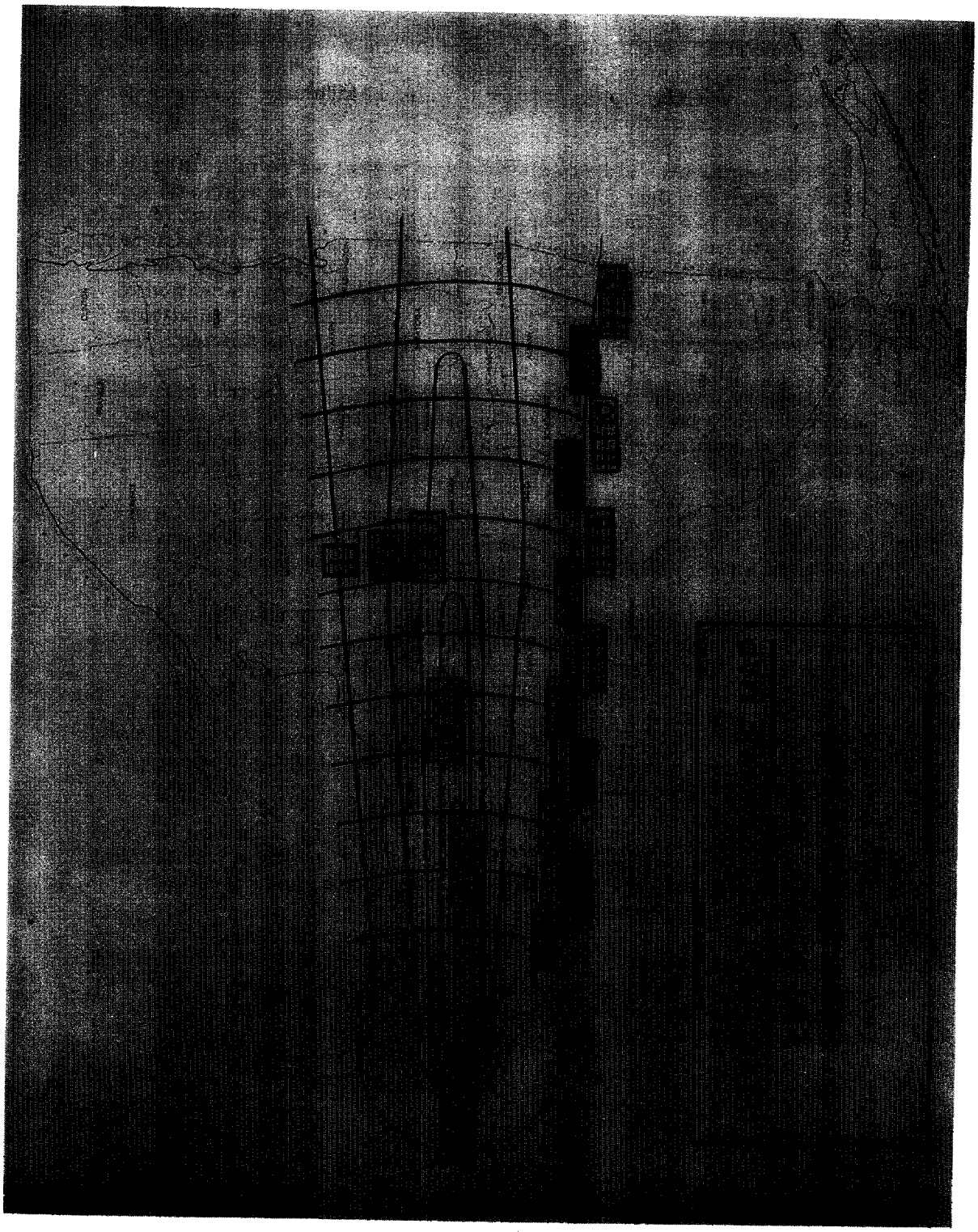


Chart 40, page 55.--Let's see the purpose of such a map. We might want to know the entry-stay time or when can our workers enter the area. We might want to know whether we can bring our people out of shelter. We might want to know if we must evacuate an area because of intensity of radiation.

The return time after radiation--that's what we're in a little doubt about. When can they come back? About what are the death and sickness going to be? This is based almost entirely on the amount of shelter that you have. If you have just ordinary frame houses, with basements, you can expect your attenuation of about 10. If you have good shelter, which our Governor is plugging for, you can expect an attenuation of 100. If you have a really alert population, you can expect an attenuation of 1,000; and this will reduce the hazard to almost nothing.

Now, in a wood frame house without a basement there's practically no protection whatsoever. You can expect, where your people live under that condition, that they will become total casualties unless they build.

Chart 41, page 56.--So we've got a class B worker. That's one we want to protect. You don't want him to have over 25 roentgens in any eight hours. Where can we start to work right now?

Well, after 12 hours he can go in here and stay 8 hours. After 24 hours the area gets a little smaller, a little smaller. It takes six or seven days up here where the bomb was dropped.

Now, how does the civil defense director handle that? Well, he just doesn't put them in there for eight hours. He puts them in there for 30 minutes, an hour, or what-not. But that's what we mean by the utilization of the isointensity map.

Chart 42, page 57.--So we go on the assumption now that we have no shelter; that the attack will occur on concentrations of population and industries; and shelter, if you have it, will be your preattack, during attack, and postattack.

Now, use of warning time. We talk about this marvelous warning system that we have, that cost something like $12 billion. I haven't heard anyone say that that's too expensive, either. Twelve billion dollars is a lot of money.

CHART 40

FALLOUT EFFECTS MAPS

- 1. ENTRY-STAY TIMES
- 2. LEAVE-SHELTER TIME
- 3. EVACUATION FROM FALLOUT AREAS
- 4. RETURN TIMES AFTER EVACUATION
- 5. DEATH AND RADIATION SICKNESS

CHART 41

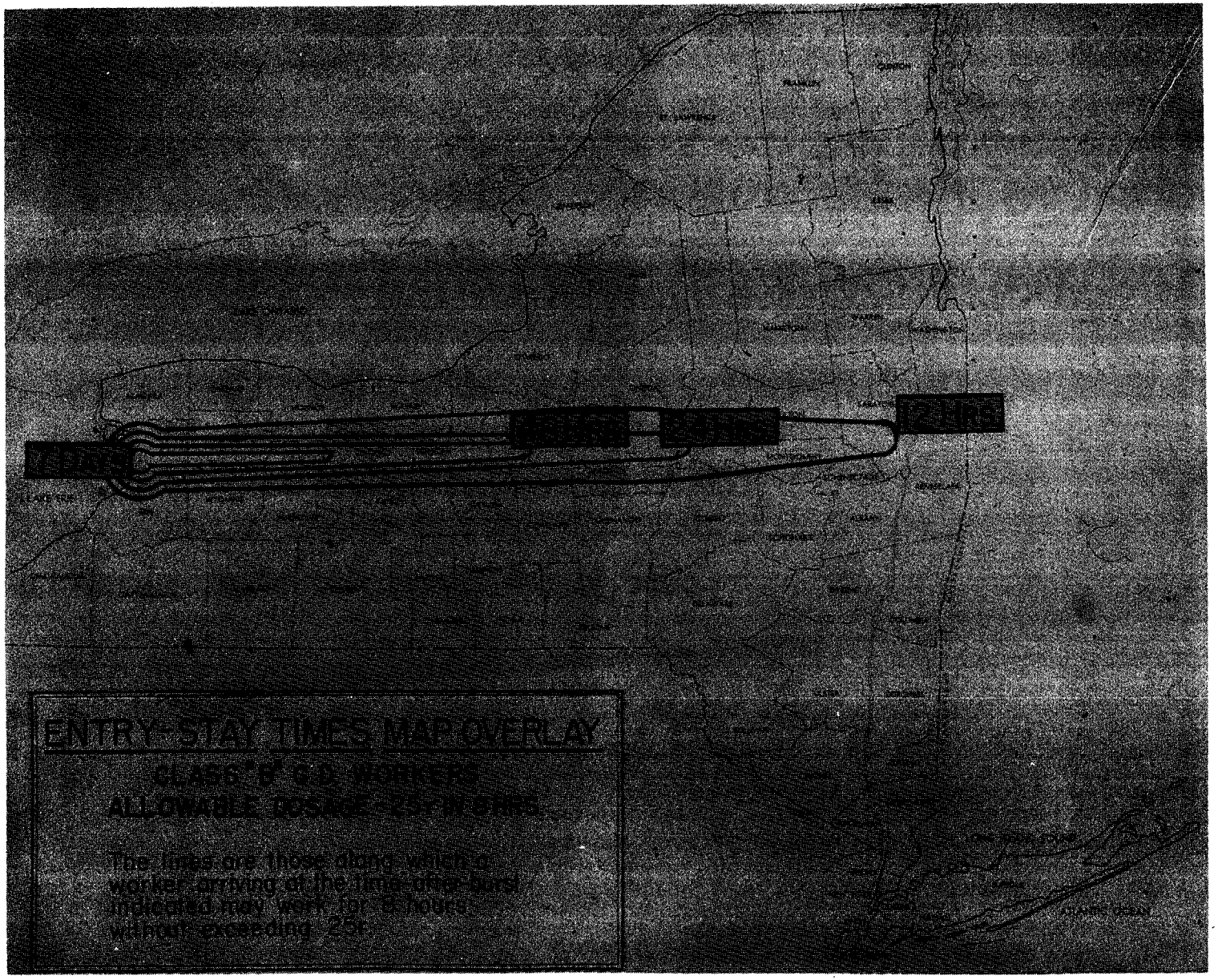

ENTRY-STAY TIMES MAP OVERLAY
CLASS "B" C.D. WORKERS
ALLOWABLE DOSAGE - 25 r IN 8 HRS.
The lines are those along which a worker arriving at the time-one hour indicated may work for 8 hours without exceeding 25r.
12 hrs.

CHART 42

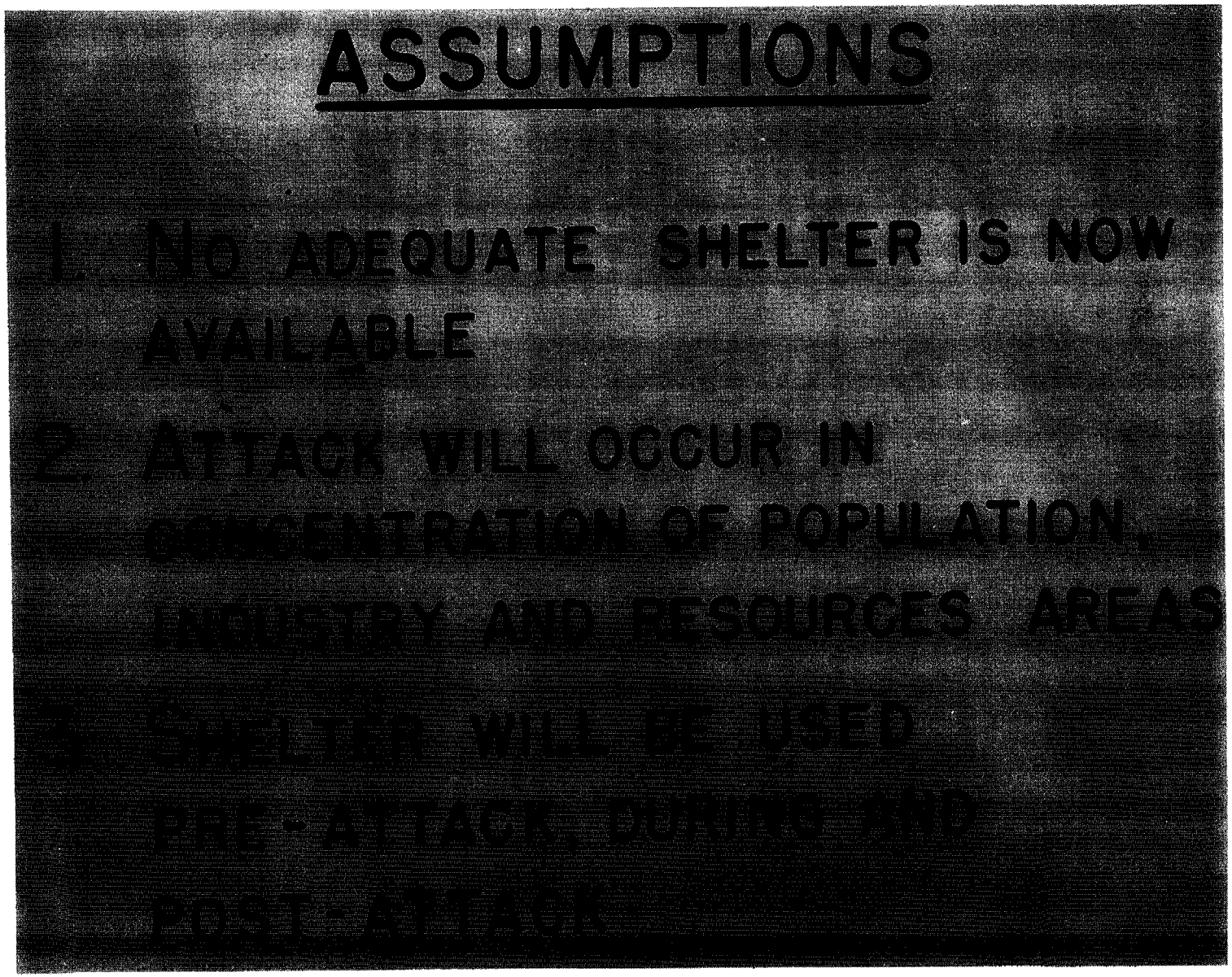

ASSUMPTIONS
1. NO ADEQUATE SHELTER IS NOW AVAILABLE
2. ATTACK WILL OCCUR IN
OF POPULATION
AND RESOURCES AREAS

Chart 43, page 59.--This is duck and cover. All of our children in New York State have at least five drills a year. And they are quite expert at this. They'll get under those seats in a hurry. And that's when the first intimation of the attack is the flash. Then the blast will follow.

Chart 44, page 60.--This is New York City on the "Take cover." It's a normal street.

