



# **AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS**

# **PROTECTION OF SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL CHILDREN**

Published by Authority of  
Hon. I. A. MACKENZIE,  
K.C., M.P.,  
Minister of Pensions and  
National Health



Issued under Direction of  
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M.C., M.D.,  
Director of  
Civil Air Raid Precautions

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# A WORD TO SCHOOL OFFICIALS



**V**ITAL and enlarged responsibilities for the protection of the children and property committed to your care, are thrust upon you now by the threat of enemy action against civilians in the present war.

The new situation presents problems for the solution of which few, if any, School authorities can rely on previous experience or training.

The Western Hemisphere has already been subject to enemy attack. Time is an urgent factor in completing the most effective plans for our passive defence.

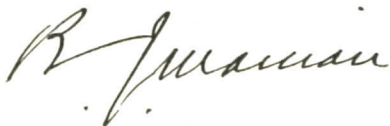
For these plans certain well-defined general principles can be laid down to be adhered to by the whole nation, but the detailed application of these plans and principles is a matter for decision and execution by various authorities according to conditions peculiar to each locality.

In making your plans for the safety of your pupils and your School, it is vital to remember that there is no guaranteed period of warning in advance of an attack. Observers, trained in detecting the approach of enemy aircraft, will keep them under observation to determine their objectives and plot their course. Communities in their path will be warned as far in advance as possible. Special warnings may be communicated to School buildings in advance of public warnings. But no one can be sure that a special "Alert" will be ordered at any given period of time in advance of actual bombings. Therefore, your local plans must be based on speedy and efficient operation with every effort made to avoid fear and panic.

The following pages present important matters which require your immediate attention and a few short simple rules for Air Raid Precautions for Schools. They are presented under the following headings:

- (a) Organization Work to be Done Now.
- (b) Preparing the School Property.
- (c) Air Raid Drills.
- (d) Training the Protective Personnel.
- (e) What to do in an Actual Air Raid.
- (f) Importance of Parent and Community Co-operation.

All the suggestions offered, of necessity, are couched in general terms. No two school buildings, no two communities will present identical problems or conditions. Therefore, each must apply the general guiding principles to suit local conditions with sound common sense. The aim and responsibility remain always the same—the protection of the school children and the school property.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "R. J. Munn". The signature is fluid and elegant, with a large initial "R" and a long, sweeping underline.

Director of Civil Air Raid Precautions.

# **A } ORGANIZATION WORK TO BE DONE NOW**

THE first step in the organization of Air Raid Precautions for your School should be the formation of a School Committee headed by the Principal or another suitable person in authority, and composed of teachers or other responsible person in sufficient number, so that when the organization is complete each branch of your Protective Service is represented on the main committee. This committee, in other words, becomes your Headquarters Staff.

In larger Schools, particularly High Schools, it may be advisable to include on this committee some senior pupils, who show real qualities of leadership. In the case of large buildings, where maintenance of heating, lighting and other services is important, it may be advisable to include the Building Superintendent or Caretaker. This, of course, depends a great deal on the capacity and personality of the individual.

## **Choosing Your School Refuges**

This should be the first consideration once the committee is formed, because most of your other planning will depend to a greater or less extent upon the location, capacity, etc., of the chosen Refuges.

According to the facilities offered by your School building, there may be one main Refuge to take care of all pupils and teachers, or there may be several. If it is necessary to have several, then it is of the utmost importance that each class should be assigned definitely to a particular Refuge, so that there is no doubt or confusion when the Air Raid Drill is put into practice.

Allot space first on a diagram for instructing teachers and leaders. Then have each class file into its allotted space and seat them on the floor, so that adjustments can be made for the children before they attempt to take their places in the excitement of an actual drill. They should be seated on the floor without crowding and with comfortable leg and elbow room. Space should be kept clear for safe and easy passage of children to and from drinking fountains and toilets.



The choice of the Refuge is important, not only because it has such a broad bearing on your other plans but even more emphatically because the correct choice means so much to the safety of your charges. In choosing your School Refuges, the following points should be taken carefully into consideration:

(1) The Refuge should be located so as to afford the greatest possible protection against falling debris, should the school suffer a direct hit. In most cases, a well-constructed basement affords the best protection. A bomb may destroy the upper floors and the weight of the debris falling on the lower floors may bring down ceilings with it. Therefore, the more protective layers of floor and ceiling between the roof and the shelter, the better, but other considerations are also important.

The School Principal, with the assistance of expert technical advice, should study the school in an effort to use a maximum of comfortable space with a maximum of safety.

(2) Ease of access when the Air Raid Drill Signal is sounded must be a vital consideration. The Refuge must be easy to get at and have ample entrance facilities.

