



SurvivalRing

Study Yesterday.. Prepare Today.. Live Tomorrow

This digital document created and presented by Richard Fleetwood. He is the founder, author, producer, and webmaster of the **SurvivalRing** (<http://www.survivalring.org>) and **Civil Defense Now!** (<http://www.survivalring.org/cd-main.htm>) websites.

SurvivalRing has as its goal the ideal of being the leading source of survival, preparedness, and self reliance information on the Internet. Linkage, assistance, and creation of digital content in areas that until now have only been hinted at or impossible to find, is being added to everyday via the SurvivalRing website and email lists.

Thousands of hours of searching, writing, and communications have been spent collecting over 2 gigabytes of digital content, as well as tens of thousands of pages of hard copy original public domain material in the areas of civil defense, survival, training, and preparedness, from all over the globe.

As much as possible is being put online at his website at

<http://www.survivalring.org>

Civil Defense Now!

Part of The SurvivalRing website

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There are too many situations and incidents that can come to pass in everyday life, that when time is taken to learn and skills obtained, can mean the difference between life and death. Sept. 11, 2001 proved to the world that no matter how safe a person thinks they may be, death and injury can come from the most UN-LIKELY place, at any time. The documents presented in this series of digitized works, can help the average person with the knowledge within, to know how to save those persons closest to them in REAL disaster. Help spread this idea of sharing SURVIVAL INFORMATION.

If you have documents from any era, on any disaster or civil defense area, PLEASE contact Richard at his email address of **RAFLEET@AOL.COM**. Check the website for the LATEST additions to the CIVIL DEFENSE NOW online library archive. All data online, and much more, is also available on CD-ROM. Information is available at the website on how to obtain it. Thanks for your support, and enjoy the information contained on the following pages. Share them with those who will learn from them and teach what they know to others.

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- Richard Fleetwood – January 2002 — ALL RIGHTS RESERVED –

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CIVILIAN DEFENSE SCHOOLS

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CIVILIAN DEFENSE SCHOOLS

A PROSPECTUS
OF THE COURSES CON-
DUCTED BY THE CHEM-
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TO TRAIN INSTRUCTORS FOR
CIVILIAN DEFENSE



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CIVILIAN DEFENSE SCHOOLS

Organization of the Civilian Defense requires the enrollment of large numbers of civilian volunteers to augment the police and fire-fighting forces of our cities, to perform special services such as emergency feeding and housing, render first aid, and assist in rescue and repair work.

These new forces must be assigned to specific duties and trained to perform them with speed and skill. Much of this training can be undertaken at once by Police and Fire officials, local doctors and engineers, and other city officials and civilians. But the possibility of air attack or organized sabotage brings in its train new problems. Adequate warning systems for the civilian population must function without the possibility of failure. Lights must be extinguished or concealed so completely that no faintest ray will guide the invader. Fire bombs burning with intense heat must be attacked and extinguished. The menace of war gas must be understood and protection given against its possible use.

To impart instruction in these matters a large corps of instructors is being specially trained. The training is being conducted by the War Department under the direction of the Chemical Warfare Service. This branch of our military service has conducted schools in gas and fire defense for the other military branches, the Marine Corps, and the Navy since 1920 and has awarded graduation certificates to nearly 3,000 officers and 500 enlisted men in that period.

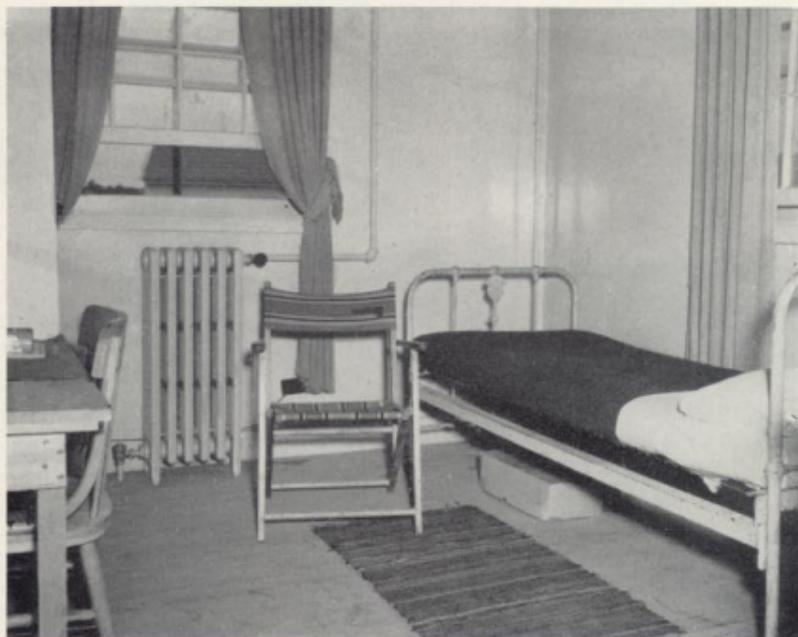
Because of its experience and specialized personnel, the Chemical Warfare School was assigned the task of developing an intensive two weeks' course of training for instructors. The course provides as much practical demonstration and field work as it is possible to provide.