Chart 45, page 61.--This is the way it looked nine minutes afterward. We are convinced, through the training exercises we've had, that we can put New York State under cover in 10 minutes providing we have cover. I'll admit that in our training exercises that $25 fine helped a little bit.

Chart 46, page 62.--This is a new movement, which is new to the country itself. This is a "Go home" movement. We believe that if we can get the family together for morale purposes, we are doing about the best thing we can do. They will have better shelter, because they are personally responsible for it, with their clothing and all their things of life.

We use this at two times. We use this prebomb, where there is time enough before the attack; and postbomb, when you can probably get your children or your people home before the arrival of fallout. It's being practiced all over the State. We are having some legal problems. Some mothers and fathers are attacking the validity of the act which allows us to do this. But on the whole it's been accepted by our people quite well.

Chart 47, page 63.--Now, on evacuation--and I know that right away you military people are going to say, "Well, this just can't be done." Well, it can be done. Plans have been provided for prebomb evacuation of every great city in our State. The drainage areas have all been determined. The routes to the reception areas have all been determined. The housing and the capacity of houses to house people have all been determined.

It takes anywhere from 12 hours in an area like Niagara Falls to somewhere between 50 and 60 hours to do it in the City of New York. However, this is a prepared evacuation. You can't do it just to chase the people out.

CHART 43

CHART 44

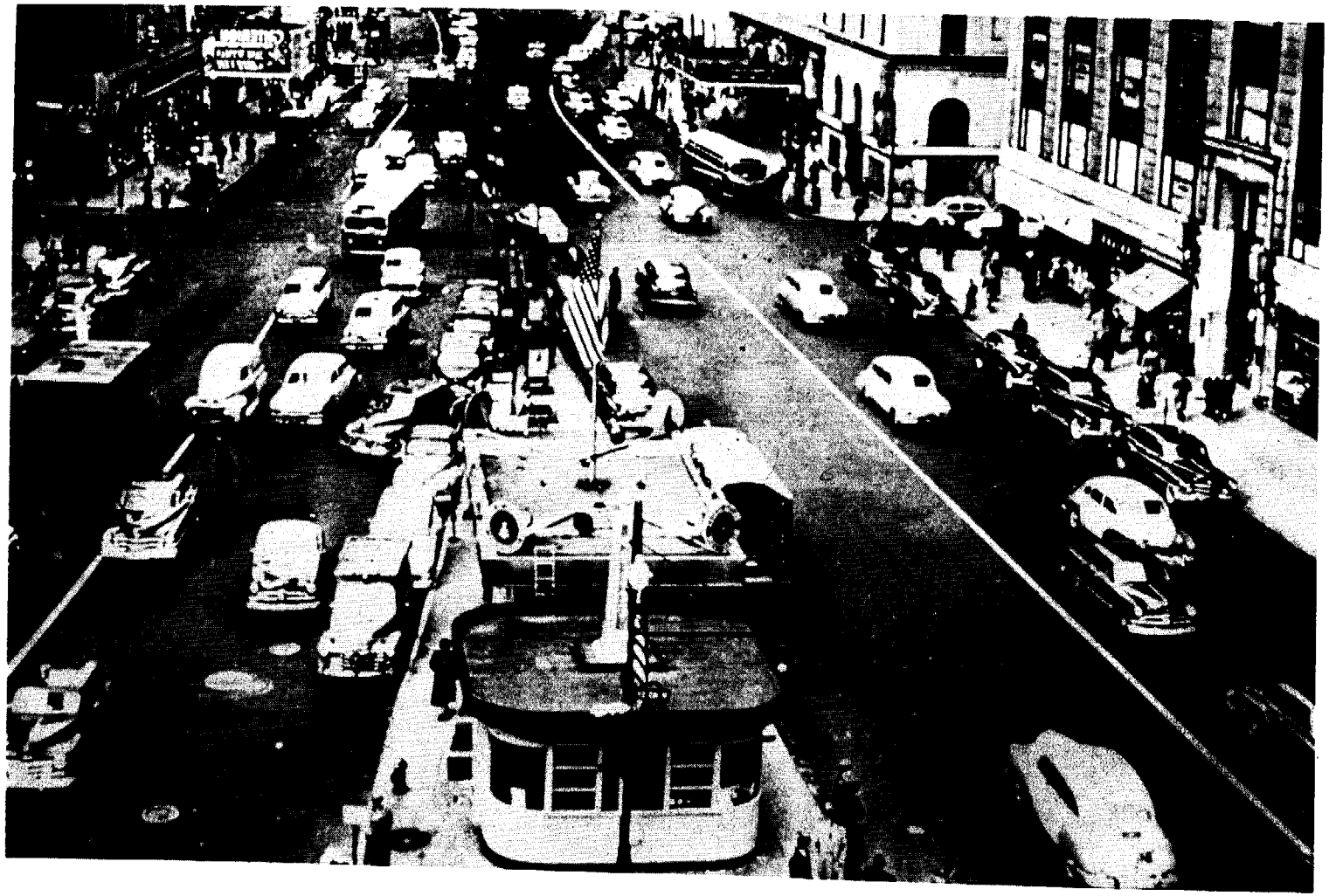


CHART 45

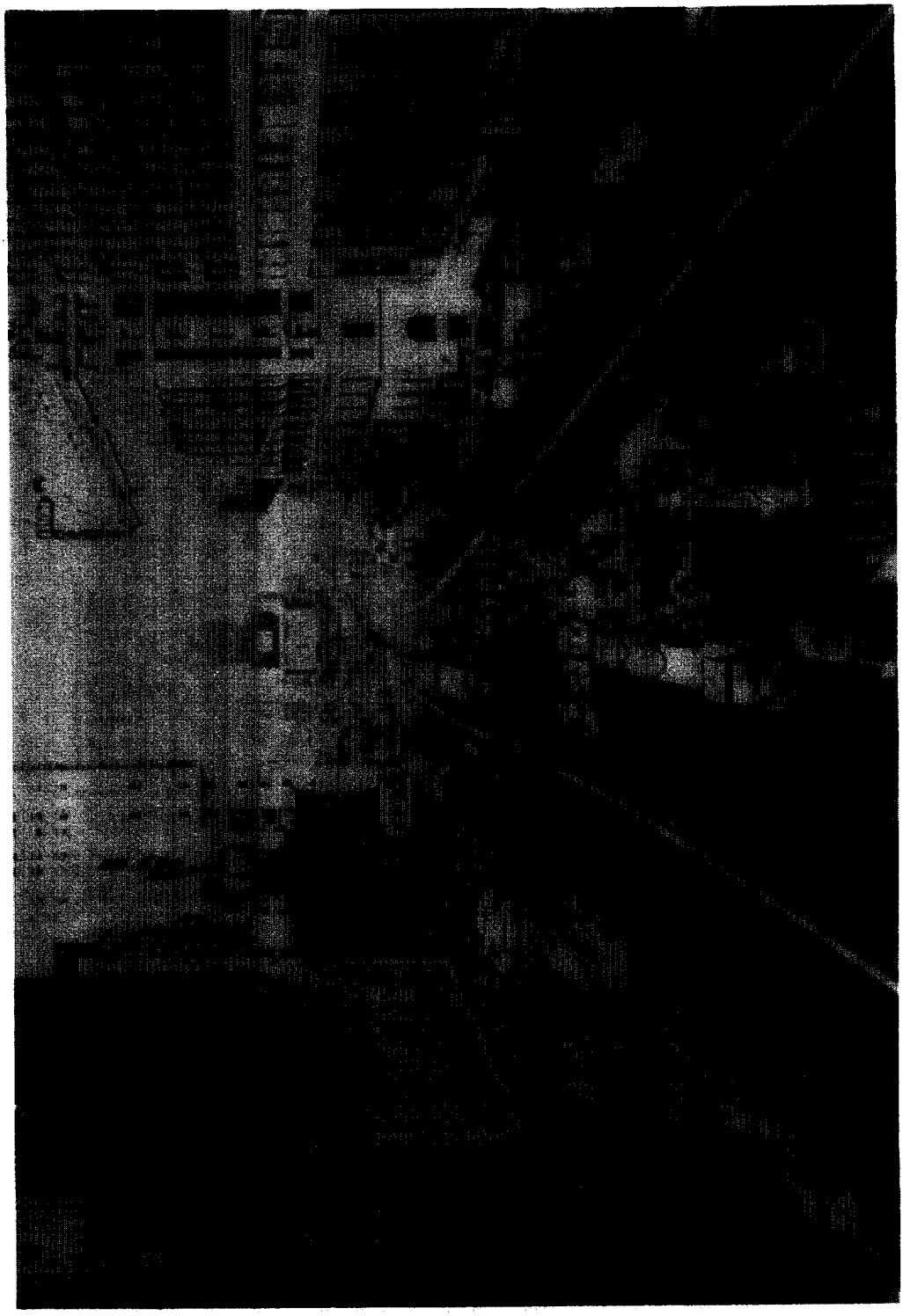
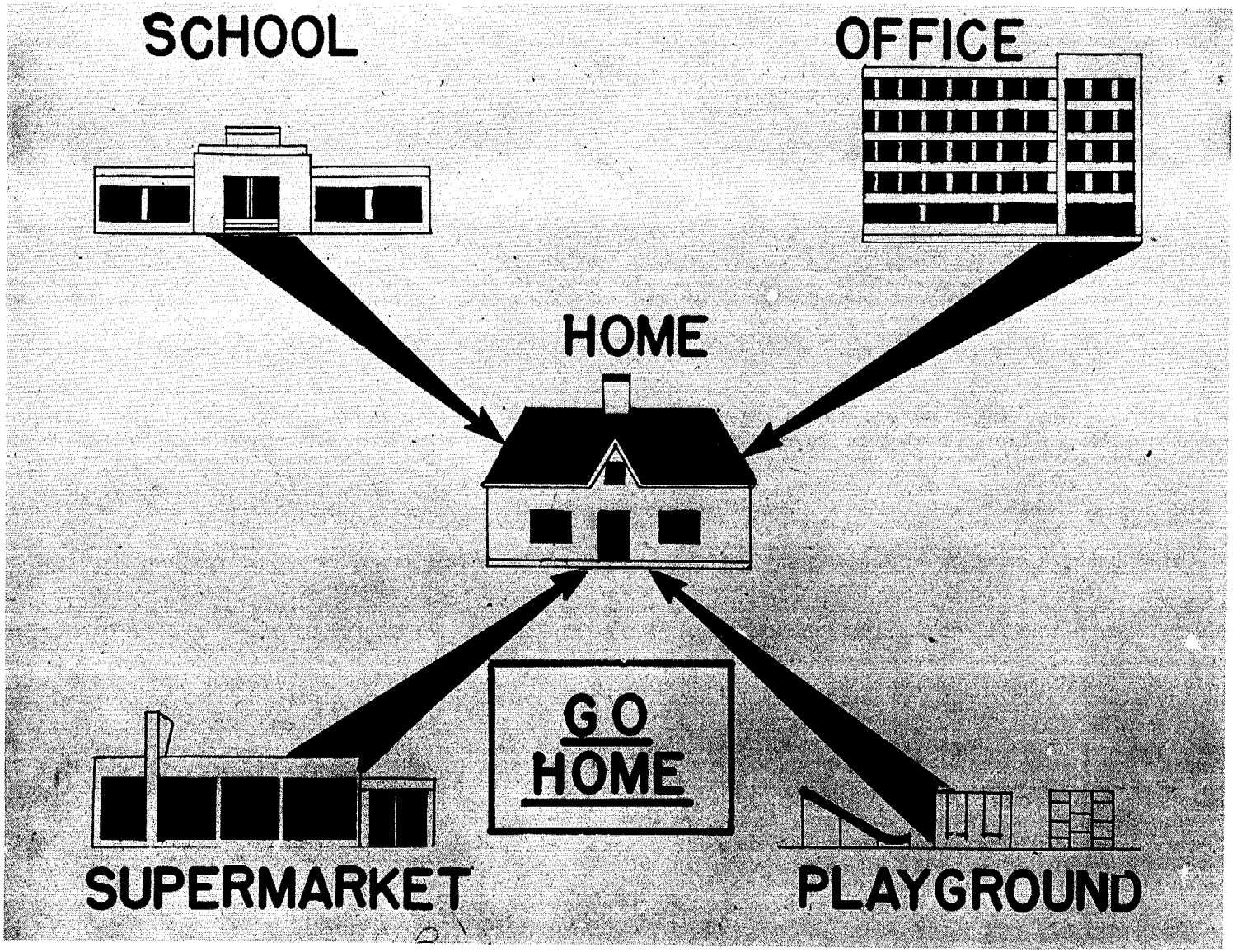
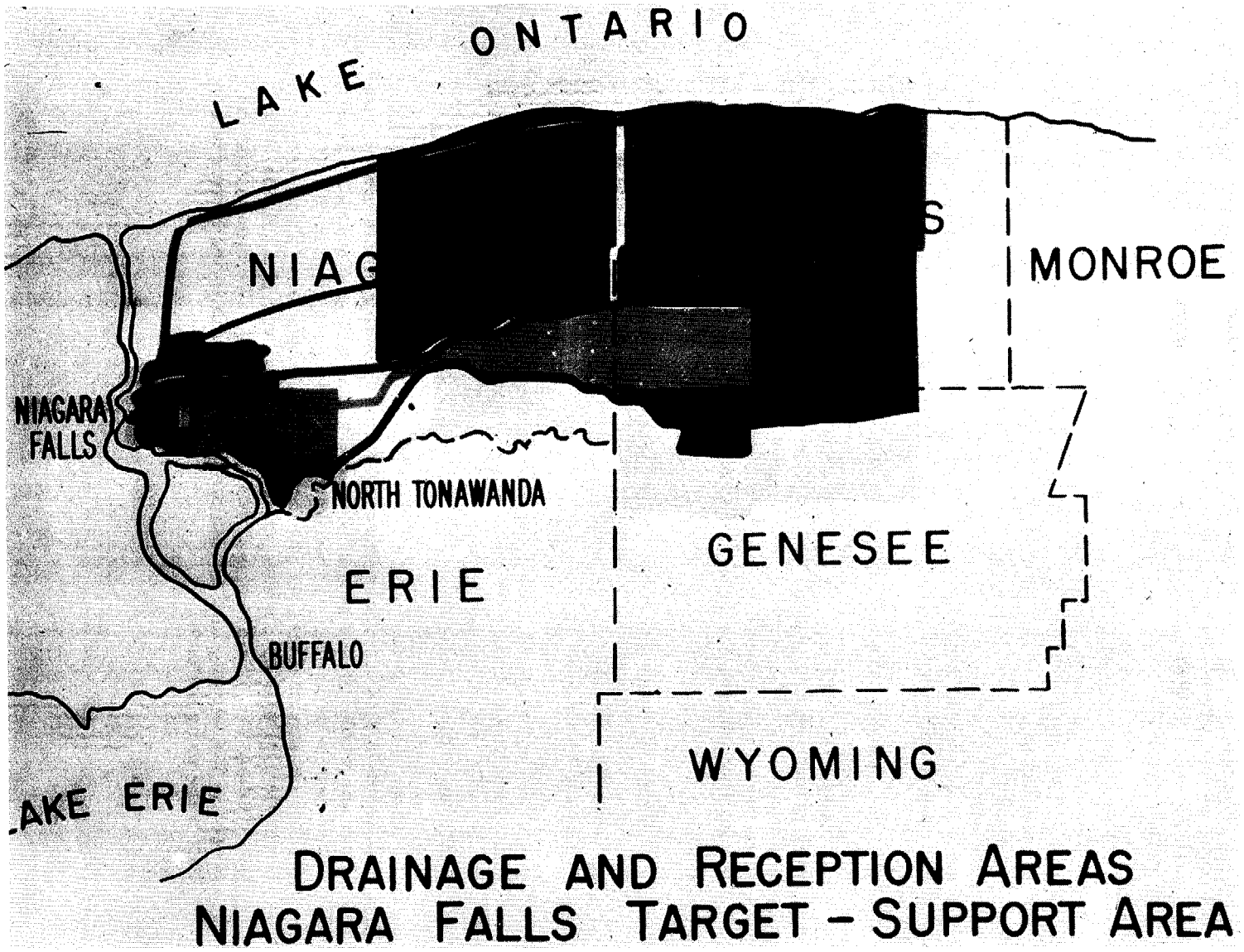