(3) The Refuge must be provided with ample exits to the out-of-doors. This is important in case the building should take fire and a rapid exit becomes necessary. For this reason basements are frequently unsuitable, unless added exit facilities can be provided without weakening the general structure. If your basement does not have sufficient outdoor exits, it is advisable to consider the first floor hallways as a place of Refuge.

(4) The size of the Refuge must be carefully considered. A moderate amount of crowding is not a serious disadvantage, but there must be ample room for all to sit, even if on the floor, as continued standing produces fatigue, fatigue produces nerve strain and nerve strain begets panic.

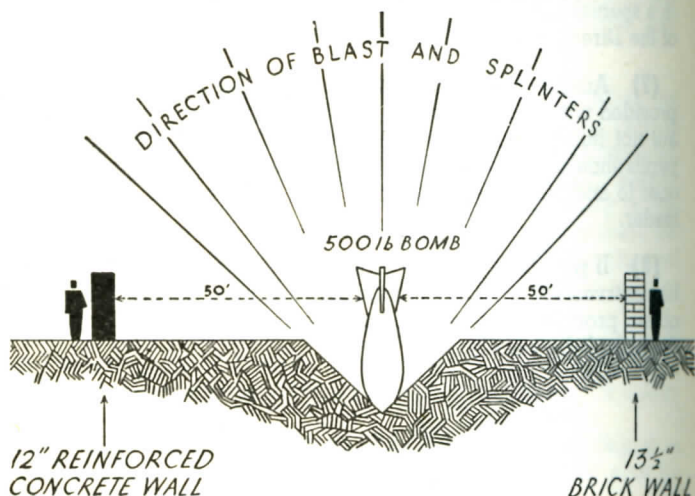
(5) Ventilation is, of course, a most important consideration. The ventilation, which is quite adequate under ordinary conditions, might be quite inadequate if the room is packed with human beings. An ample supply of fresh air must be provided.

(6) Windows and doors must be protected against the effects of nearby explosions. Shattered glass is one of the most common causes of air raid injury. There are many ways of protecting windows and doors. These will be dealt with in a special booklet on this subject to be issued by the Office of the Director of Civil Air Raid Precautions.

(7) Ample drinking water and toilet facilities must be provided within easy access of the Refuges. If toilet facilities are not immediately adjacent to the Air Raid Refuge, older pupils should be designated as guides to accompany younger ones to and from the lavatories with permission of the group leader.

(8) If possible, a small room adjoining the Refuge should be reserved for sick or hysterical children, so that they may obtain prompt, kind and calming attention without upsetting the rest of the pupils.

# PROTECTION AGAINST SPLINTERS



## Thickness of Materials Safe against Splinters



## **B** { **PREPARING THE SCHOOL PROPERTY**

HAVING selected the most suitable Refuge for each class or group, the next important step is to prepare the School property itself with a twofold objective in view:

- (a) To facilitate the Air Raid Drill procedure and,
- (b) To protect the property itself.

To facilitate Air Raid Drills, posters should be placed in classrooms, hallways, etc., giving brief, clear instructions on essential points and, particularly, on the meaning of the various Air Raid Drill Signals.

Arrows, pointing the way to the Refuge, should be placed at proper points, so that any child which inadvertently becomes separated from its class may not become confused.

All fire-fighting equipment should be inspected, renovated and placed so that it will afford the maximum usefulness. To the ordinary fire hose and fire extinguisher equipment should be added buckets of dry sand, scoops, etc., for dealing with incendiary bombs and other such equipment as is outlined in the Official Handbook dealing with incendiary bombs, issued by the Director of Civil Air Raid Precautions.

If there is any doubt as to the protective qualities of the selected Refuges, it is advisable to have the advice of a construction engineer as to strengthening the structure with temporary supports.

Windows and doors of Refuges should be protected with sand bags, or other suitable material against the forces of nearby explosions, and windows should be suitably protected against glass shattering.

It is not generally desirable to cut off the electric current unless and until an actual attack develops. Then it is desirable to do so, for should damage occur, broken live wires add an unnecessary danger. Where practical, it is worth while to arrange the school wiring so that when electric current is cut off from the building as a whole, it is still possible to have lights in the Refuge Rooms.

It is undesirable, as a general rule, to turn off or disconnect any heating, lighting or other such facilities for an Air Raid

Alarm. If, however, subsequent developments warrant such steps, the decision will rest with the Senior School Warden, whose training will have included instructions in such regard.

Windows and doors of the lighted portions must be provided with proper facilities for immediate and effective blackout.

Except where night classes are conducted, Air Raid Drills after dark will occur only during the short-daylight winter days. Therefore, blackout facilities need not be considered as requiring attention before the Autumn term. If the School is used for any purpose in the evenings, then blackout arrangement should have attention at once.