FIORIELLO H. LAGUARDIA, U. S. Director of Civilian Defense, and Major General WILLIAM N. PORTER, Chief of Chemical Warfare Service, at the inauguration of the first course of the Civilian Defense School, given at the Chemical Warfare School, Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland.

CIVILIAN DEFENSE SCHOOLS

The pictures on the following pages were made during the first course Civilian Defense School at Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland, during the first part of July 1941. The curriculum is that provided for the second course, July 21 to August 2, 1941, and while typical is not necessarily the exact course that will be followed in later schools.



Quarters like these are assigned to Civilian Defense trainees at Edgewood Arsenal. The cost, \$3.00 for two weeks, which covers laundry and room service. Bountiful meals were provided at a cost of \$23.00 for the two-week's course. (Costs are subject to variation.)



PROTECTION AGAINST HIGH-EXPLOSIVE BOMBS

Civilian Defense trainees inspect a "bombed" shelter to see how its construction withstood the blast.

Below: Trainees learn to repair minor defects in gas masks.



Above: Fighting an incendiary bomb with spray apparatus.

**CHEMICAL WARFARE SCHOOL, EDGEWOOD ARSENAL, MD.,
CIVILIAN DEFENSE COURSE, JULY 21 TO AUGUST 2, 1941**

SCHEDULE

FIRST WEEK

JULY 21 TO JULY 26, 1941

MONDAY, JULY 21ST:

- 8:15- 9:05: Opening exercises.
- 9:15- 9:40: Class photo.
- 9:45-10:35: Active defense and passive defense.
- 10:45-11:45: Museum of Chemical Warfare.
- 1:15- 2:05: Lecture—War gases—physical and chemical characteristics
- 2:15- 3:35: Lecture—Persistent and nonpersistent gases.
- 3:45- 4:35: Field exercise—Identification installation.

TUESDAY, JULY 22D:

- 8:15- 9:05: Lecture—Protection orientation.
- 9:15-10:45: Field exercise—Chemical cloud travel.
- 10:45-11:15: Field exercise—Identification of given agents.
- 11:15-12:00: Conference—Service mask and canister.
- 1:15- 2:05: Issue and fitting masks.
- 2:15- 2:45: Field exercise—Service mask drill.
- 2:50- 4:50: Field exercise—Gas chamber.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23D:

- 8:15- 8:40: Conference—Noncombatant masks.
- 8:45- 9:10: Field exercise—Noncombatant masks.
- 9:15-10:00: Conference—Care, storage, and disinfection of gas masks.
- 10:00-11:50: Exercise—Gas mask factory plants.
- 1:15- 1:40: Field exercise—Simulated marked test.
- 1:45- 4:50: Classroom exercise; inspection and repair of masks.

THURSDAY, JULY 24TH:

- 8:15- 9:05: Conference—Collective protection.
- 9:15-10:05: Exercise—Collective protector.
- 10:15-10:40: Field exercise—Gas mask exercise.
- 10:45-11:10: Field exercise—Identification marked test.
- 11:15-12:05: Conference—Protective clothing.
- 1:15- 2:40: Conference—Physiological effects and first aid.
- 2:45- 3:10: Classroom exercise; mustard gas sensitivity test.
- 3:15- 4:05: Conference—Protection of supplies and equipment.
- 4:15- 5:00: Films—British war pictures.

FRIDAY, JULY 25TH:

- 8:15- 9:05: Conference—Decontamination.
- 9:15-12:00: Field exercise—Decontamination operations.
- 1:15- 2:05: Examination—All previous assignments.
- 2:15- 2:40: Critique.
- 2:45- 3:10: Classroom exercise—HS sensitivity test.
- 3:15- 4:30: Lecture—Area planning for passive defense.

