

OCDM provides funds for the purchase of emergency broadcast receivers at warning points in this National Warning System (NAWAS). These receivers are supplied by State and local personnel. The cost of the receivers is borne by the State. On the basis of the capability, OCDM also provides funds to the States and other agencies on the basis for NAWAS extensions. The State may have to pay for the receivers in each county.



Sirens and other warning devices are available for purchase at fifty percent Federal funds and fifty percent State and local funds. Principal cities in the United States may also purchase these devices. It must be remembered that sirens primarily warn people of the approach of a disaster.

Considerable research has been conducted in the development of an economical indoor warning device. A warning device of this nature is the Emergency Alarm Receiver System (EARS) which is the result of a program. This system utilizes power line communication to deliver signals to individual homes and other buildings, thereby providing the most accurate regard as probable. With the development of this device, the warning may be reduced to 15 to 30 minutes. This research is continuing. The program is to develop the maximum of effectiveness and reliability of the relay of information to individuals.

Standard AM radio, combined with the EARS, is the most effective adjunct to the warning system. The EARS is available in fifty percent of the particularly valuable in warning. It is the most effective method for advising people when they are in the area of a disaster.

We have a command center under development which is available for call-up at any time. It is the most effective method for warning the States. This system is being developed in the next year. The system is placed on police and other public safety equipment. Many State systems have been approved. The program is to develop the maximum of effectiveness and reliability of the relay of information to individuals with the public will be available by 1965.

A national radiological monitoring system is being developed to warn the public rapidly of danger from fallout and to provide a means for the information upon which Federal, State and local agencies can coordinate relief and recovery activities.

A network of approximately 150 thousand instruments is being established across the country. Approximately 125 thousand of these stations will be at Federal facilities, some by purchase and some by gift. The remaining 144 thousand will be purchased privately. At present, approximately 15 thousand of these stations are in use. The total network of 150 thousand stations is expected to be completed by the end of the year 1963. The Office of Civilian Defense Studies is providing the monitoring instruments required at the Federal facilities. They are operated by the Government employees.

OCDM and AEC have been striving to produce a simple, reliable, and inexpensive home monitoring device. The instrument is a Geiger-Mueller tube. Such instruments can be used to detect the presence of radiation. They are used to estimate how long a family member should be kept from entering a room when it is safe to leave.

OCDM announced last fall a significant contract from a major manufacturer of radiation instruments for the development of a portable, rugged, and accurate type of two instruments and a charger. The instruments are designed to measure (1) dose rates and (2) total dose. The instruments are designed to measure more than 100 roentgens per hour and 1000 roentgens. OCDM is buying a total quantity of 200 instruments and is furnishing each State one set of instruments. The manufacturer is expected to offer instruments in the same price range as the other instruments.

OCDM research is in progress to develop a portable, rugged, and accurate type of a suitable instrument is being developed. The instrument is being developed for packaging, distributing, and maintenance. The development of the instrument purchase must be reliable, simple, and rugged. The instrument is expected to be completed this summer. The instrument will be distributed to the States under consideration and offered to the States.

We continue to utilize results of AEC research in the development of the present prototype developments under AEC research. The research includes (1) the development combined with a radio, and (2) a portable, rugged, and accurate type of instrument given by a simple, rugged, and accurate type of instrument. The instrument is a detector in a radio. It is expected that the instrument will be available for less than \$20 and in the size range of 100.

Citizens instruments will not replace the standard of biological safety areas designated for operational use.

Neither will the widespread use of citizens instruments be used for trained CD monitors. Instead they appear to be for the purpose of a release.

The National Policy on Evacuation from nuclear facilities is not distorted or misrepresented. The National Policy outlines the policy clearly and specifically. It states:

"Governments and the public will take immediate action in the event of warning as is prescribed by the Government of Canada."

(1) "Evacuation of DHS areas is not a matter of choice as near assumed targets will be attacked and evacuation plans for evacuation are developed for assumed targets."

(2) "Shelter -- if time is available, it will be used to provide maximum full advantage will be taken of existing shelter, and if additional protection will be required."

(3) "The action to be taken is a matter of choice."

State and local governments under the Federal Emergency Management Agency have established evacuation plans and under the Federal Emergency Management Agency would permit evacuation of a general area. At present, 240 (approximately) 2200 counties have developed evacuation plans.