The objective of all measures taken for the preparation of the School property itself are twofold: first, and by all means most important, the protection of the life and limb of the children and teachers and, second, the protection of the property against fire and explosion damage.

A high explosive bomb may be fatal only within a limited radius. Fifty feet from the point of explosion the average substantial house or school gives effective shelter from all but land mines. But splinters, from fragmentation of the bomb, may fly for half a mile. There is greater probability of injury from flying fragments and broken glass than by direct hit. School authorities can take steps quickly and easily greatly to reduce the chance of injury from these causes. By far the greatest danger in Canada, for the present at least, is from fire caused by Incendiary Bombs.



## **C** } **RULES FOR AIR RAID DRILLS**

THE first consideration in planning your Air Raid Drills should be simplicity. The Air Raid Drills should follow as closely as practical the regular Fire Drill with which pupils and teachers are thoroughly familiar. Broadly speaking, these are the points requiring consideration and definite action:

1. Set up a suitable series of Air Raid Signals. These are best sounded on the regular Fire Alarm signals but must be clearly and definitely distinguishable from those used in Fire Drill.

Generally speaking, the "All Clear" should be sounded on some other type of signal to avoid the chance of some other signal being mistaken for an "All Clear" with possible serious results.

2. When the Air Raid Signal sounds each class should file out of its classroom following the usual leaders. The text books in use at the time should be taken along. Exit should be through the cloak room so that each child may pick up his outer clothing, etc. This done, the class should quietly and quickly proceed to the assigned Class Refuge.

3. All Fire Watchers should go immediately to their stations. Their duties are outlined in a later section.

4. Proceed without delay with pre-arranged activities in Air Raid Refuge.

5. Air Raid Drills—or actual Air Raids—should interfere as little as possible with regular study activities. Pupils seated on the floor, as comfortably and well spaced as possible, can read in turn or in unison. They can answer questions and listen to explanations. Even written work need not be altogether ruled out. If Air Raids become frequent or prolonged, it may be necessary to consider curriculum adjustments to promote actual study under Air Raid conditions. Maladjustments, delinquency and even crime all too often follow any serious break in the normal process of education.

# What you should do in AIR RAID DRILL



[[ INSERT YOUR SCHOOL SIGNAL HERE ]]



**THIS SIGNAL** for an Air Raid Drill will be sounded on the same bell or signal which is always used for Fire Drills. When it sounds do exactly as you do in Fire Drills except that your class leaders will lead you to the School Refuge instead of out-of-doors.

**YOUR SCHOOL REFUGE** Your school authorities have selected as your School Refuge the part of the school building where you will be safe and comfortable. Follow your leaders to the Refuge quietly, quickly—don't get excited.



**IMPORTANT "DON'TS"** in an Air Raid Drill. Don't run—walk! Don't talk—listen for instructions. Don't get excited! Don't leave the building. Don't leave your class Refuge without permission. Don't go out of doors.

**KEEP HAPPY** Remember your school Refuge is the safest place you can be in an Air Raid, if one ever comes. Keep happy, don't worry. Join in the fun and songs which your teachers arrange.



**DO EXACTLY AS YOU ARE TOLD** Your teachers and leaders know exactly what to do no matter what turns up, so listen carefully to all instructions. Do exactly what you are told. Your safety and the safety of your classmates depends on your obedience.

**IS THERE ANY REAL DANGER?** Don't be afraid. There is not more danger in an Air Raid Drill than in the Fire Drills you so often have. Real fires seldom happen. Real Air Raids may never happen. Even if one does come your Principal, Teachers and School Authorities know just what to do to keep you safe.



**TELL YOUR PARENTS** Tell Mother and Dad about your Air Raid Drills. They'll be glad to know that your safety is well taken care of. Tell them especially that you **cannot** go home in an Air Raid Drill and that it is against the rules for them to come to the School for you.

*Issued by the office of the Director of Civil Air Raid Precautions under authority of  
Hon. Ian Mackenzie, K.C., M.P., Minister of Pensions and National Health*

OTTAWA — CANADA

POSTER FOR USE IN CANADIAN SCHOOLS

6. Diversions, such as group singing, story telling, games, etc., should be planned in advance so that, if tension becomes too great, the strain, both physical and mental, may be relieved.

7. Do not permit anyone to leave the building. No pupils should be permitted to go home. In an actual Air Raid the safest place is **inside** a building. In Britain ninety per cent of air raid injuries were suffered by those outside. You reduce the dangers of injury by nine to one by keeping everyone indoors. Further, when indoors the hazards of speeding vehicles on the streets is removed.

