



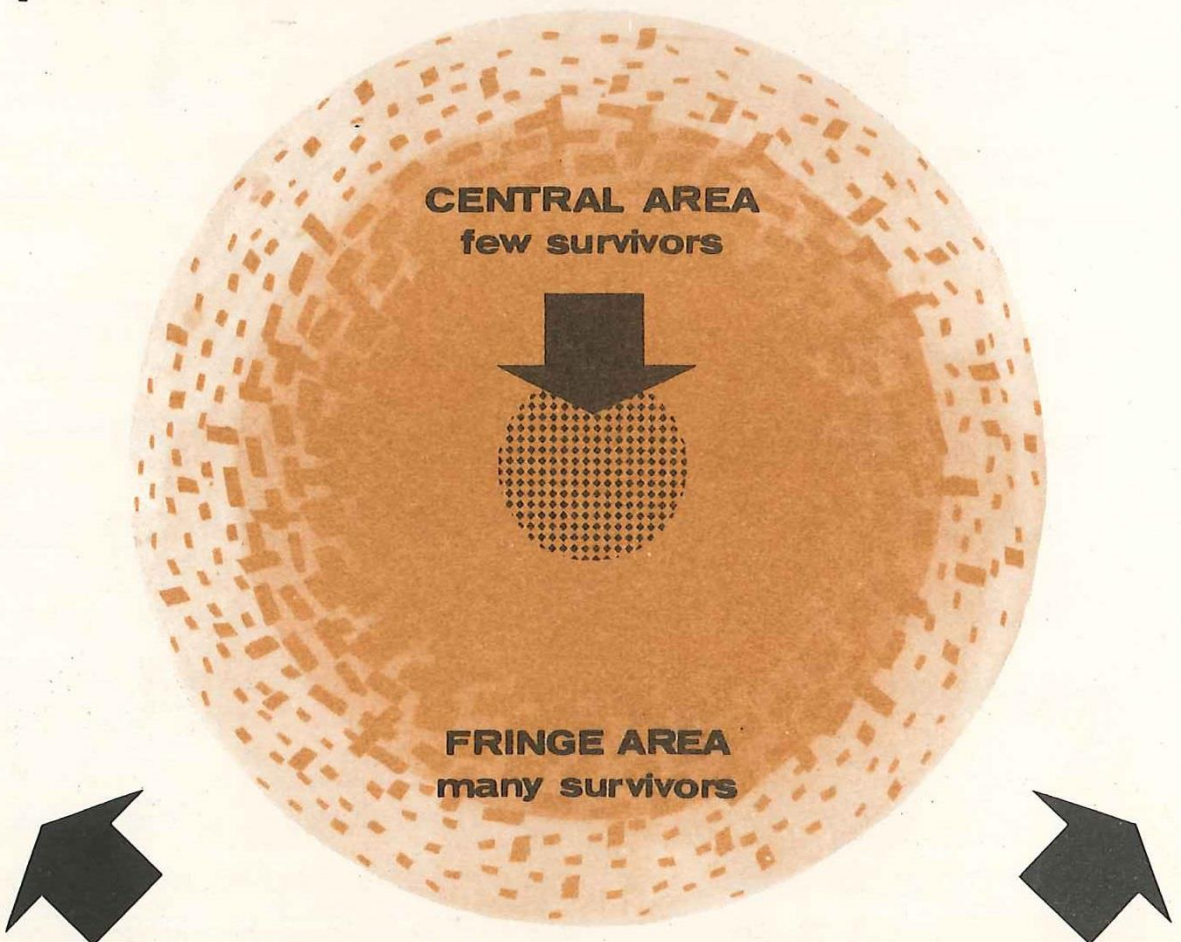
SURVIVAL!

We all want to prevent nuclear war.

But, if it ever came, we would all have to know the do's and don'ts that could help many families to survive. This series of five diagrams explains the facts about our protection in the survival areas.

SURVIVAL AREAS

The pattern of each nuclear explosion would be the same but the extent of the damage and casualties would be affected by a number of factors. For example, apart from broken windows, the maximum extent of damage to property caused by a 10 megaton bomb would be somewhat between 20–25 miles from the point of burst.