CHART 46





DRAINAGE AND RECEPTION AREAS
NIAGARA FALLS TARGET - SUPPORT AREA

The next time you may use something like this if you have a refugee problem here and you have a great many people homeless. They will be sent to the same reception area. They are all trained and ready to take them.

Now, if we must make a radiation evacuation, we have a little bit different problem, because there we can't send our people into the area where they expect to go, for a very simple reason. The radiation may be too intense. But this is a decided asset for us, because we do know how many people we can send to every township in the State. There are some 912 of them. And where the area is free of radiation, then we can determine the density that we will put in those homes and where the people should go.

So, you see, evacuation is a "must." You must have it.

Now, your military families are involved in this too. Also your men in uniform are involved in this, particularly the Active Reserves and the National Guard. So, in order to assemble those people, we have set up what we call mobilization points; and by prearrangement the military people can be drained off, as well as the civil defense people.

Chart 48, page 65.--We tested this out. We weren't sure of ourselves. This is a ward of Binghamton. There are 10,500 people living in this area. We had 1,500 volunteers and 500 automobiles, a train, and some buses.

Chart 49, page 66.--One May day a couple of years ago we moved them over this road in a single column, and moved them into this little village of Deposit, 28 miles away. We used an average speed of 40 miles an hour.

Chart 50, page 67.--This is the village of Deposit, where the total population is 3,000. There is enough room capacity in this township to house the whole 10,500 people from the ward in Binghamton at a density of two people per room. So we walled off a certain portion of this so that the density of where we put these 1,500 people was two per room. We moved them in by convoys, alternating from one place to the other. As a result, our 40-mile speed was not abolished. We dismounted the people in the parking lots and actually billeted them in the homes where they were to be billeted.

CHART 48

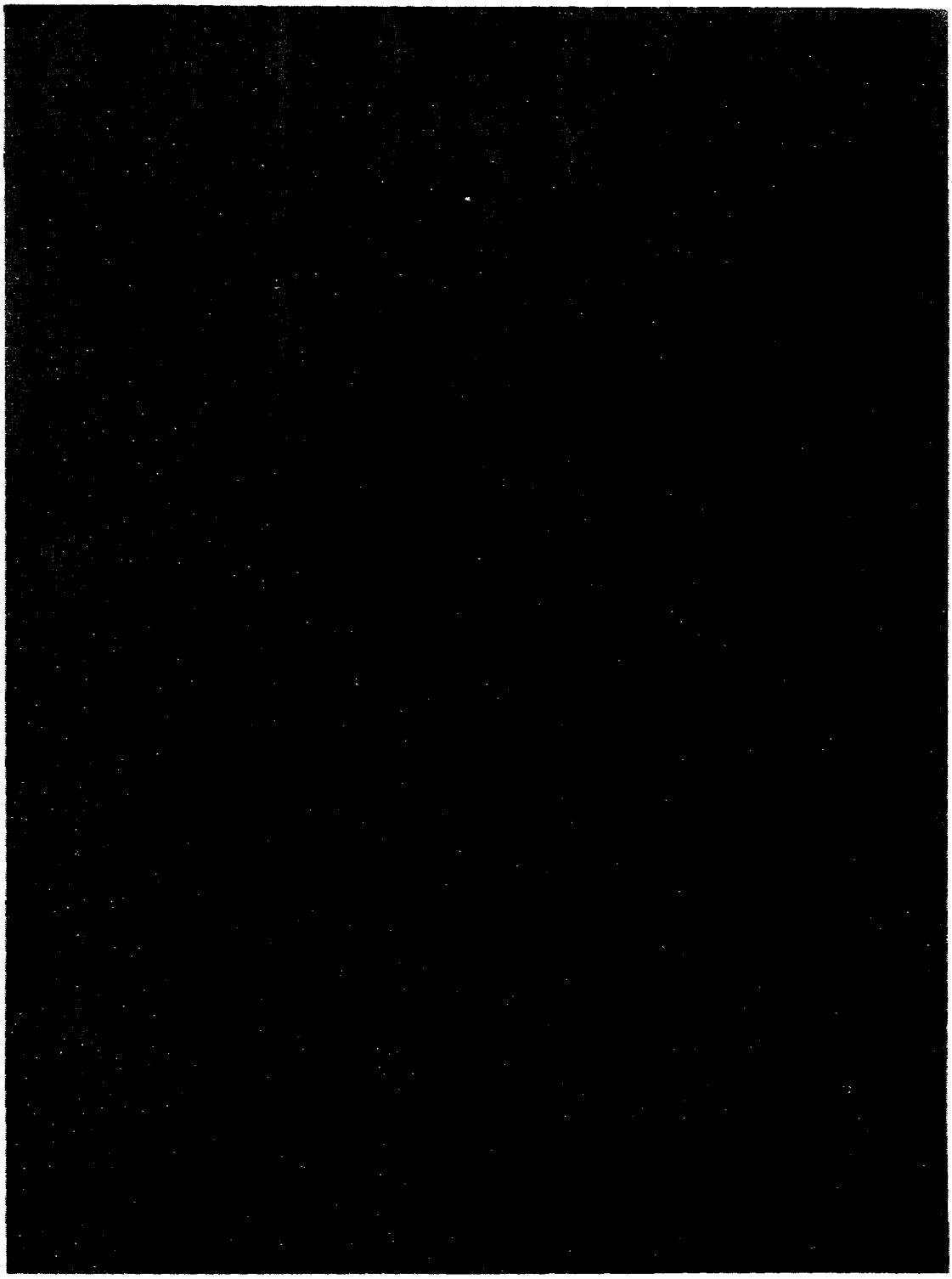


CHART 49

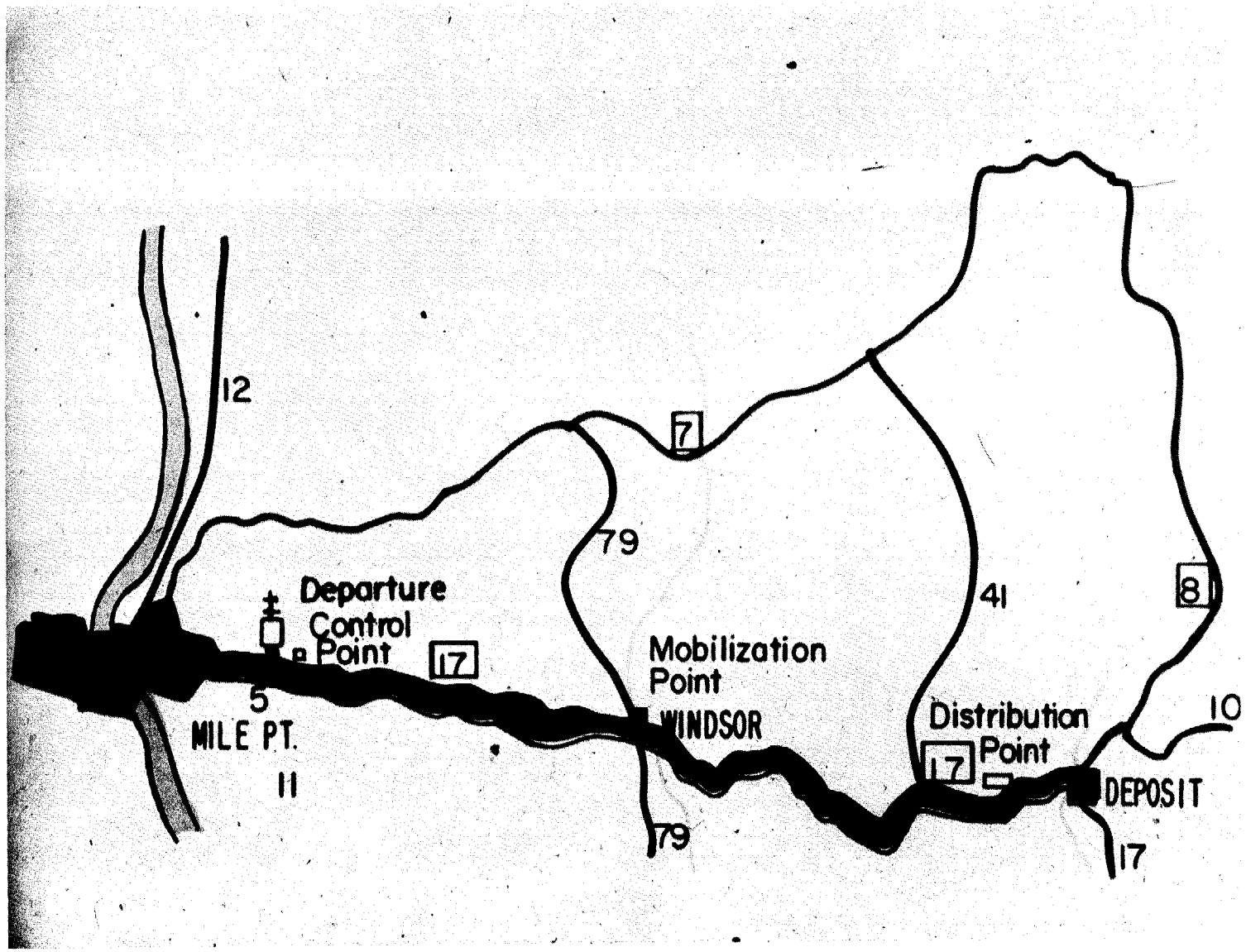

12
7
79
41
8
Departure
Control
Point
17
5
MILE PT.
11
Mobilization
Point
WINDSOR
79
Distribution
Point
17
DEPOSIT
10
17

CHART 50

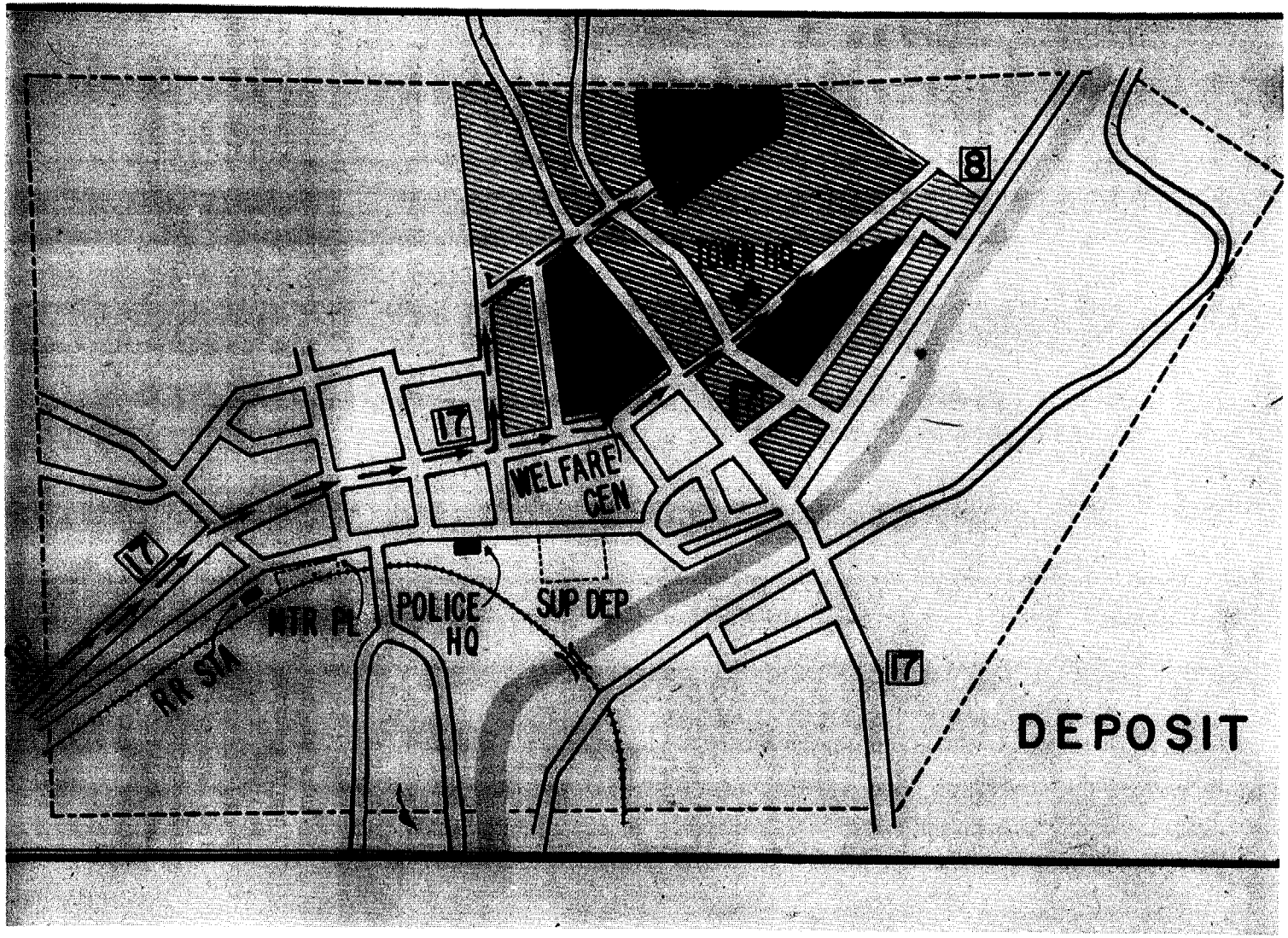

8
TOWN HQ
17
WELFARE CEN
17
WTR PL
POLICE HQ
SUP DEP
RR STA
17
DEPOSIT

Chart 51, page 69.--Now, here's what gives you your problem: These are some of the people. You can see that they are not very well equipped for a long stay in somebody else's home, and especially in weather like we have today.

