



PLANETARIUM HIT BY FLOOD

Broken Water Main Threatens Expensive Projector

A flood of water from a broken main endangered Buhl Planetarium's delicate \$134,000 projector early today and flooded the downstairs exhibits in the building.

The projector finally was saved when the curator, Dr. Fitz-Hugh Marshall, and two assistants, working in their bare feet, operated the machinery raising the projector to the auditorium floor, out of danger of the flood.

Some exhibits were out 3 a. m. in a water main also West Ohio St. near the Planetarium was sent water flooding down as far as West Park.

The projector was used to duplicate the light of the sun in the cold, and could not have been repaired until the war had been ended.

Exhibits in the basement of the building—the Hall Light and the Micro Zoo, valued at \$15,000—were flooded; but may be ready for shows late today.

Man Knocked Down By Torrent

The Hall of Light, on the lowest level, was the last to be cleared of water but, upstairs, the regular sky show, "Colors in the Sky," was the lower picture shows the water main break that caused the trouble.

The man, Nelson Trickett, 26, of 1708 Buena Vista St., rose and spread the word of the flood.

Traffic Routed From Area

The street buckled over an area of about 25 feet square and traffic had to be routed away from the area today.

Fire hydrants in the vicinity were turned on to reduce pressure on the main pipes.

WAR WARD ENDS BLANKET SYSTEM FOR PRIORITIES

Ratings Will Be Assigned on Basis of Specific Requirements.

By FRIDERICK R. BARKLEY
Philadelphia Record-New York Times Service

WASHINGTON, March 21. — The War Production Board today announced adoption of what it described as a "fundamental change" in the priorities system. Under the plan, a "specific requirements approach" to the control and distribution of scarce materials will replace the blanket or general priority rating orders as rapidly as the necessary new orders and procedures can be put into effect.

J. S. Knowlson, WPB Director of Industry Operations, said most of the blanket ratings will be revoked or allowed to expire between April 1 and June 30. Companies operating under these blanket ratings will then be required to apply for priority assistance under the production requirement plan, he said.

Closer Check Necessary.

Explaining the new plan, Knowlson said: "The rapidly increasing material requirements of the war program make it impractical to continue use of preference ratings which have been assigned under existing 'P' orders to whole industries, without any exact check of the amount of material which such ratings may be used to obtain."

"Through the production requirements plans, the director of industry operations will continue to assign ratings to deliveries of materials for essential uses, but the rating assigned in each case may be used to obtain only a specified quantity of materials or products."

Quarterly Applications.

"Under the production requirements plan a company makes a single application for priority assistance covering all of its essential needs over a three-month period. The applicant must submit full information as to his inventories, the end use of his products, etc."

"Priority ratings are assigned on the basis of such applications to permit producers of products essential to the war effort or minimum civilian needs to obtain specified quantities of materials during a quarter. Interim applications may be filed when a company needs additional material because of increased war or other essential business."

3. State Council supervises civilian protection.

a. The chain of command in civilian defense extends from the U. S. Office of Civilian Defense through the State Council of Defense to the county and local defense councils. By agreement with the State Council of Defense, the County and local councils will deal directly with the Government and the State Council of Defense. Federal and State communications, regulations, instructions and publications are supplied by the State Council of Defense to county defense councils which in turn transmit them to local defense councils.

b. For purposes of co-ordination, cooperation and assistance in civilian protection, the State is divided into eight regions, each headed by a State Regional Director.

c. A Chief Air Raid Warden and a Fire Warden for the State have been appointed by the State Council to co-ordinate and supervise the air raid wardens' service and auxiliary fire organization, respectively, and to act as consultants and advisers in their respective fields. The Chief Fire Warden also supervises the training of auxiliary firemen.

d. A Training Division has been established in the State Council to plan, advise on and supervise instruction materials, job instruction of citizens' defense corps workers in the basic and special duty courses outlined by the U. S. OGD. The Training Division operates through the County Directors of Civilian Defense Schools.

C. Local Defense Organization

- Councils of Defense.**
 - Establishment authorized by State Council of Defense Act (1941) P. L. 6, Act No. 3) authorizes each political subdivision to establish a local council of defense by proclamation of the executive officer or governing body.
 - Local councils are established to co-operate with and assist the State Council and to perform such services as the State Council requests. In so far as applicable, local councils have the same powers and duties within their jurisdictions as the State Council.
 - More than 700 county and local defense councils have been established in Pennsylvania.
- County defense councils are hubs of civilian protection activities.**
 - The county council of defense, headed by a chairman, is in control of defense activities in each county. All aspects of the State defense program—training, salvage, raising, etc.—are clear through the county defense council.
 - In each county there is a Chief Air Raid Warden who is appointed by and responsible to county defense council. The air raid warden is the chief supervisor and supervises air raid defense activities in his county and approves the selection of reserve and post war zone.
 - There is a Chief Fire Warden in each county who is appointed by one of the 35 Zone Fire Warden in the townships of auxiliary firemen, Court, Fire

Wardens are assisted by Zone Directors of Fire Training and Fire School instructors.

4. The County Director of Civilian Defense Schools, appointed by the county council of defense, is responsible for the basic and special duty training of citizens' defense corps workers in each county.

5. All publications of the United States Office of Civilian Defense and the State Council of Defense are supplied to the county councils of defense which in turn distribute them to the local councils.

C. Municipal defense councils direct local civilian defense.

- The functions of local defense councils are varied. They include the enrollment and training of volunteer workers; participation in salvage programs; planning and conducting of community defense aspects of such problems as housing, transportation, consumers' interest, and labor supply. Local councils are also responsible for the line function of organizing and directing civilian protection from air raids.
- The organization chart (Figure 1) gives a generalized picture of local defense organization. Wide variations exist among communities in Pennsylvania. In most municipalities

which have established defense councils, however, functions and organization conform in a general way to this suggested pattern.

2. **Civilian Protection Organization (See Figure 2).**

a. Citizens' defense corps protects civilians.

The citizens' defense corps perform the line or action function of civilian protection in air raid emergencies. These service units are the units operating in the field during air raids to protect civilian life and property.

b. Organization is based on existing government.

The basis of civilian protection organization is the existing municipal government. Police, fire, and public works functions are usually assigned to those municipal departments. The emergency medical services may be organized under the Department of Health. Thus the emergency services, except for the Wardens' Service, merely supplement or reinforce the regular, peacetime municipal functions.

c. Community direct-civilian protection operations.

The commander has full control over the operations of the civilian protection organization during periods of air raid emergency. The chiefs of the emergency services, Fire, Police, Wardens, Medi-

cal, Public Works, and Utilities, are subject to his direction.

d. Operations are co-ordinated through control center.

The operations of air raid wardens and auxiliary service units are co-ordinated through the control center. Air raid wardens are responsible for calling the control center when there is need for the assistance of service units. The commander, with the aid of his staff and the chiefs of emergency services, dispatches the necessary units and maintains control over their distribution.

e. Sixteen units comprise Citizens' Defense Corps.

Thirteen of the sixteen citizens' defense corps units provided for by OGD are organized into six emergency services: Fire, Police, Wardens, Medical, Public Works, and Utilities. In addition, staff workers, messengers, and drivers are assigned to the control center and are at the disposal of the commander.

Variations in civilian protection organization exist among Pennsylvania communities. In urban centers, a more or less complete organization is needed and is provided. In smaller communities, maintenance of all 16 corps may not be necessary; in some cases, the functions of several corps have been or will be consolidated.

(Continued Tomorrow)

LOCAL CIVILIAN DEFENSE ORGANIZATION

Suggested by U. S. Office of Civilian Defense