People outside this area would not be affected by blast or heat from this explosion but if they were downwind of it they would be exposed to radioactive fall-out.

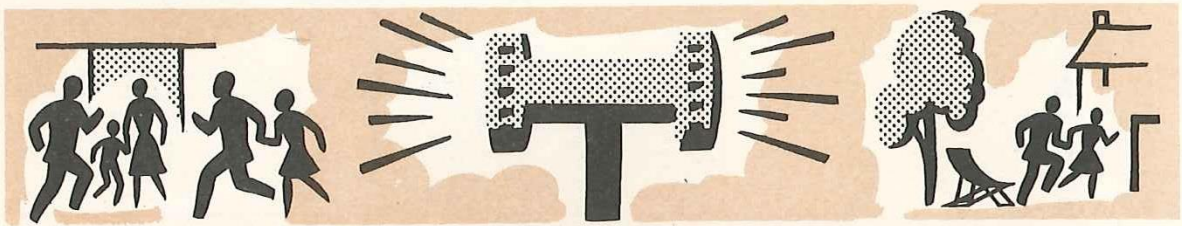
INDICATIONS OF DANGER

BEFORE ATTACK



FIRST STAGE

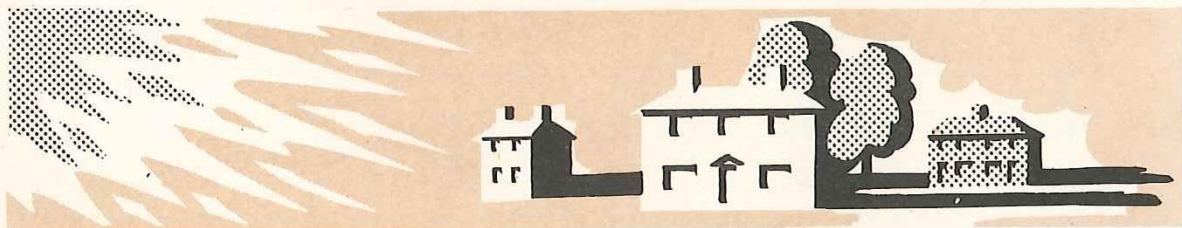
There would be an official instruction to take precautions.



SECOND STAGE

Our warning system is designed to provide a warning before an attack reaches this country, giving enough time to get under cover.

DURING ATTACK

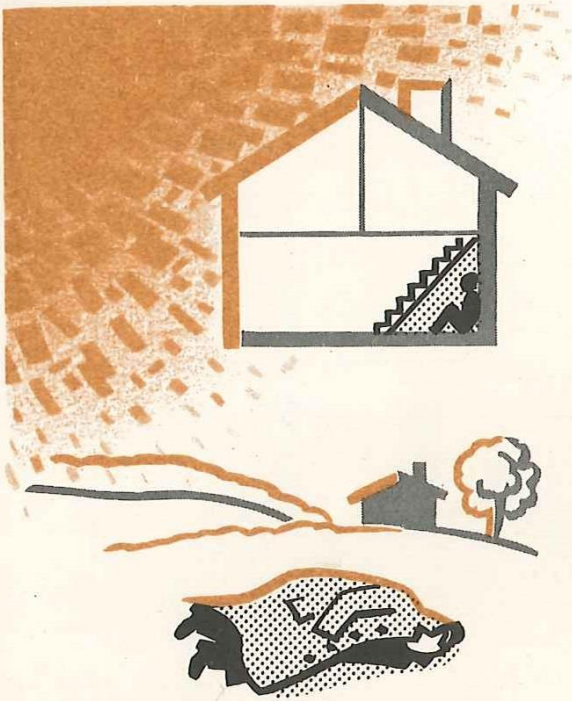


The light from a nuclear explosion would warn those not under cover to seek instant protection against the other possible dangers - heat, blast, radioactive fall-out.

AFTER ATTACK

Warnings would be given to those places which fall-out was approaching.