So in those reception areas we really have a problem. You can't bring 14 days of food. These people can't carry it. They probably won't have enough clothing. There are a thousand and one things that those reception areas have to do to be prepared to receive these people.

Postbomb rescue relief is when the bomb is down. This is where you military come in. Annex 7, "The Role of the Military," of the National Plan, says that you will operate in three roles. You may be called upon to go in and execute martial law and take over the whole responsibility for this. Or you may go in in an assistance role, in which you will make your forces and your supplies available to the people who are conducting this rescue relief. Or, third, you may declare an area a military area in which the civil defense people and yourselves work in conjunction with each other, the civil defense side being mandated not to interfere with your problem.

Chart 52, page 70.--Now, if you are expected to do these things, you'd better know something about it. The bomb is down someplace. We don't know where it is. We heard a big bang. We saw a flash of light.

Chart 53, page 71.--With proper training and organization we can locate it through intersection, and by determining the amount of damage to the wood frame houses of which we have the most from reconaissance reports, in the State of New York, it can be very quickly determined about what the size of the bomb is (chart 54, page 72). This happens to be a one-megaton bomb, and wood frame houses start failing at 19 miles. And this is very important to us, because once we determine the size of the bomb, then we can take the agregate of the country and we can start figuring our casualties.

Chart 55, page 73.--Before we can execute rescue relief, we have to know whether it's safe for radiation. The fixed monitors report first. Then the survey people get out and see if the readings are consistent on the lines of approach. The CAP flies over the area to pick out the hot spots that haven't been reported. And this is where that 30- 100-roentgen line becomes very important, because we frequently find in our studies that on the upwind side of a bomb we can start operating to the B ring and well into the C ring and in some cases into the D ring within two hours after the bomb is down.