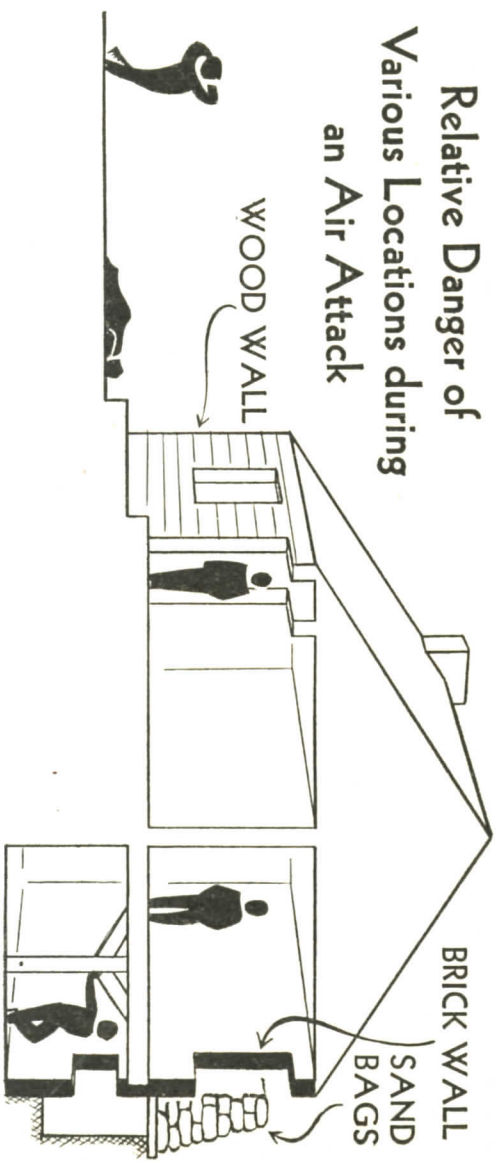
8. Do not allow any pupil to return to classrooms before the "All Clear" and even after the "All Clear" only when the properly appointed messenger has reported the classroom in safe condition. It is important to follow this procedure in practice Drills in order to avoid confusion under actual Air Raid conditions.

9. Announce instructions briefly, simply and clearly—avoid ambiguity.

10. Make sure that every Teacher and Pupil understands the Air Raid Drill plan and all instructions. Have them read aloud in class, discussed, and clarified by blackboard visualizations. Place posters in conspicuous places. Have an occasional class test on Air Raid Drill to make sure every individual child is abundantly clear on all details.

11. Hold Air Raid Drills frequently and at different times of the day so that all may become thoroughly familiar with the procedure. It will be found helpful to start training with class drills in which each class (acting independently) will proceed with rehearsals on its own. After each class has become familiar with what is required, then Drills for the entire school should commence.

# Relative Danger of Various Locations during an Air Attack



12

100%  
STANDING  
OUTSIDE

50%  
LYING  
OUTSIDE

30%  
IN FRAME  
HOUSE

12%  
IN PROTECTED  
BRICK HOUSE

5%  
REINFORCED  
BASEMENT

# **D** { **PROTECTIVE MEASURES AND FUNCTIONS OF PROTECTIVE PERSONNEL**

## **Various Phases of Protective Work**

THE various protective jobs to be done and for each of which a supervisory head must be appointed are these:

- (a) Wardens' Service
- (b) Fire Watchers' Group
- (c) Fire Fighters' Corps
- (d) First Aid Detachments
- (e) Clearance and Repair Squad
- (f) Messenger Service
- (g) Record and Information Service
- (h) Community Co-operation

What is required of each of these groups is briefly discussed, in general terms, in the following paragraphs.

It has been suggested that the first step in School Air Raid Precaution organization is the formation of School A.R.P. Committee—or Headquarters staff—headed by the Principal.

Each member of this group should be appointed to take charge of one particular branch of the protective work. Every member of the School Staff—teaching and clerical alike and, in most cases, some of the senior and more reliable pupils, should have a definite assignment in one or other of these branches.