IMMEDIATE DANGER from HEAT



TO AVOID BURNS

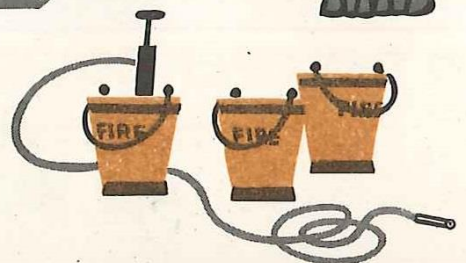
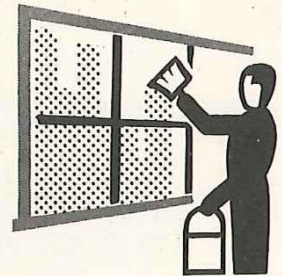
PEOPLE could be protected by being in shadow :

- under cover or behind a solid object
- covered by own clothing if no other shadow near enough to duck into

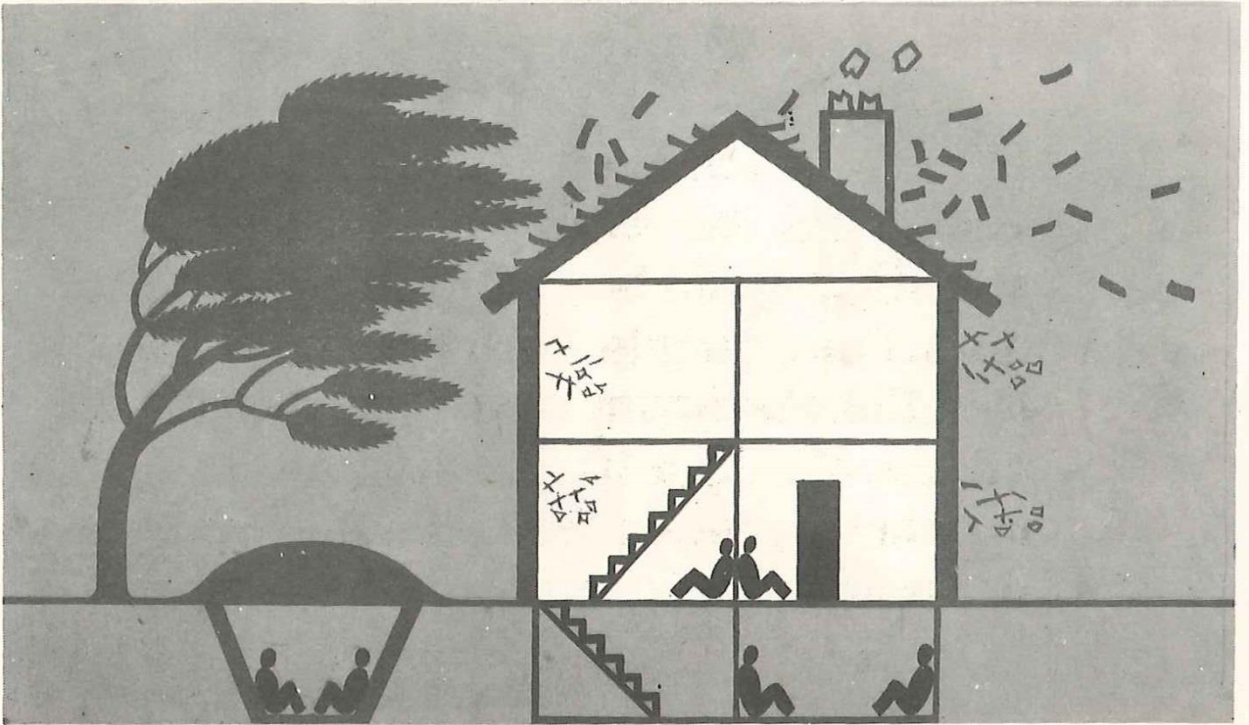
TO PREVENT FIRE

BUILDINGS could be protected at the first indication that danger was imminent, when householders would be asked to prevent fire by :