CHART 51

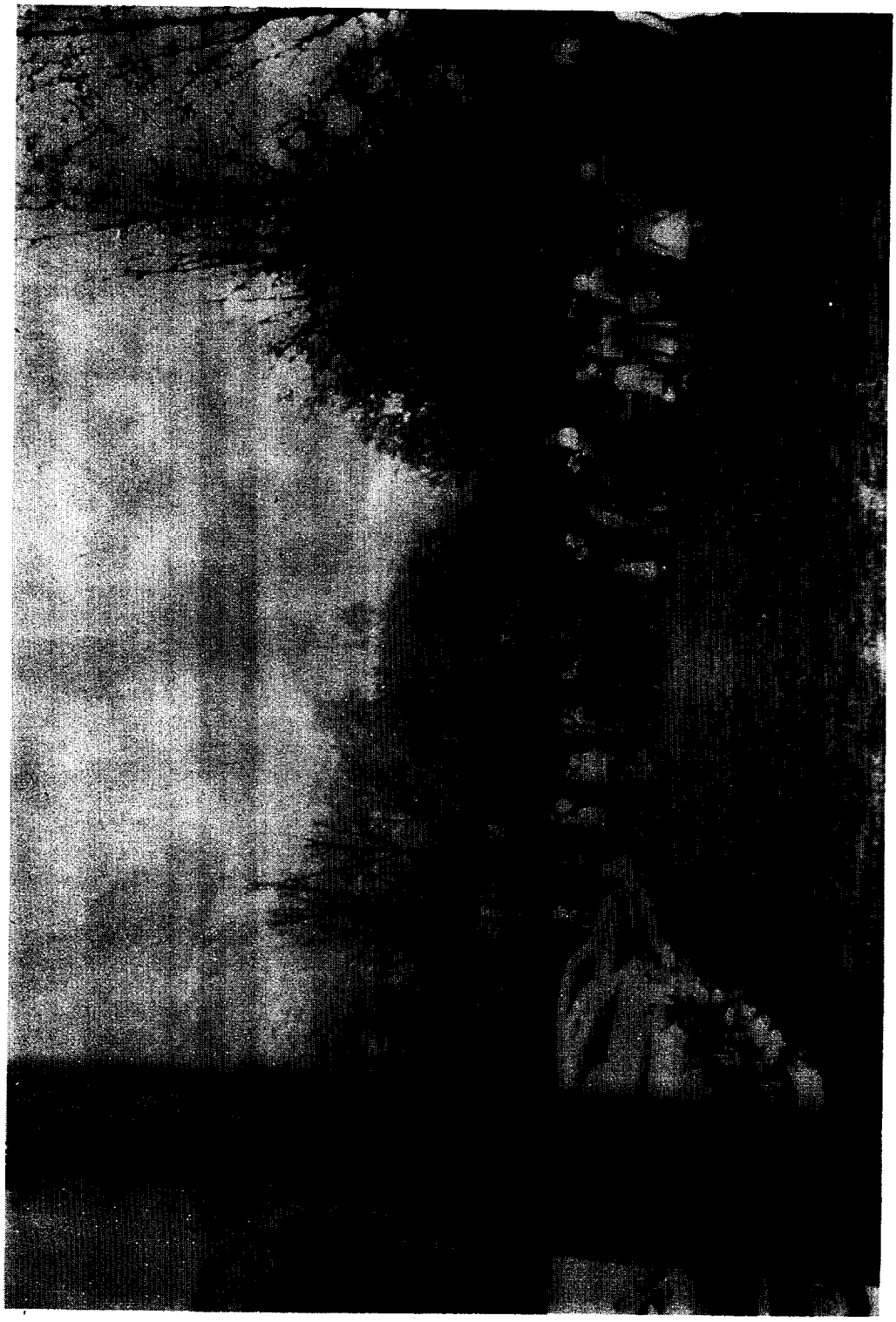


CHART 52

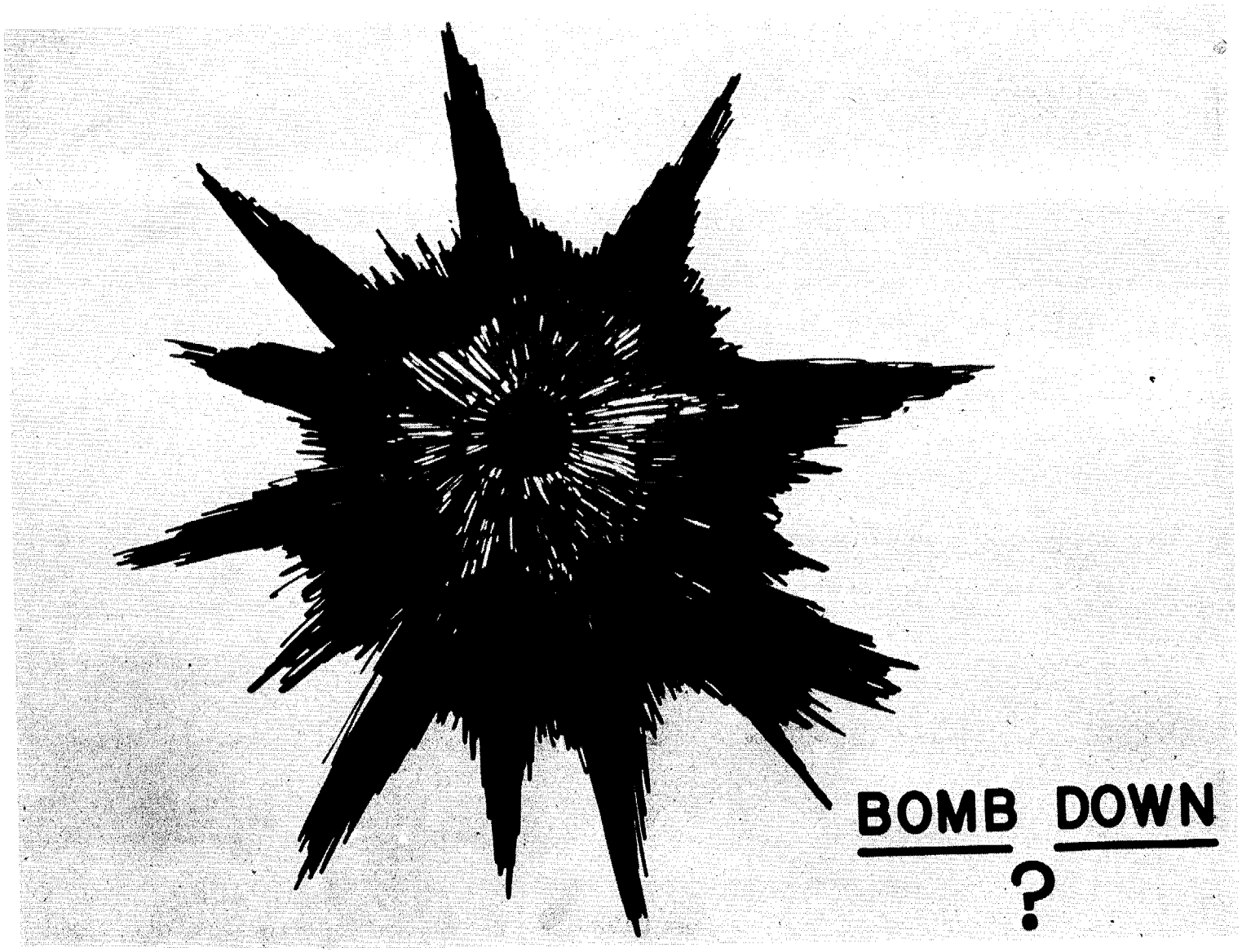


CHART 53

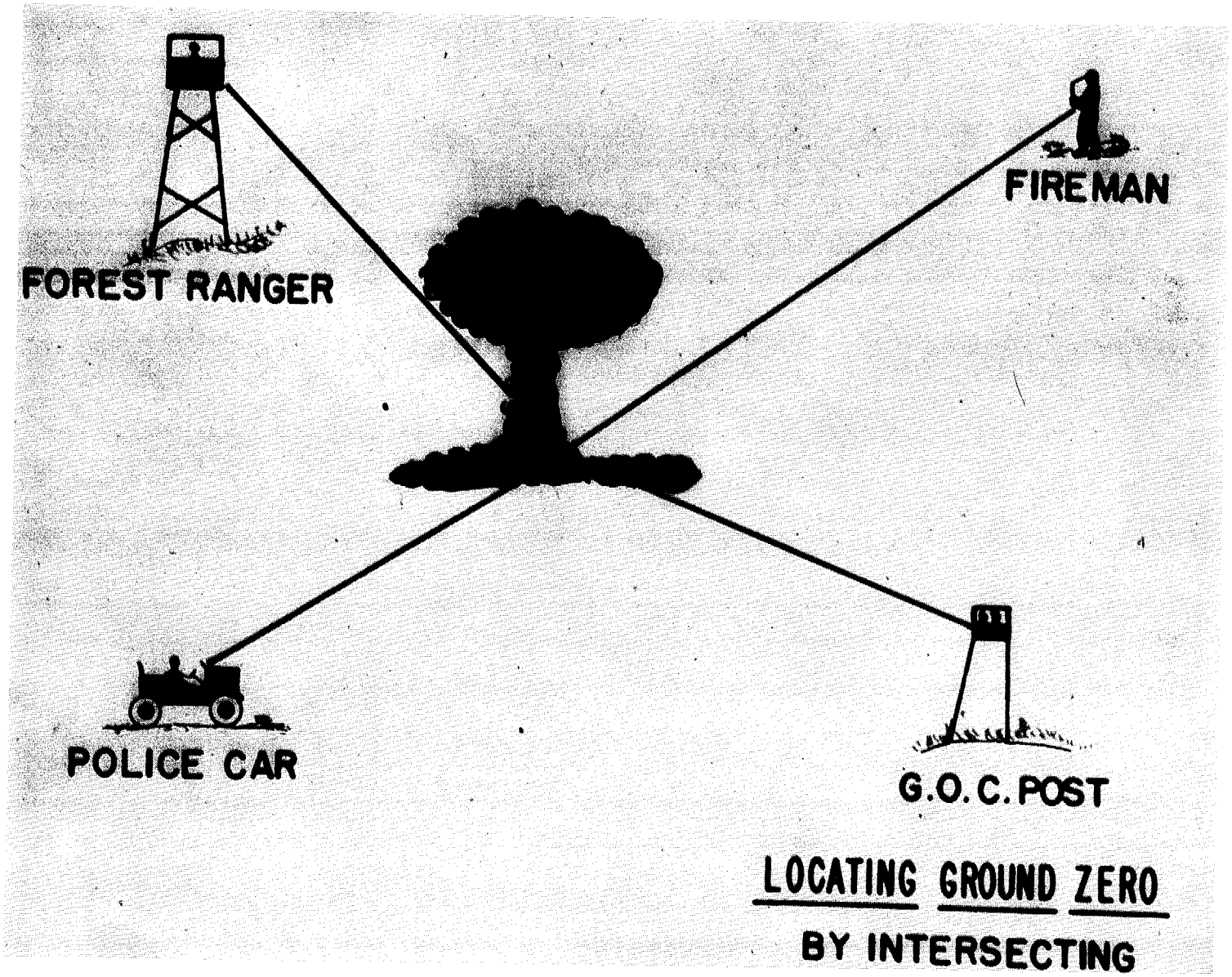
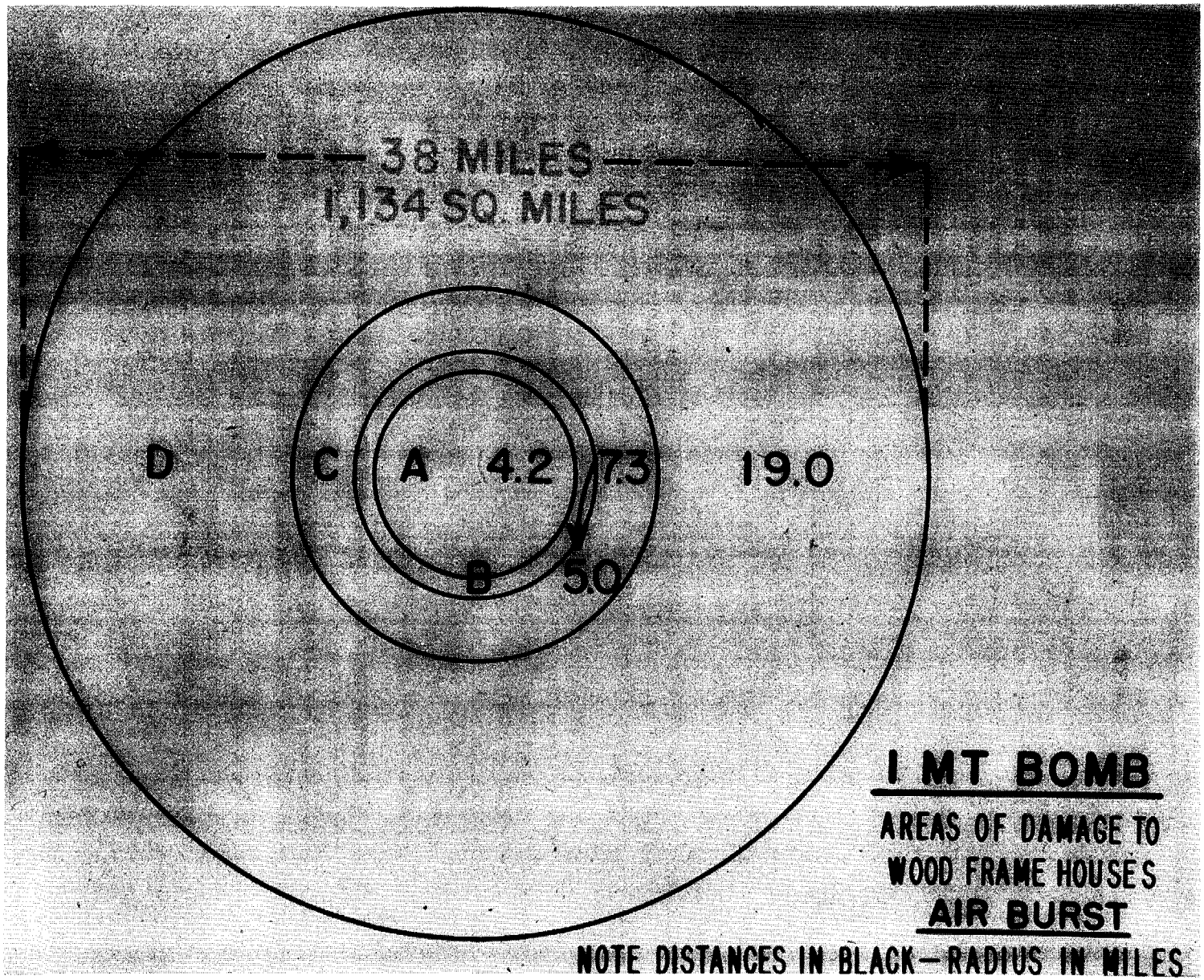

FOREST RANGER
FIREMAN
POLICE CAR
G.O.C. POST
LOCATING GROUND ZERO
BY INTERSECTING

CHART 54

AREA OF
DAMAGE
RADIOLOGICAL SURVEY
Local Area Survey Team
Other Area Survey Teams
Fixed Monitors

CHART 55


38 MILES
1,134 SQ. MILES
D
C
A
4.2
7.3
19.0
B
5.0
1 MT BOMB
AREAS OF DAMAGE TO
WOOD FRAME HOUSES
AIR BURST
NOTE DISTANCES IN BLACK—RADIUS IN MILES

C68

Chart 56, page 75.--This must be organized. Just imagine yourself a military commander. This is a city, and you have been told that you will assume command in that area. It's under martial rule, and you would execute this rescue relief.

Now, I don't care where you are stationed in this United States of ours. You haven't got enough people. So you've got to utilize the people that are available to you, because you must get your workers around the damaged areas as soon as radiation will permit. You must put in your area defense of welfare, medical, and all of these services. And you must have the hinterland back of you.

This is probably to you one of the biggest problems you are going to have to cope with. You go in here and, with your knowledge of organization and whatnot, I don't anticipate so much trouble with this. But you must go way beyond the damaged area for support.

Recently General Wyman solved the problem of an attack on St. Louis, in which he put the bulk of the States of Missouri and Illinois in the support area.

Now, whoever is going to declare martial rule in this place is the man who is going to decide the limits of the organization; and that's going to take close liaison between yourselves and OCDM.

The next thing we will have is the coming in of assistance. So with certain things you do quite well. In those cases you simply come in through an aid-check point and are given a job and you go to work, retaining command of your own troops all the time.

Chart 57, page 76.--Our big cities are permanently organized, such as this. The control centers are all in heavy buildings and the communications are already in.

Chart 58, page 77.--Recovery after attack is another place where you are involved with civil defense, because here is your defense mobilization. This is when you get ready to fight, and it begins the minute the bomb is down. As soon as you find the bomb is down, this starts.

Two weeks. How many of you realize that you are responsible yourself for two weeks? The uniform doesn't protect you. The Government has no intention of helping you and your family for two weeks.

CHART 56

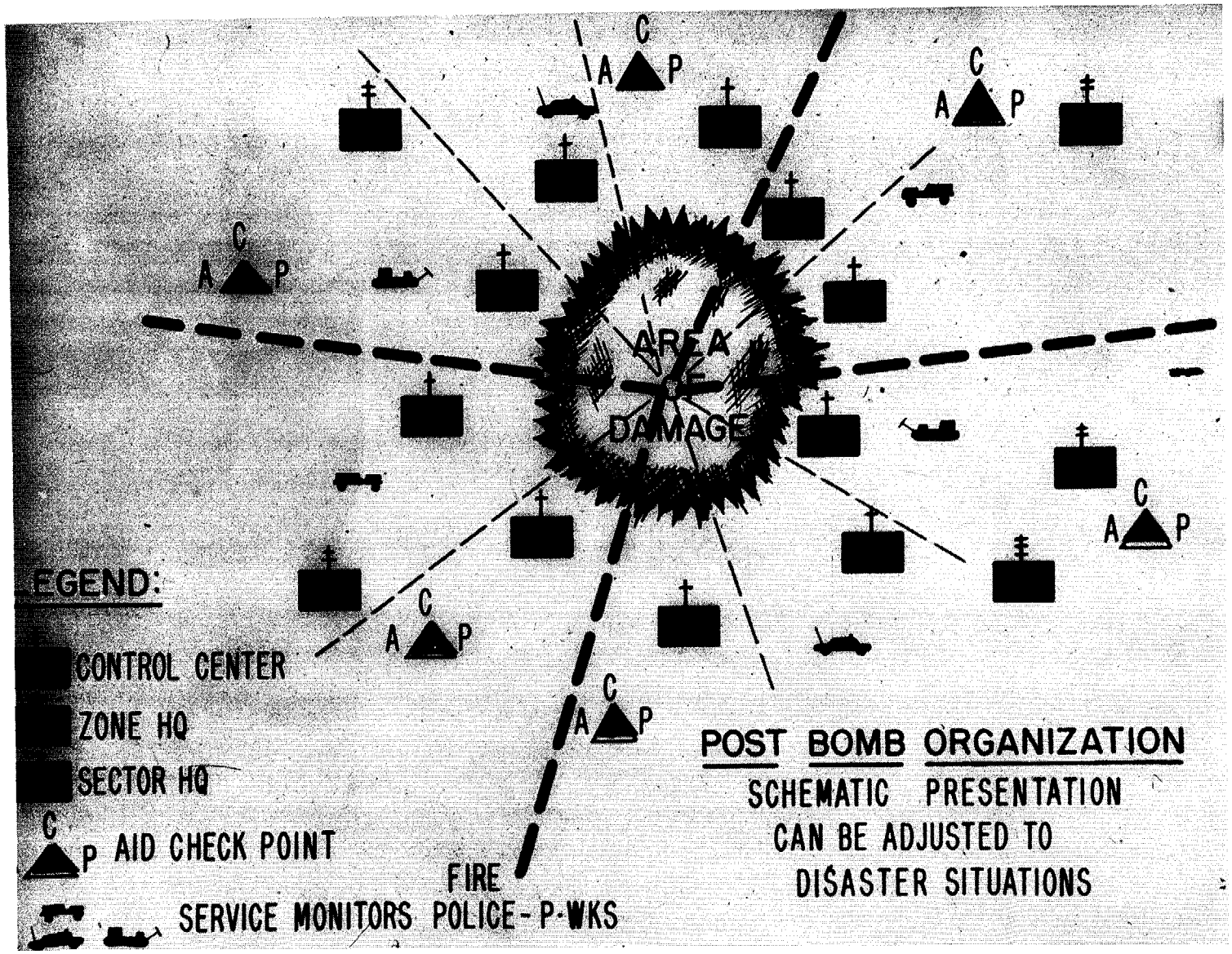


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CHART 57

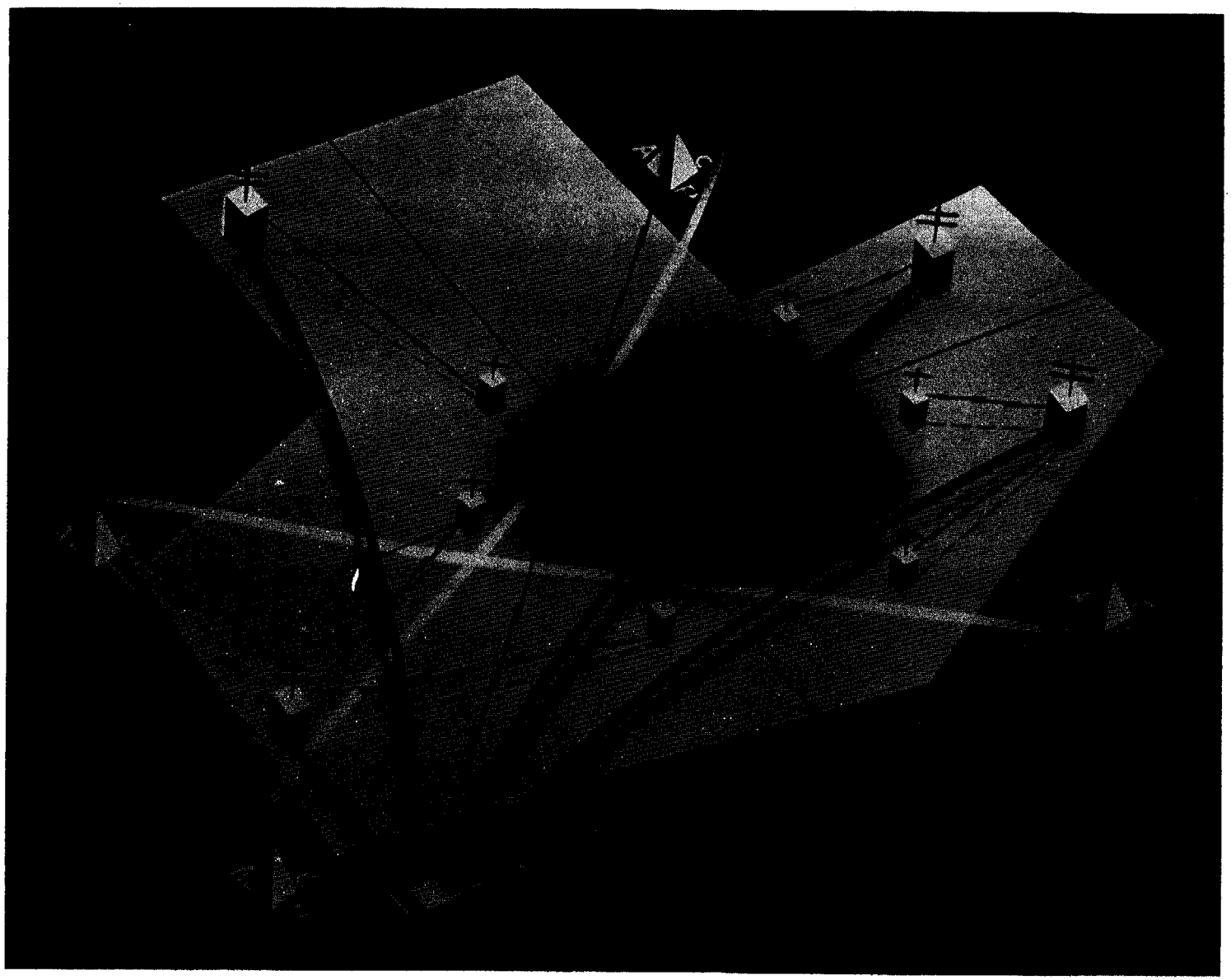

CHART 58

RESPONSIBILITIES FOR SURVIVAL AFTER ATTACK

STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

plan to

SUSTAIN THEIR POPULATIONS

for at least

FOUR WEEKS

Now, you have a double job here, because you're going off and leave your family. You're not going to be around there to help them. The State is responsible for the next two weeks and by that time we hope the Federal Government will get in.