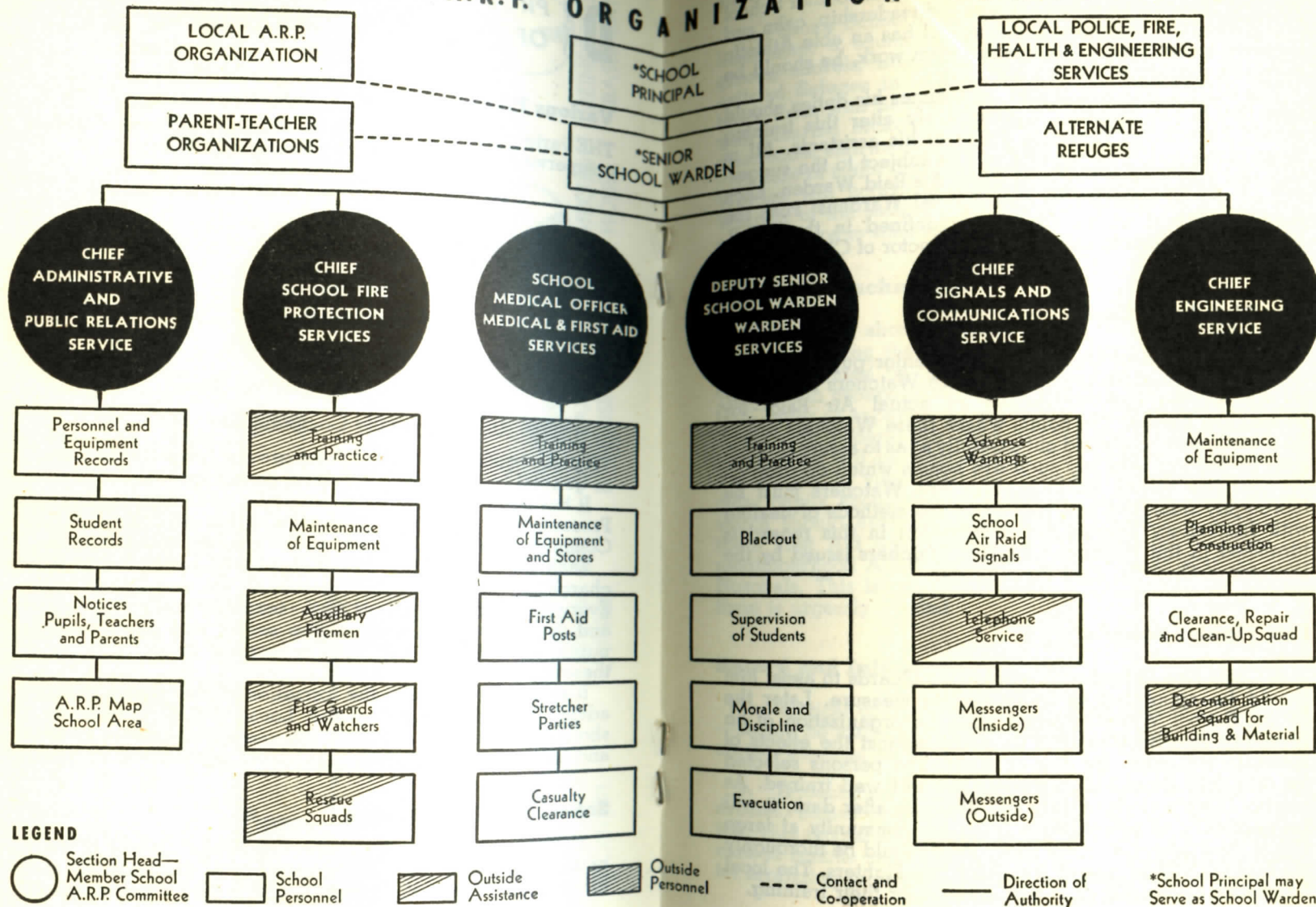
It is desirable that in the formation of this Committee the advice and assistance of the Local A.R.P. Organization should be obtained. In fact the closest co-operation with and by the local organization is highly desirable at all times.

## **School Air Raid Warden**

The School Principal may be the Senior School Warden or may nominate some other member of the teaching staff for consideration of the Local Chief Air Raid Warden, whose



# SCHOOL A.R.P. ORGANIZATION CHART



\*School Principal may Serve as School Warden

judgment as to qualifications must be final. The Senior School Warden should be a man of vigour and leadership, calm and level-headed in emergency. If a school has an able Athletic Director accustomed to developing team work, he should be carefully considered for the post.

The School Warden, before he assumes his duties, should take the A.R.P. Training Course. Only after this training should he attempt to assign duties to his assistants. All of these plans and appointments will be subject to the suggestion and approval of the local Chief Air Raid Warden. Each School should establish its own Special Wardens' Post, the requirements of which are clearly defined in the A.R.P. Warden's Handbook, issued by the Director of Civil Air Raid Precautions.

### **Fire Watchers' Group**

One or two teachers with suitable senior pupils working under them must be appointed as Fire Watchers to be constantly on the lookout—during an actual Air Raid—for Incendiary bombs. The points where these Watchers are to be posted must be worked out carefully so as to assure promptness in dealing with any such fire bombs which do drop on or near the school building. The Fire Watchers must be thoroughly informed and trained in the methods of dealing with Incendiary Bombs. Full information in this regard is furnished in the Handbook for Fire Watchers issued by the Director of Civil Air Raid Precautions.