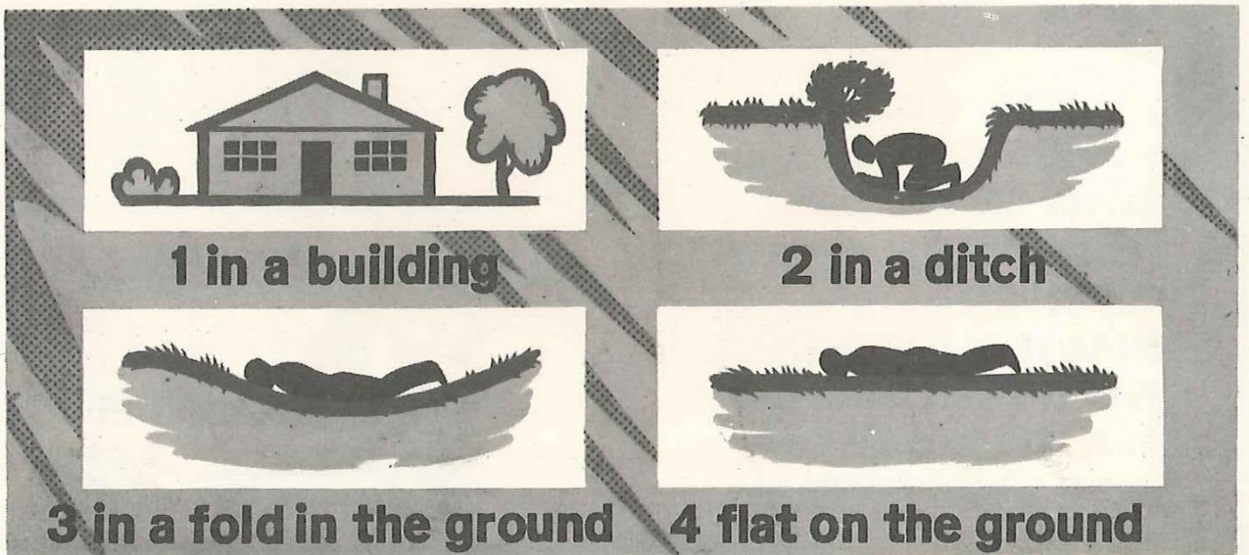
- whitewashing windows to keep out heat
- removing or flameproofing all materials that flame easily if exposed to great heat
- having simple means of fighting fire, in the house



DANGER from BLAST



Blast would follow quickly after heat. The siren warning would give time to take cover from both heat and blast. Choose the lowest possible place, preferably indoors, to avoid flying debris.



IN THE OPEN COUNTRY, less debris means that weaker cover could still give protection.

LATER FALL-OUT?



CITIES



TOWNS



VILLAGES



OPEN COUNTRY

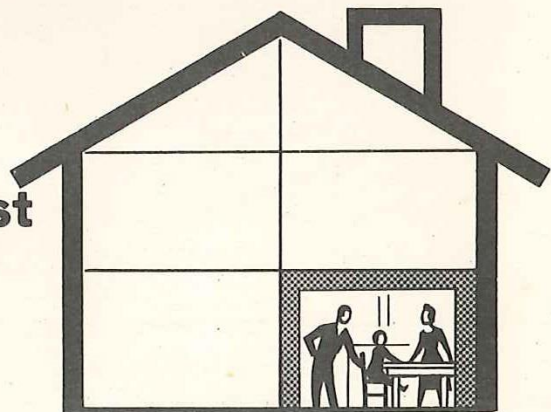


SEA

But only where the wind carries the radioactive dust. Fall-out is a dust that gives out invisible and harmful rays.

WIND

A REFUGE ROOM would give **DISTANCE** from the dust **DENSITY** between us and the dust **TIME** to allow the radioactivity to decay – all these three safety factors weaken the rays given off by the radioactive dust.



WE WOULD BE WARNED OF ITS ARRIVAL

ACTION: STAY IN REFUGE UNTIL TOLD WHAT TO DO NEXT