Chart 59, page 79.--If you don't remember any other thing that I've said, remember this: Shelter, two weeks supply, medical supplies, radio to hear the CONELRAD reports, sanitation facilities--and the stench of this becomes overbearing--to know what the siren signals mean, if you are ordered out, you know how to get out, know you warden, who will give you your instructions. And this goes for your soldiers too and you airmen and you naval people. And, if course, know your CONELRAD.

Chart 60, page 80.--This is what the State, county, and city civil defense is supposed to do. The civil defense director, as you heard on that tape this morning, starts issuing his instructions to the people. He issues them to the civil defense. He would also issue those instructions to the military that wanted to get control of its people. It would come over that same facility. He allocates the medical supplies that are available to him, and the resupply of food. This should not become a great problem for two weeks. Reallocation of available resources. Establishment of communications and transportation. Control of manpower. Again, with the military. He directs your service, your Reserves, and your National Guard, and to some extent you people in the Regular Army. Readjustment of the population. If you've got too many people in a house, you've got to readjust them. Emergency function of State agencies. The State has to get back going again. And, of course, the enforcement of State control.

Chart 61, page 81.--The Federal Government, we hope, at this time will be able to allocate some Federal stockpiles and supplies so important, to get the information to them early. Institute Federal controls. Rehabilitation of interstate rail and communication facilities. Establishment of essential production. And this gives you a fit, because most of the essential production is going to be yours. You're going to have to determine what you're going to have to have right now. Restoration of financial structure. Emergency function of all Federal agencies in the field.

Chart 62, page 82.--So, what have we got to control then? Food, fuel, medical, manpower, power--that's electricity--transportation, production, facilities, and communication.

CHART 59

THE FAMILY

"MAKE PLANS TO LIVE TWO WEEKS WITHOUT OUTSIDE HELP"
(National Plan)

PLAN:
- SHELTER, EITHER BASEMENT OR CONSTRUCTED.

PROVIDE:
- TWO WEEKS FOOD AND WATER.
- ESSENTIAL MEDICAL SUPPLIES.
- BATTERY POWERED RADIO.
- SANITATION FACILITIES.

KNOW:
- SIREN SIGNALS.
- EVACUATION ROUTES AND DESTINATION.
- YOUR POST WARDEN
- CONELRAD STATIONS 640-1240 KLCS.

CHART 60

LOCAL, COUNTY AND STATE

"PROVIDES ASSISTANCE DURING THIRD AND FOURTH WEEKS" (National Plan)

THIS TO INCLUDE:

- ISSUANCE OF SURVIVAL INSTRUCTIONS
- ALLOTMENT OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND FACILITIES
- RESUPPLY OF FOOD TO OUTLETS
- REALLOCATION OF AVAILABLE RESOURCES
- REESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES
- ASSIGNMENT OF MANPOWER
- READJUSTMENT OF POPULATION
- EMERGENCY FUNCTIONS OF STATE AGENCIES
- ENFORCEMENT OF STATE CONTROLS

CHART 61

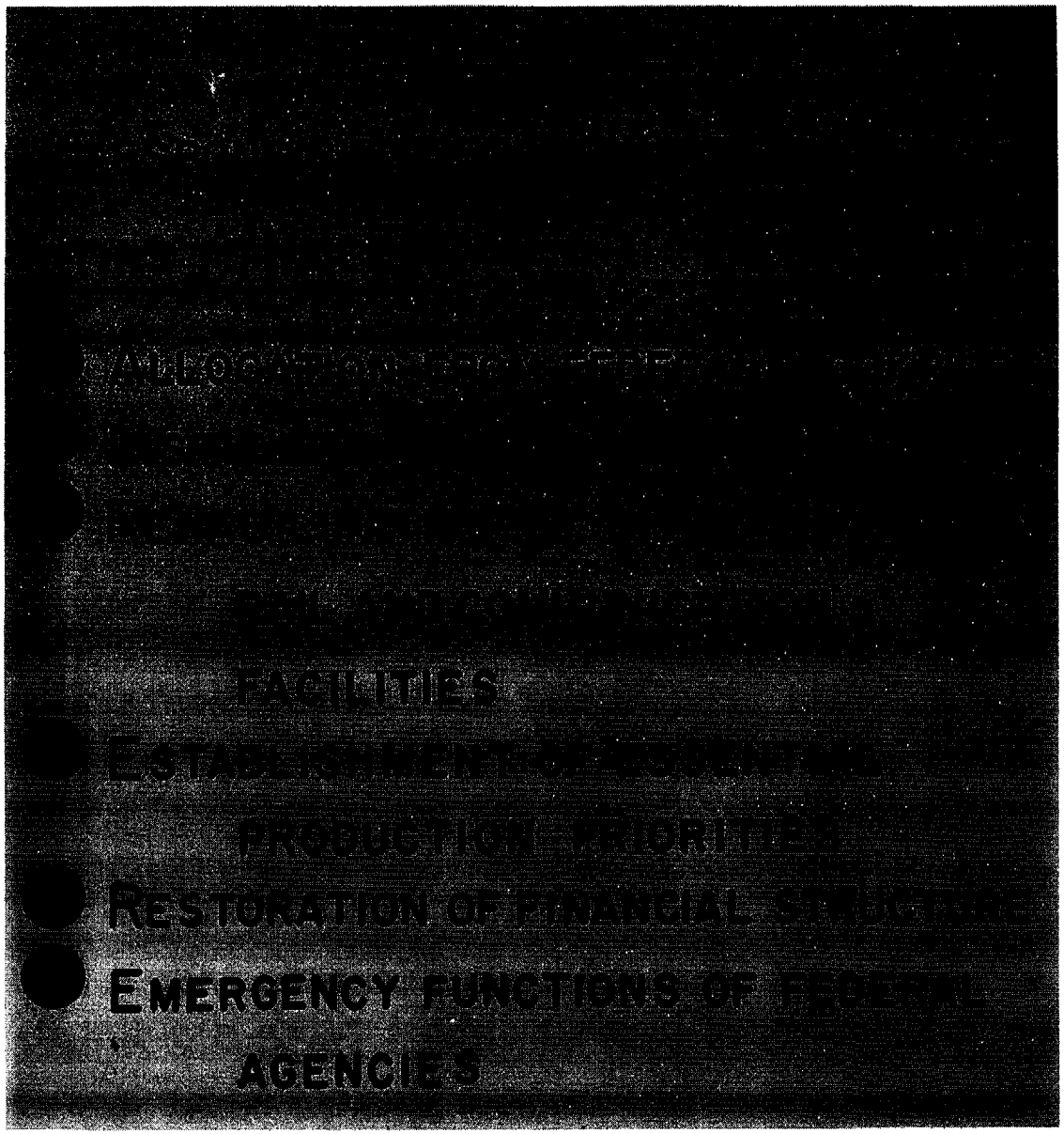
FACILITIES
ESTABLISHMENT
PRODUCTION PRIORITIES
RESTORATION OF FINANCIAL
EMERGENCY FUNCTIONS OF
AGENCIES

CHART 62

RESOURCES IN CIVILIAN CHANNELS

The Department of Defense as well as Civil Defense may be a claimant for the following resources:

- FOOD
- FUEL
- MEDICAL
- MANPOWER
- POWER
- TRANSPORTATION
- PRODUCTION FACILITIES
- COMMUNICATIONS

The man that is charged with this is the Director of OCDM, and he is the final adjudicating authority in the United States in all of these things. The Secretary of Defense, of course, works with him; but if he disagrees with him, then there is access to the President. That happens to be the law and we might as well recognize it.

Chart 63, page 84.--Now, how do we handle resources? Resources are handled where they are generated, and that's in the townships. We at one time thought we could handle resources by counties. We soon found that because of the vagaries of the bomb itself, that wasn't any good. So each one of our counties is now organized on a township basis, with the resource list of all the commodities that I have just mentioned.

Chart 64, page 85.--The target support area, before he can call for outside help, must use the resources within this target support area.

Chart 65, page 86.--And, of course, I control these things in the State. Then it goes to the regions and then to the localities.

We are making progress. The National Plan has been approved. Some annexes have been written. I think there are 12 annexes that have to do with resources. But every military man should have those things at his fingertips, because he is going to have to cope with them.

Chart 66, page 87.--This under our State law doesn't require any new legislation. We can take charge of and allocate all the available food, clothing, medical supplies, power, transportation, communications, and so forth. We can control wages, prices, rents, and such. We can also close the banks.

This is a very controversial subject--the closing of the banks. All right. The National Plan says the individual is responsible for the first two weeks operation. Therefore he has no need of money. By closing your banks you get your financial structure under control. And if you must have a conversion, you can do so. We found in Germany that we never got control of money until we had the conversion, and they both came a little too late. So we can close the banks. With the State banks we have no problem. The Federal banks are just put off limits.

Chart 67, page 88.--And, of course, my office is charged with the coordination of relief in case of natural disasters. I actually command all State agencies in a natural disaster, and I coordinate the various counties.

CHART 63

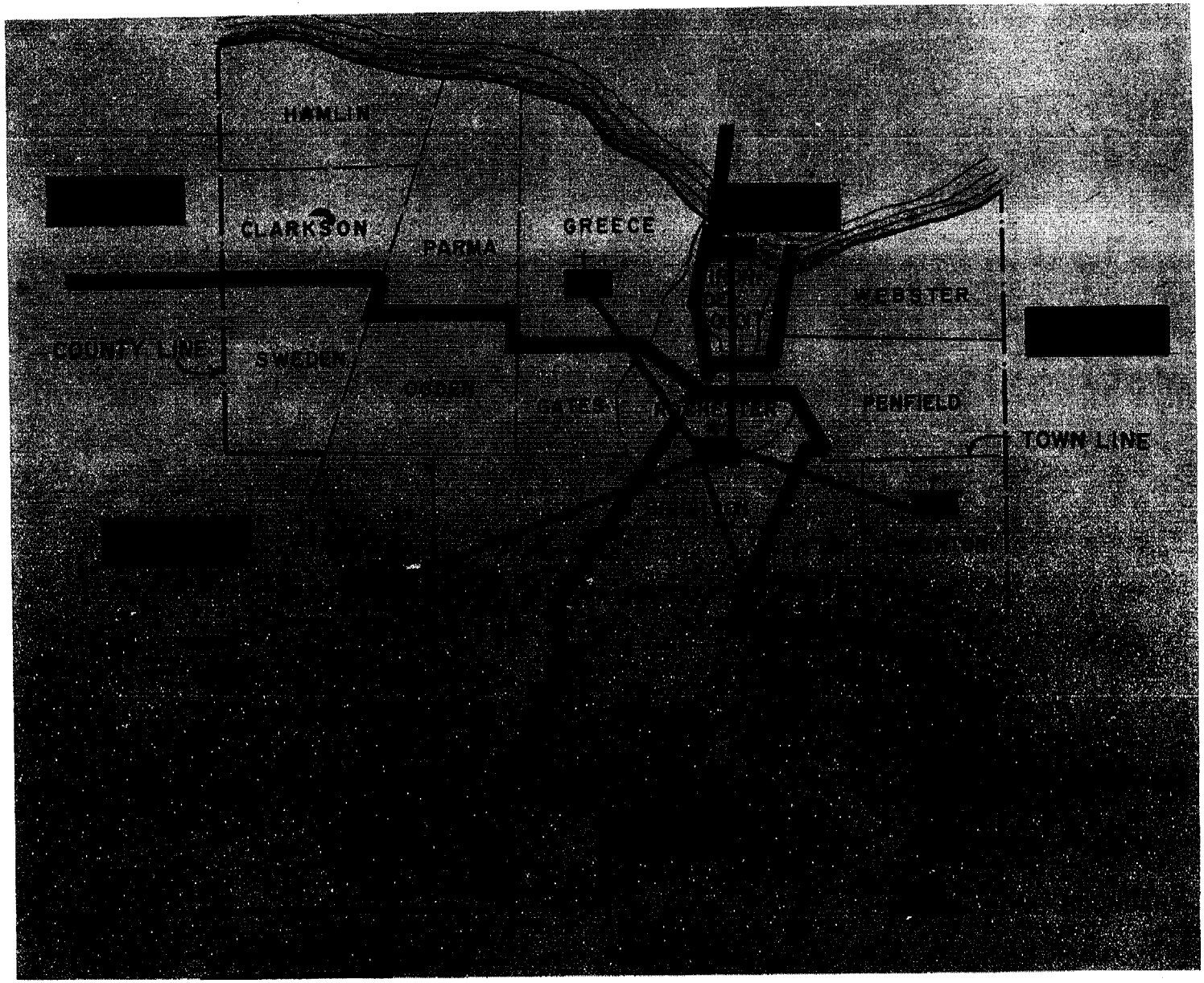
HAMLIN
CLARKSON
PARMA
GREECE
WEBSTER
COUNTY LINE
SWEDEN
OGDEN
GATES
ROCHESTER
PENFIELD
TOWN LINE