### **Fire Fighter Squads**

A Chief Fire Guard with ample Fire Guards to assist him should be appointed as an immediate measure. Later the Senior School Warden should plan the organization of an Auxiliary Fire Service Unit to guard against the effects of Incendiary Bombs—by day or night. The persons selected for this duty should be mature, alert and well trained. As most of their periods of duty will likely be after dark, it will be necessary to recruit them from the community at large rather than from the school itself. They should be thoroughly familiar with the duties of Auxiliary Fire Fighters. The local Controller of Fire Services will arrange for their training.

## **Clearance and Repair Squads**

The Senior School Warden should organize, under proper leadership, a squad of older pupils equipped with work gloves, shovels, brooms and baskets with which to clear exits of Refuges in case nearby bomb explosions should block them with debris. These squads will also be charged with clearing broken glass, plaster and minor debris from classrooms, stairways, etc.

In case of major damage to the building, the Senior School Warden will notify the nearest Warden's Post or Section Warden of the local A.R.P. organization who will take immediate steps to summon necessary aid.

## **First Aid Detachments**

All teachers should volunteer for training in First Aid. After completing the standard ten or twenty hour First Aid Course provided by the St. John's Ambulance Association. Teachers in groups should practice first aid technique regularly under an experienced instructor. Under special arrangements with Federal Air Raid Precautions authorities, such instructions will be provided by the St. John's Ambulance Association in your locality. These trained teachers, with older pupils, should be organized into First Aid detachments which should assemble regularly for practice. Leaders of these First Aid detachments should know the location of neighbourhood A.R.P. First Aid Posts, Casualty Stations and Hospitals. This is important in case the services of any of them is urgently needed.

## **Record and Information Service**

The clerical or secretarial staff—or other suitable persons—should be made responsible for keeping always up to date certain essential records.

1. A continual roll of all pupils with their names, addresses, names of parents, age, grade and scholastic standing. This record will be invaluable in checking casualties in case of serious damage to the school and will afford a basis for arranging transfers to other schools in case of emergency.



2. Posting of all notices for the attention of staff or pupils regarding Air Raid Precautions, including announcements to parents, is another responsibility of this group.

3. Record of all School A.R.P. equipment whether on order or actually on the premises should be maintained. This should be regularly checked by the Senior School Warden to be sure all supplies are adequate.

4. A large map of the School district on which should be marked clearly all Warden's Posts, Report Centres, First Aid Posts, Auxiliary Fire Depots, Hospitals and other necessary information is important. This map should also show clearly the location of alternative Refuges to which the pupils may be transferred in case the School building becomes unsafe.

### **Messenger Service**

A group of dependable pupils should be trained for two types of messenger service: first, to guide younger children to and from toilets if these are not located immediately adjacent to the Refuge; second, to carry messages from the School to local A.R.P. Wardens, First Aid Posts, Auxiliary Fire Squads, etc., if and when their assistance is required. Such messengers are to be dispatched only by authority of the Senior School Warden. Cool-headed, older boys who have bicycles are a good choice for such messengers.

## **E** } **WHAT TO DO IN AN ACTUAL AIR RAID**

SCHOOL is in session less than one-fifth of the time in an average week. Actual Air Raids are much more frequent at night than in daylight hours. Therefore, the chances of an actual raid during school hours—except where night classes are held—are comparatively slight.

Britain's experience has shown that Air Raids are not as dangerous to life and limb as are traffic accidents. As in the case of traffic accidents, there are clearly defined rules for safety. It is dangerous to disregard the safety rules in either case.

Like traffic accidents, Air Raids injure many times as many as they kill. The causes of Air Raid injuries are chiefly flying glass, bomb splinters, anti-aircraft fragments and the like.