SATURDAY, JULY 26TH:

- 8:00- 8:30: Classroom exercise—HS sensitivity test.
- 8:30- 9:00: Conference—Gas reconnaissance.
- 9:10-11:10: Field exercise—Gas reconnaissance; wear coveralls and gas masks.
- 11:15-12:00: Field exercise—Aerial attack.



DEMONSTRATION PLATFORM

Incendiary bombs and war gasses need an outdoor classroom, distant from human habitations. A sound truck provides loud-speaker amplification for the lecturer.

(Above) The actors and "Props"

(Below) The audience



SECOND WEEK

JULY 28 TO AUGUST 2, 1941

MONDAY, JULY 28TH:

- 8:15- 9:05: Lecture—Aerial attack.
- 9:15-10:45: Lecture—Explosive munitions.
- 10:55-12:00: Lecture—Protective construction.
- 1:15- 4:30: Exercise—Explosive munitions.
- 7:30- 8:20: Lecture—Incendiary materials.
- 8:30- 9:20: Conference—Incendiary agents.

TUESDAY, JULY 29TH:

- 8:00- 8:50: Conference—Electrical firing.
- 9:00- 9:50: Field exercise—Electrical firing.
- 10:00-12:00: Lecture—London under attack.
- 1:15- 3:30: Field exercise—Destruction of duds.
- 3:30- 5:30: Exercise—Bombproof shelters.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30TH:

- 8:00- 8:50: Conference—Handling incendiaries.
- 9:00-10:20: Field exercise—Incendiary agents.
- 10:30-12:00: Lecture—Civil air defense.
- 1:15- 2:05: Conference—Fire defense appliances.
- 2:10- 4:50: Field exercise—Handling incendiaries; wear coveralls and carry gas masks; work in teams.

P. M. P. M.

- 8:00- 9:30: Field exercise—Handling incendiaries at night; wear coveralls; work in teams.

THURSDAY, JULY 31ST:

- 8:15- 9:05: Conference—Examination.
- 9:15-10:05: Lecture—State organization for fire defense (Maryland plan).
- 10:15-12:00: Lecture—Fire department instruction.
- 1:15- 2:05: Lecture—Municipal organization for fire defense.
- 2:15- 2:45: Lecture—Fire apparatus and equipment.
- 2:55- 4:55: Classroom exercise—Fire defense operations.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1ST:

- 8:15-10:05: Conference—Training methods.
- 10:15-11:05: Conference—Chemical agents in civil disturbances.
- 11:15-12:00: Lecture—Air-raid wardens.
- 1:15- 2:05: Lecture—Air-raid wardens.
- 2:15- 3:05: Lecture—Coordinating area training.
- 3:15- 4:30: Conference—Organization and conduct of local schools.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2D:

- 8:00- 9:50: Classroom exercise—Question box.
- 10:00-10:50: Classroom exercise—Clearances.
- 11:00-11:50: Classroom exercise—Graduation.

By command of Brigadier General AVERY:

GEO. J. B. FISHER,
Lt. Col., C. W. S.,
Executive.



Determining the limits of a war-gas-contaminated area. The presence of gas is determined by odor.



DECONTAMINATION

Persistent gases, really liquids, must be chemically neutralized. Each trainee, fitted with complete gas-protective clothing, takes his turn at scrubbing up a contaminated "street and wall" with bleaching powder paste.

WHO IS ELIGIBLE TO ATTEND THE CIVILIAN DEFENSE SCHOOLS?

The Office of Civilian Defense has compiled a list of cities and other governmental units from which trainees are invited to be sent to the Civilian Defense Schools. The number of trainees from each and the order in which the invitations are issued are based upon (1) the designation of strategic areas by the War and Navy Departments, (2) a study of cities, metropolitan areas, and vital defense industries by the Bureau of the Census.

The designated defense official is asked to select the trainees and their names are sent to the Commanding General of the Corps Area in which the city or other unit is included. The reason for this is that since the trainee is to be stationed for two weeks in a restricted arsenal area, the Corps Area commander must be satisfied as to each trainee's reliability.

It is recognized that under this plan the desire of certain cities to receive training designation may be subject to delay. All cannot be accommodated at one time and priority must be given to potential critical areas.



GRADUATION DAY

Lieutenant Colonel FISHER (right) reads the names of graduating trainees and hands the certificates to Lieutenant Colonel COUGHLAN, who makes the award.

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