CHART 64

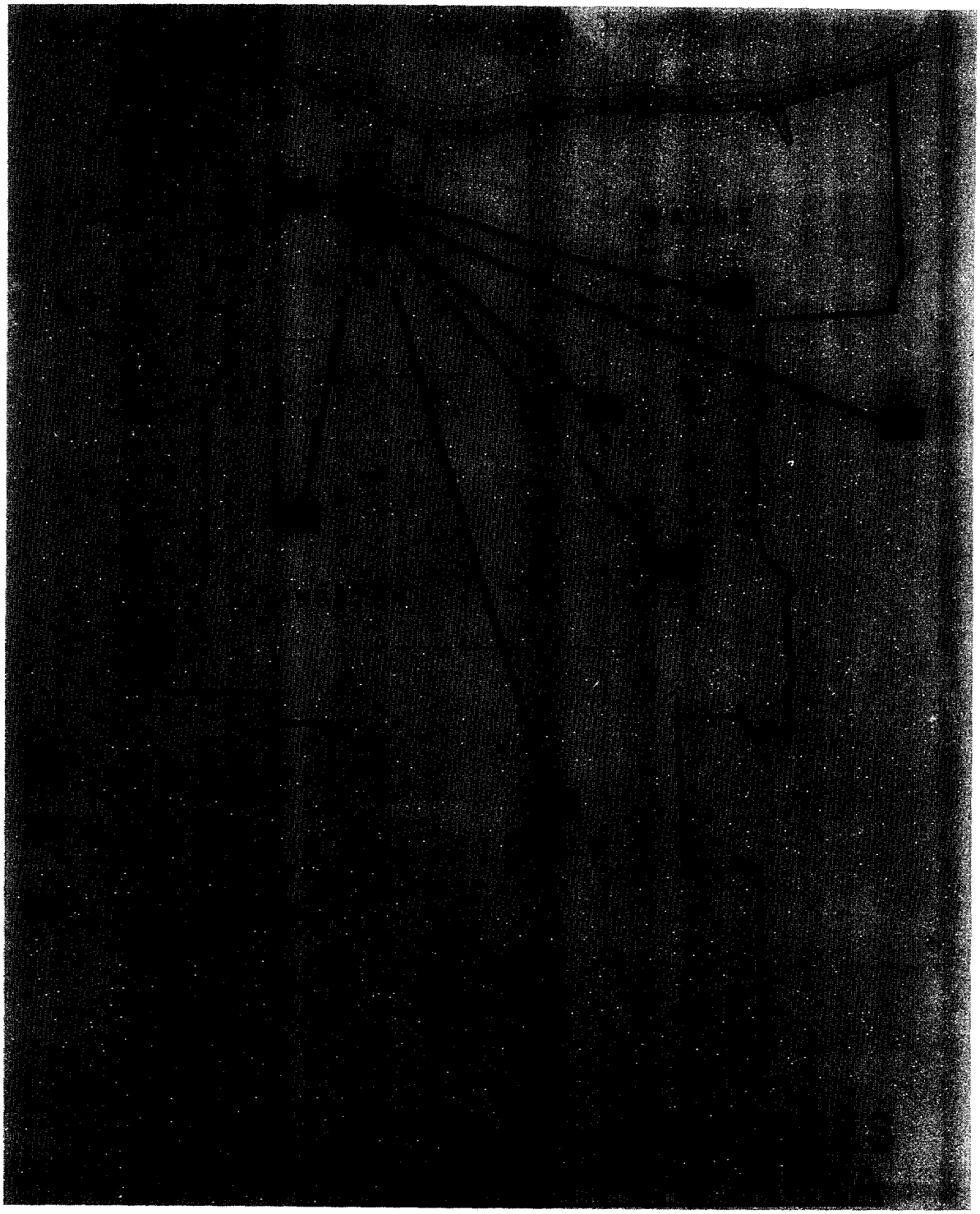

CHART 65

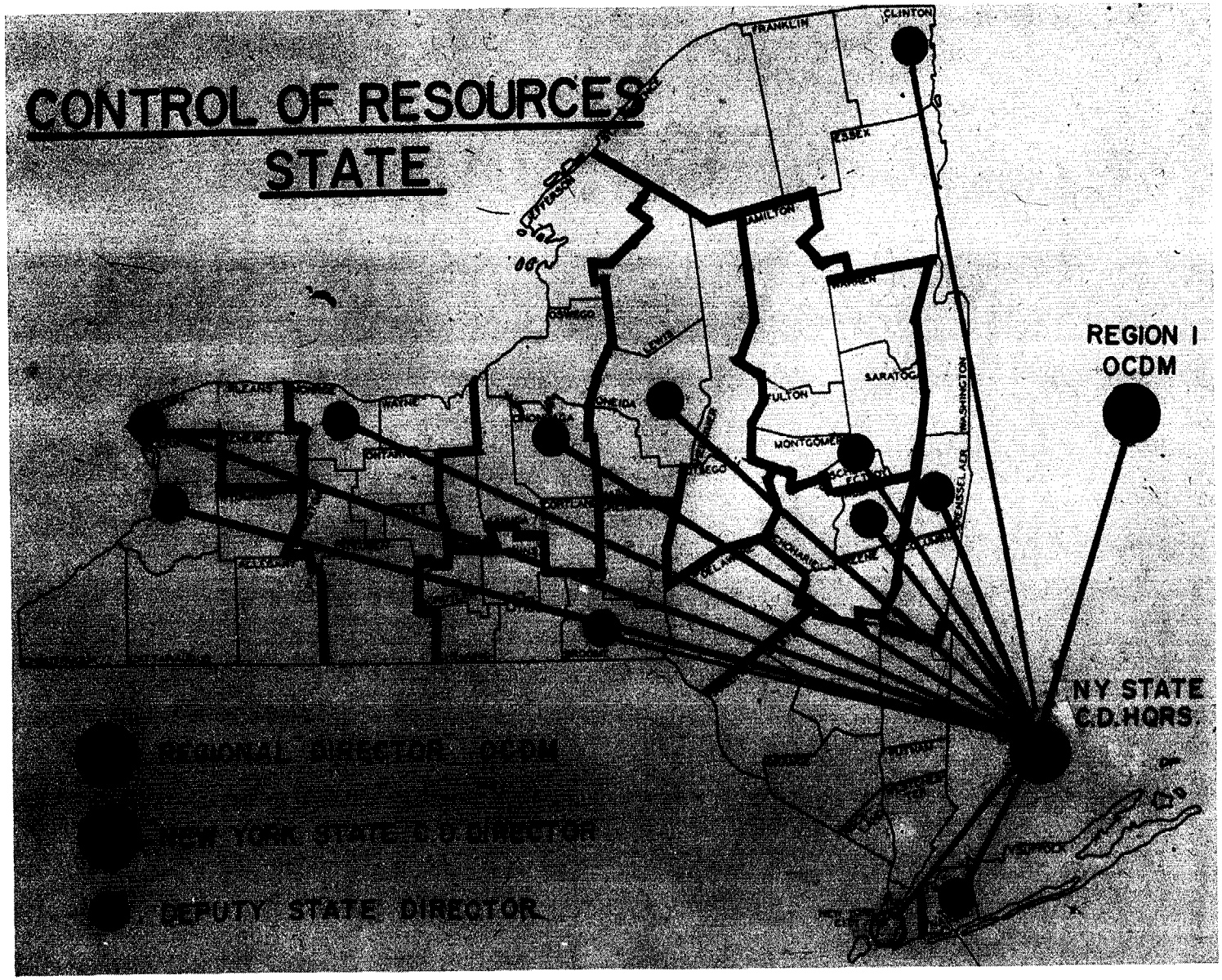
CONTROL OF RESOURCES
STATE
REGION I
OCDM
NY STATE
C.D.HQRS.
REGIONAL DIRECTOR OCDM
NEW YORK STATE C.D. DIRECTOR
DEPUTY STATE DIRECTOR
CLINTON
FRANKLIN
ESSEX
HAMILTON
WARREN
SARATOGA
FULTON
MONTGOMERY
WASHINGTON
RENSSELAER
LEWIS
ONEIDA
OSWEGO
WAYNE
ORLEANS
ONTARIO
CORTLAND
TIOGA
CHEMUNG
SCHUYLER
YATES
NIAGARA
ERIE
CHAUTAUQUA
CATTARAUGUS
ALLEGANY
STEUBEN
SCHOHARIE
GREENE
ULSTER
ORANGE
SULLIVAN
DELAWARE
NEW YORK

CHART 66

New York State Emergency Defense Act provides for emergency regulations effective upon warning of or actual attack

1. Restricting and regulating the use, Sale or distribution of—
   - Food
   - Fuels
   - Clothing
   - Medical Supplies
   - all other essential survival items

2. Placing controls on—
   - Prices
   - Rents
   - Wages
   - Manpower
   - Transportation
   - Communication

3. Closing of banks

CHART 67

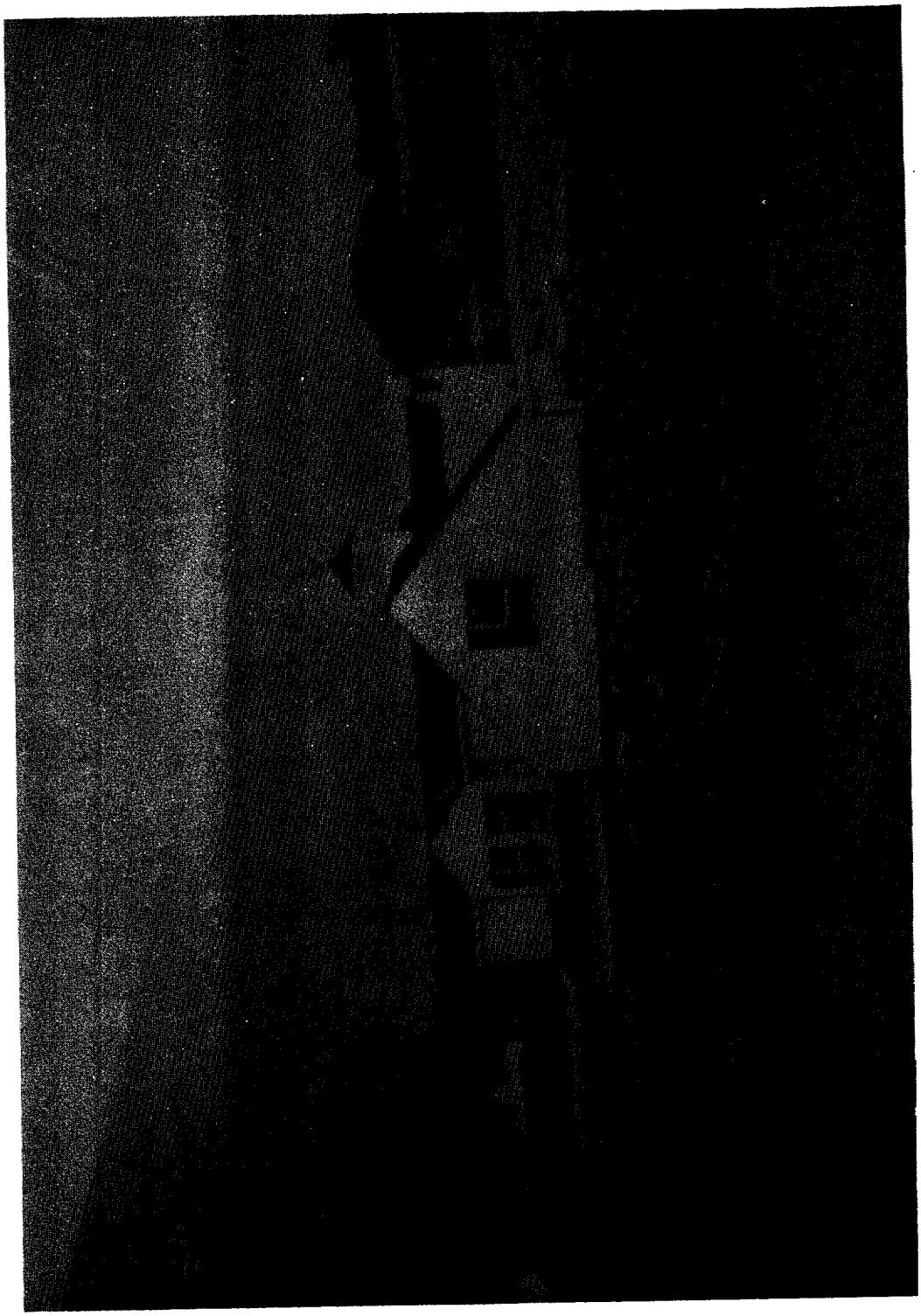

Chart 68, page 90.--We do this through a Defense Council. Here's the continuity of government. This is the legislative leader, plus 12 civilians. They run the State during time of war.

Chart 69, page 91.--Here is the Commission, which is no more than the Governor's cabinet; and they run the day-to-day operations. The pronouncements of both of these agencies have the force and effect of law.

Chart 70, page 92.--I have a staff organized pretty much on military lines--myself, my Chief of Staff, my Deputies, and my 18 services. I find it works out very well.

Gentlemen, I think you can say now that we're both on the same team. We've got to know something about what you're attempting to do. You've got to know something of what we're attempting to do. We've got to be reasonable and reach compromises. Sometimes it's going to be quite difficult, especially where matters of life and death are concerned. But I do hope that this talk that I've given you this morning will give you an insight and when you do become policymakers you will become more familiar with what we on the nonmilitary defense side of the Government are trying to do; and that we become more familiar with what you're trying to do, because if you lose, we lose. It's just that simple. Thank you.

MR. PULVER: The General is ready for your questions.

QUESTION: General, the President has apparently recognized the importance of civil defense in this country. Apparently Congress does as well. They have been considering it at some length. On the other hand, it seems that neither one of them is willing to provide any money, Federal funds, for support of the program. It seems to be lip service and sort of a "You do it" proposition. Would you care to comment on why this is so?

GENERAL HUEBNER: Sure. We're not going to fight a war. So why spend any money? I'm surprised that the military gets any money either. Put all our money in SAC. Why have NORAD or the Continental Air Defense Command? It's the same philosophy. And our people really believe it. You get around as I do and talk to civilians and they don't think a war is possible. They may think we'll have a Korea or something like that.