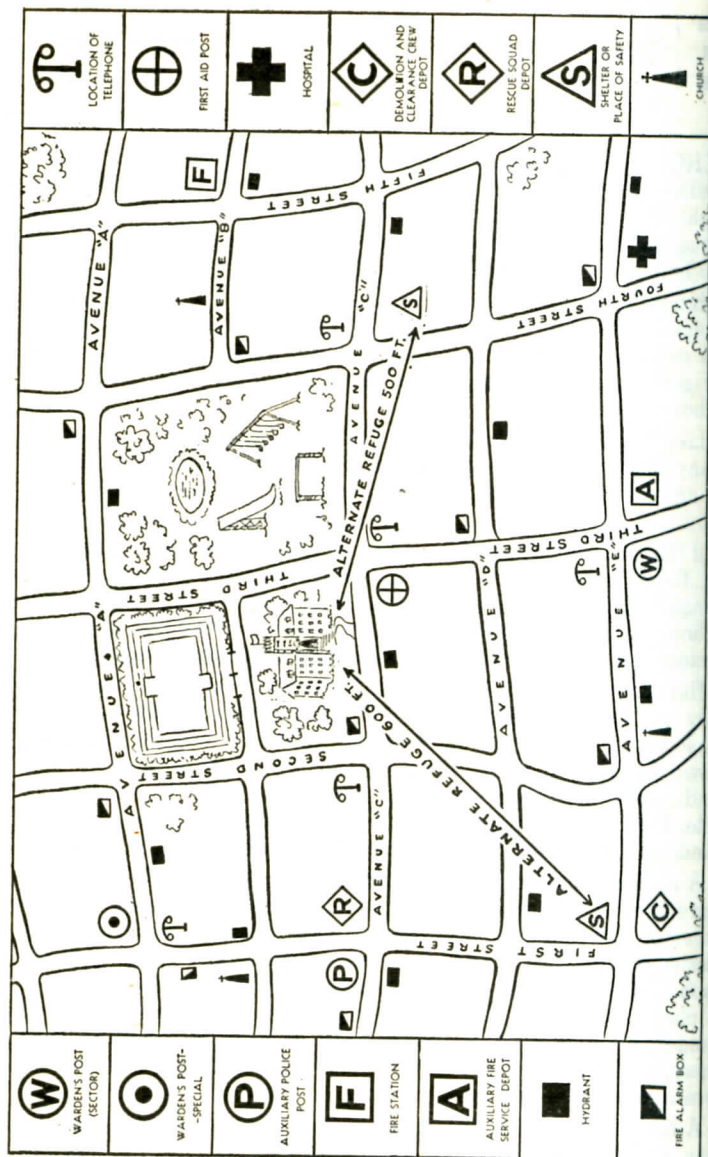
If the School Refuge has been chosen with proper regard for these factors and the children are kept indoors, the dangers of Air Raid injury are reduced to the minimum. School authorities should lose no time in taking steps to protect the Refuges from the dangers mentioned above.

High Explosive Bombs—other than by direct hit—are fatal only within a limited radius. Fifty feet from the point of explosion the average substantial house or school building gives effective shelter from all but very large bombs and land mines. Flying fragments, however, may travel half a mile. Hence the importance of ample protection for Refuge windows and doors and of remaining indoors.

A raiding plane's load is limited by weight. This is all the more true when enemy planes must operate from distant bases or aircraft carriers. It can only carry a few high explosive bombs which, in Britain's raids, averaged 550 pounds each. An incendiary bomb weighs only about two pounds. A plane can carry them by thousands. Therefore the real danger in Canada seems to be from Incendiary Bombs. The enemy's object would likely be to start a large number of fires in a hit and run raid.

A fire out of hand may have even more disastrous results than a direct hit of a High Explosive Bomb. Therein lies the





TYPICAL SCHOOL AREA MAP

imperativeness of Fire Watchers and Auxiliary Fire Fighters' Corps. The basis of protection against fire bombs lies in planning and organization to act quickly and coolly and in the expansion of normal fire fighting equipment and personnel.

## **When a Warning Comes**

It is hoped these few brief and general comments will serve to furnish a correct perspective on Air Raid dangers and how to deal with them.

When the Air Raid Warning comes, either by the sounding of a general "Alert" or by advance warning to the School, the Senior School Warden sets in motion the well-rehearsed School Air Raid Drill by sounding the arranged signal. From that point on matters proceed just as though this were another rehearsal.

When the "All Clear" sounds the proper messengers will investigate the safety of the corridors, stairs and classrooms. On a satisfactory report from them, the class marches back to their rooms and normal routine is re-established as quickly as possible.

Only when damage, injury or fire results from an Air Raid need there be any important departure from the simple procedures of the Air Raid Drill. If and when such emergencies do arise then the proper services (as described in Part D of this booklet) go into action. On their doing their part quickly, coolly and effectively depends the safety of your charges. Hence the importance of infinite pains in training.

## **In Conclusion**

Let no one feel that all the training and organization effort is wasted because no emergency arises. Rather be thankful: "They also serve who only stand and wait." Moreover such training as is here suggested will be an asset to both the individual and the community wherever and whenever any emergency may arise—in war or peace. It is far better to be ready and not needed than to be needed and not ready. That is a responsibility too heavy for any School authority to accept.

## **F** { **IMPORTANCE OF COMMUNITY AND PARENT CO-OPERATION**

AS explained in the first chapter of this booklet, the Senior School Warden is the focal point of all School A.R.P. activities. Heads of all groups are responsible to him. The Senior School Warden is also the link between the School and the local A.R.P. organization. It is his duty to keep closely in touch with the local Chief Warden and to know exactly what has been done in the community in the way of Air Raid Precautions. He must also work closely with the Warden of the District or Sector in which the School is located, as it is through him that the school must seek special outside help when needed. Thus the School and the Community A.R.P. Services work hand in hand.