We emphasize that evacuation is not a matter of choice. We would like to see to execute movement plans, that is, to execute the evacuation. But the circumstances dictate such action. This policy of evacuation is based on the principle of shelter but neither fact nor policy is developed to be a matter of choice.

This is the same tactic which is used in military operations in the conditions of nuclear war. If people are within the radius of a nuclear explosion, their chances are slim. Their chances are slim, and if they are able to move even a relative distance, their chances are slim. We would be derelict in our duty if we would not provide for evacuation moves when warning these people.

We are placing great emphasis on the coordination of family evacuation plans. Evacuation plans should emphasize means of how to get out of the area, wherever possible. Sometimes it may be necessary to evacuate to areas of intense radiation after an attack.

All of these programs are being coordinated through the Defense Mobilization and movement -- together with other measures for civilian defense and defense mobilization -- have the purpose of state defense preparedness to the National Plan for Civil Defense. The purpose is to "deter aggression, and in the event of an attack, to ensure that the people survive, recover and eventually return to normal life as quickly as possible until the fallout radiation has subsided to a level which permits the work of emergency crews to speed the return to the normal life.

In areas of heavy fallout, it is necessary for everyone to have a plan. Every individual family would have to have a plan for evacuation and shelter at the time of attack.

Government action during the period should be limited to special Disaster Services. These include evacuation, shelter, and distribution of food and limited emergency feeding.

Later, as crews were engaged in the cleanup of the area, the State and Federal Governments would provide help in recovery of the area, emergency feeding and other essential services.

We cannot say that the State and Federal Governments will be able to provide help for individual families, and every family must be prepared to take care of itself on its own.

Our economic system depends upon a coordinated flow of goods and services across the nation. Any or several of the factors mentioned above could be able to meet the basic needs of our people for food, shelter, and clothing.

As these communities are affected, the National Plan calls for States and other local organizations to provide help for at least here we should call for help from the Federal Government call upon the Federal Government.

OCDM's overall responsibility for the program being carried out by using the capabilities of the entire Federal Government according to plan. The Department of Agriculture, Department of Health, Food, Interior, and the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

These and other resources are provided by the Office of Management and Administration, which have been developed by the cooperation of the various Federal directors as well as the other Federal agencies.

Such problems of recovery are being solved by the use of more immediate surveys and more complete data collection.

Announced on May 7, 1968, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, reasonable public acceptance of the Federal Government's role in providing letters and inquiries regarding the program. The Department is obtaining appropriations from the Federal Government for the program.

The Federal role has included the following items:

1. Education, which includes the Federal Government's role in providing information which can be taken to the public.
2. Survey of existing studies, which includes the Federal Government's role in providing information to the public.
3. Research, to develop the Federal Government's role in providing information to the public, as well as the Federal Government's role in providing information to the public.
4. Prototype design and development, which includes the Federal Government's role in providing information to the public.
5. Leadership and example, which includes the Federal Government's role in providing information to the public.
6. Integration of Federal Government's role in providing information to the public, which includes the Federal Government's role in providing information to the public.

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1. The 1963 Budget will provide funds for the construction of fallout shelters in all new residential construction projects which are suitable. \$12 1/2 million for the construction.

2. The Federal Housing Administration and the Atomic Energy Administration have announced that fallout shelters for certain eligible items in determined categories for the construction program. In addition, FHA, has announced program loans for the construction and building of fallout shelters for existing structures.

3. The Housing and Homeless Affairs Agency, Office of Community Facilities Administration has announced that fallout shelters may be included in projects funded by the Federal Housing Administration under its College Housing Program, its Public Housing Program, its Urban Renewal Program, and its Emergency Housing Program.

4. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of the Public Health Service has announced that grants for the construction of fallout shelters will be available for the construction of fallout shelters.

5. The HHFA and the Atomic Energy Administration will make "Master Planning" grants for the construction of fallout shelters during the incorporation of fallout shelters in urban renewal and public housing projects. In addition, local authorities may include fallout shelters in their development improvement projects. The Atomic Energy Administration will share the project.

6. The Public Health Service has announced that it will be studying the feasibility of making that fallout shelter construction program a part of the public housing projects program, but this is not a final decision.

Survival, recovery, and relief of the victims of nuclear war are the main concerns.

I have made here three main points, first, second, and third.

First, fallout protection is a matter of life and death, and the cost is not too high.

Second, the standards of fallout protection are high.

And Third, fallout shelter has a high standard of reliability to protect radiological defense, now a high priority.

January 25, 1960