CHART 68

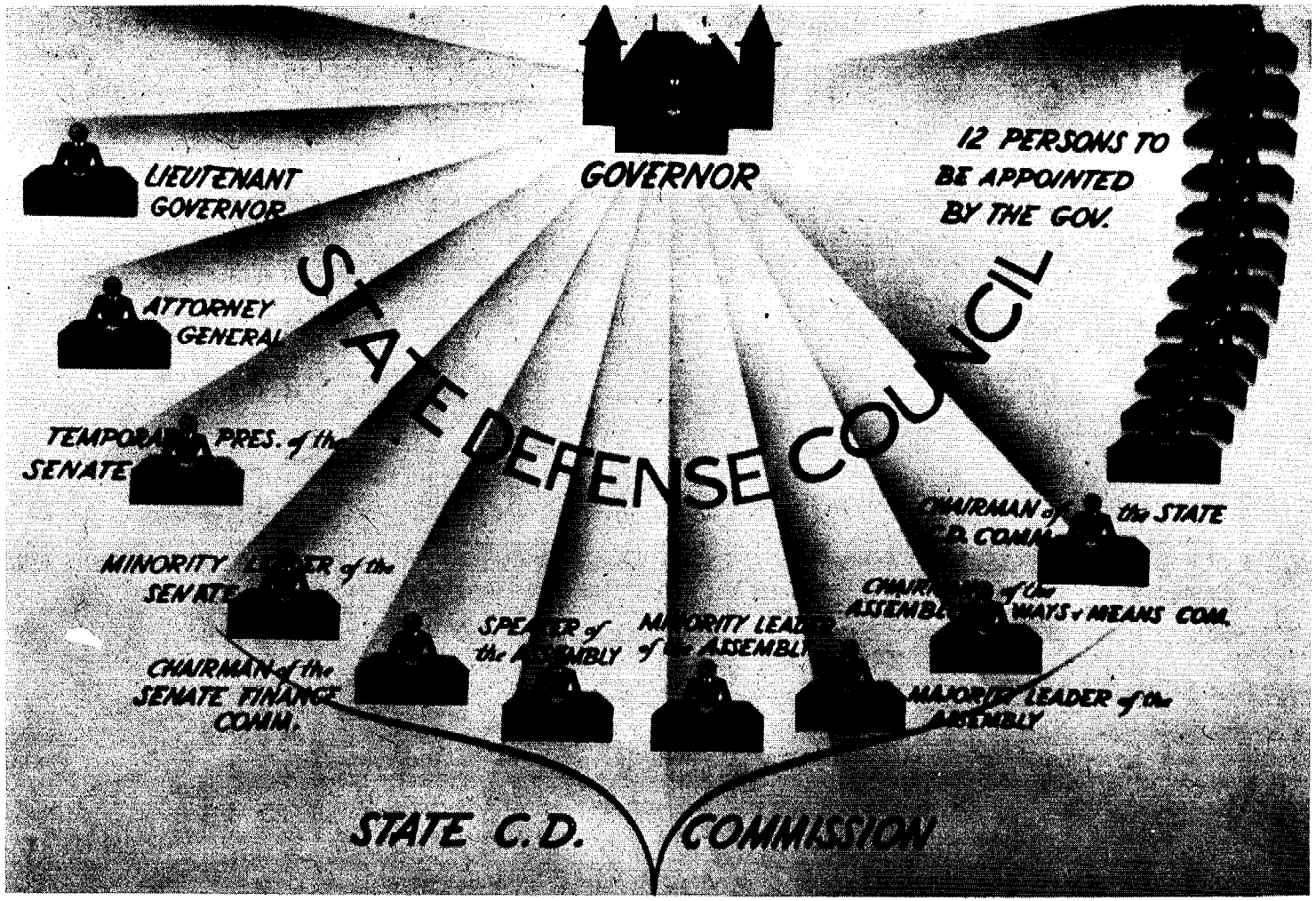
STATE DEFENSE COUNCIL
GOVERNOR
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
ATTORNEY GENERAL
12 PERSONS TO BE APPOINTED BY THE GOV.
SENATE
MINORITY
SENATE
CHAIRMAN of the SENATE FINANCE COMM.
SPEAKER of the
MINORITY LEADER
ASSEMBLY
WAYS + MEANS COM.
MAJORITY LEADER of the ASSEMBLY
STATE C.D. COMMISSION

CHART 69

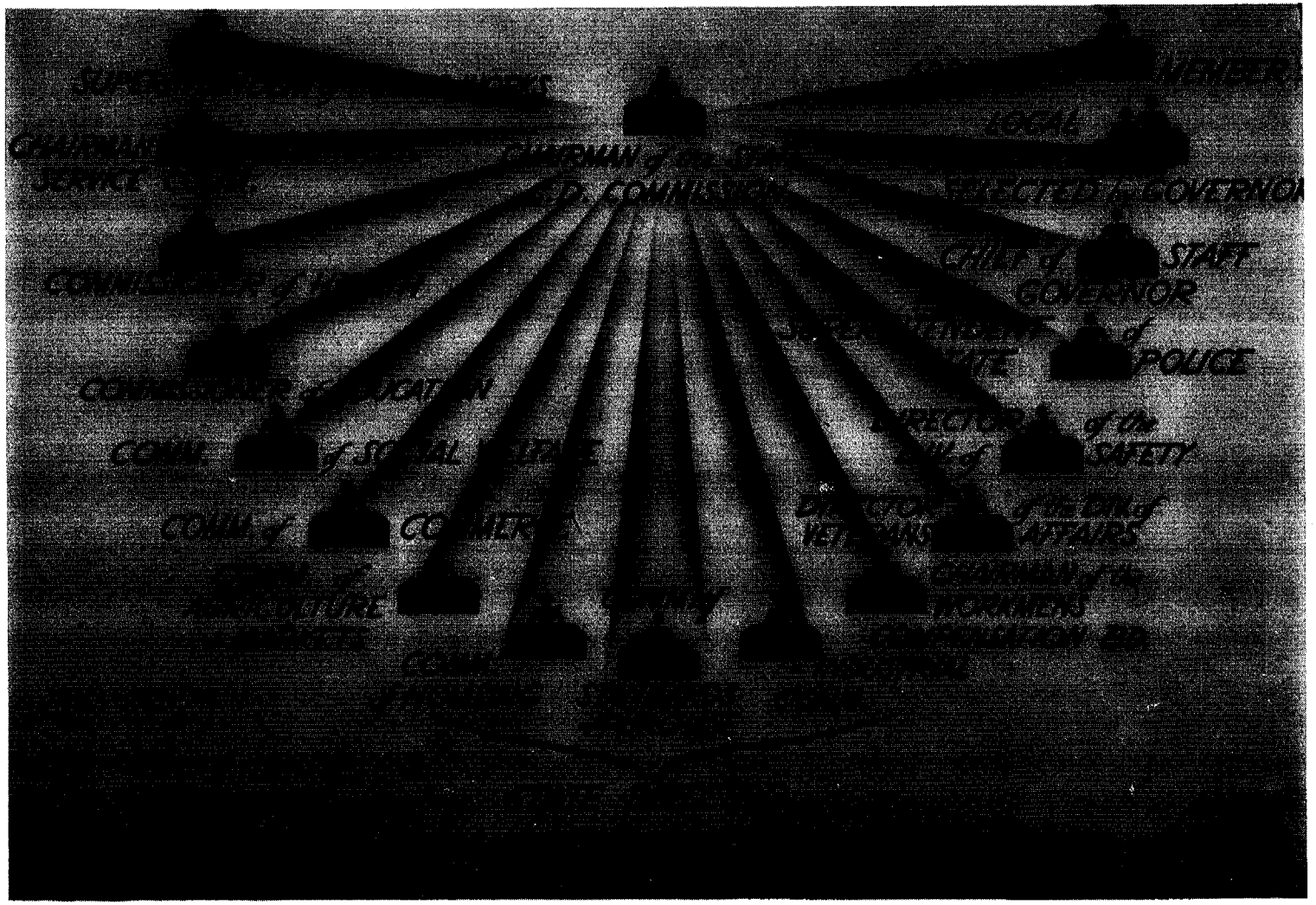

CHART 70

I think what's the problem in our country is a matter of education. Our top side in both the civil side and the military are so busy with administrative problems that in order to comprehend what's going on, they simply haven't got the time to learn it. I doubt very much if we will ever have an all-around good defense of our country until the generation that's younger than you are gets in control of our country. You're making the first step. You're going to make it permissible, but it's the young people that are going to live in this new age.

I've noticed some very peculiar things around the country. One is that in the industrial defense business, the people who control it are all young. This is true of most of the big industries that are in the defense production program. It's very seldom that you'll see a gray head around.

You go down to Canaveral and watch that control center. Most of them are in their 20's. I saw a young man conducting a test of the whole range, 6,300 miles, and he was 29 years old.

Now, if we can somehow avoid war for 10 years, I think we can run it. But if somebody goes crazy, just like Hitler went crazy and put all his eggs on the Stuka bomber and the light tank, we're in trouble, in bad trouble. And we can be defeated, because our American people do not think it's possible; and war would mean the first day the loss of 50 million lives. And I don't care how good you are or how many Russians we kill, that's what we'd get, because everybody, that is, at least the bulk of the people in the path of the radiation would die, because they have no protection and they don't think they should have.

QUESTION: I am very heartened by your fine organization in New York. Can you tell me whether any other State has anything anywhere near what you have, or anything at all?

GENERAL HUEBNER: Yes. There are several States coming along very nicely. California has a nice organization. I don't have too much first-hand knowledge, but there are many of the States that are coming along very rapidly. I understand that General Carlton is coming in here to talk to you. He has his city and his support area nicely organized. There is more going on in the country than the newspapers will give you to believe.

QUESTION: Do you have any indication as to the extent to which the people of the State of New York have made these individual preparations for which the individual is responsible for the first two weeks?

GENERAL HUEBNER: Yes, I do. Practically nothing. And our Governor, as you know, has now a bill before our legislature which requires a mandatory shelter in all new construction by 1 January 1962, and all old construction by 1 July 1963. He also set up some tax reliefs and some tax assessments, and is advocating a two-week supply available to the people. And wherever you have hardship cases, that the State would loan the money on a low-income basis.

But the people themselves are just like the bulk of us. They don't think it can happen here. I wouldn't venture a prediction as to how his program is going to be treated. But I doubt very much that he will get all that he has asked for.

QUESTION: General, do you think the Federal Government should ever take action and make shelter a mandatory requirement in new construction?

GENERAL HUEBNER: I don't know. The Russians have, and that's our main enemy. Maybe that's why we'll lose the next war.

QUESTION: We have had several speakers who have discussed the matter of monetary controls postattack. I believe that under the National Plan there is no provision for scrip in any form other than the present form of money. But the State of New York, as I understand it, has planned to provide scrip.

GENERAL HUEBNER: No. You're mistaken about that. The State of New York does close the banks. And all property in the State that's needed by the State, the minute war is declared, becomes the property of the State; and is bought, not with scrip, but is bought, requisitioned. And we have developed a form, known as form 1, for that purpose.

Now, the reasons we close the banks are very simple. There's no need of money. You couldn't use it if you had it. Somebody would just take it away from you. And when you are living in close proximity to other people, as you would in the evacuation process, either prebomb or postbomb, money becomes a decided liability. Also there are people in the world who will steal money; and with your banks all blown up and money lying around everyplace, there will be an awful lot of illicit money in the hands of those who shouldn't have it.

Most of you remember Germany and the occupation scrip of which the Russians had the plates as well as we. Our men realized the value

of money. The only problem they had was to convert scrip into greenbacks. But to the Russian, scrip meant something he wanted, and you would get $1,000 for a Mickey Mouse watch if that Russian happened to want it. So it wasn't until we had our first conversion of scrip that we really got control of the thing. As a matter of fact, it took three conversions before we finally got control of it.

Now, on the German side of the thing, with the reichmarks, that's why we had the cigarette economy. The reichsmark itself wasn't worth the paper it was printed on. You couldn't buy for reichsmarks. You could exchange. You could get on the barter system. General Clay advocated a conversion quite early, in the latter part of 1946. It wasn't until 1948 that he was able to do so. But with the conversion of money in Germany you commenced to see the rise of that nation.

We will have to cope with this. The Federal Government hasn't faced up to it yet, as they haven't faced up to a lot of things. But they are studying these annexes now. The first ones that are coming out are rather vague, purposely made that way because they don't know very much. But they will gradually become better and better and better. So money is one of the things that the Federal Government has to contend with.

Now, I am within the framework of the National Plan when I close the banks. I am also within the framework of the State law when I requisition. I have that authority. So it's that plain and simple.

QUESTION: How free are you to attempt a public education program? I am thinking about such things as this: You had the Japanese submarine shellings of the west coast in early 1942, and in 1944 one or two houses mysteriously disappeared in Long Island. Can you actually attempt any scare education of the public, or is this attempt forbidden to you by politics?

GENERAL HUEBNER: We don't attempt to scare the public, because with a frightened public you'll never get anyplace anyway.

I have found that the American people, like the American soldier, will respond to leadership; and you can't drive him a foot. I think what's the matter with our American public today, both on the Federal and State level, is that they have not been given the information that is necessary for them to shape their lives.

There are too many people in our country who think they know what is good for the American people to know. You are cussed out every now and then too, for your classified reports. I don't blame them. I went to Leavenworth the other day and gave a talk just as I've given it here, and darned if I didn't find it classified.

QUESTION: Do you have any plans in your city for using the subways, for hardening them, for use in evacuation?

GENERAL HUEBNER: Yes. The subways makes the evacuation of New York City possible, because by using the subways we can get the people to the railroad trains. About one-third of the population of New York City will have to be moved by rail. I'll indicate to you about how that's done.

The State of Connecticut made a miscalculation in their capacity to receive their own people. We were going to send 400,000 people to Connecticut, which we have had to change. We now have to put those 400,000 within the State of New York; and some of them go as far as Fulton County, which is up on Lake George. Most of those movements are rail movements; and if it wasn't for the subways, we couldn't get the people to the railroads to get them on the trains.

The subway in New York is not a good shelter, for a very simple reason. It's a shallow subway, and it depends upon surface aeration. So you would pull your radioactive dust down in there, and it would probably be more contaminated in a short while than would street surfaces, because you accumulate it.

MR. PULVER: General Huebner, on behalf of the Commandant and all of us here at the College, I want to thank you for this fine explanation of your plan, and to thank you for some of the stimulating thoughts you have left with us.

(14 September 1960--4,600)B/de:en

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