But the Senior School Warden must also have the interest, co-operation and support of the community at large. He will require the assistance of some reliable persons for various tasks involving too much responsibility for pupils and all of which cannot be undertaken by the teaching staff. For instance, he will require outside help in forming the Night Fire Watchers' Group. The Auxiliary Fire Fighters—for day and night service—of necessity, may be drawn from outside the school. The instructor in First Aid may not be a member of the School Staff. Some husky outside assistance may be required for the Clearance and Repair Squads—and so on.

Take the community into your confidence. Make them feel a sense of responsibility to the school. No serious-minded citizen will lightly regard a responsibility for the safety of the children.

The co-operation of school neighbours will also be required in selecting appropriate alternate Refuges for the children in case the School becomes untenable. These must be easy of access from the school and not farther than two minutes' walking distance. In case of emergency, pupils must walk—not run.

It has already been suggested that a large map of the school district should be provided. On this should be shown all points from which emergency assistance of all kinds may be summoned. Half a dozen nearby telephones should be indicated, and the location of alternate Refuges clearly

shown. In a word, this map should visualize the points of contact between the school and the community for A.R.P. purposes.

## Parent Co-operation

Inform the parents of your children fully of your plans. They have entrusted to you their most cherished possessions. Confidence on the part of parents will quickly be reflected in the children. The reverse is also true. Confidence is the best sedative for hysteria.

It is recommended that the parents be informed by a suitable notice, perhaps sent home with the monthly report card, as to just what steps are being taken in Air Raid Precautions. After Air Raid Drills have been well organized and rehearsed to the point of precision, it might be helpful to hold a demonstration drill with parents invited to attend.

The School's closing exercises will afford an excellent opportunity to inform parents of your plans and organization. Below are listed the vital points of co-operation which must be impressed upon the parents by personal notice, by word of mouth and by poster announcement.

## Rules for Parents

(1) In an air raid, Rule Number 1 for all civilians is to **stay off the streets**, get under cover. On the streets, there is the risk of falling shell fragments, speeding cars and fire apparatus. **Stay indoors.**

(2) If an air raid should come while your children are at school, see to the safety of yourself and your home. Stay home, go to your refuge room, stay away from windows.

(3) Do **not** try to reach the school. You could accomplish no good. You could do a great deal of harm by such action. Your child is being taken care of.

(4) Do **not** try to telephone. The wires must be kept clear for the wardens, the police and the fire department. You might endanger your child by preventing an urgent message from getting through.

This is hard advice. It's not easy to take. But it **is** for the welfare of your children and for your own best interest.



**Start NOW to put your School in order for the most effective protection against enemy attack. God grant your precaution may never be required but let it never be said that you did "too little and too late."**



**RECOMMENDED FIRST AID SUPPLIES**  
**FOR SCHOOLS**  
**(Per 100 Pupils)**

- 6—Triangular bandages
- 12—2" gauze bandages (5 yds. long)
- 12—3"    "        "        (5 yds. long)
- 3—Tourniquets
- 4—One ounce packages of Absorbent Cotton
- 6—One yard packages of gauze
- 2—Cards of safety pins
- 1—Set of splints (assorted)
- 6—Tubes of Tannic Acid burn dressing
- 3—1 oz. vials of Iodine
- 1—Tin of "Band-aids" (25)
- 3—Spools of 1" adhesive tape
- 12—Ampules of ammonium
- 1—Stretcher
- 2—Blankets
- 1—Pair sharp, blunt-end scissors.

## **RECOMMENDED FIRE PROTECTION EQUIPMENT FOR SCHOOLS**

### **Sand**

For each Classroom  
and Corridor

**2** pails or 4 ten-pound bags (paper,  
jute or cloth) of dry sand.

For each Roof  
Section

**3** pails or 6 ten-pound bags of dry  
sand. (Dry storage space essential.)

### **Scoops and Hoes**

For each Sand  
Depot

**1** flat-edged shovel or scoop with  
eight-foot handle. (British Redhill  
type preferred.)

**1** small hoe or rake.

### **Stirrup Pumps**

For each Floor and  
each Roof Section

**1** at least, if available, stirrup pump,  
water tank extinguisher or similar  
hand-pump equipped with twenty  
feet of hose and dual purpose nozzle.

**2** water buckets for carrying water  
replenishments.

**2** larger water containers for reserve  
supply.

### **Spray Nozzles**

For each Fire  
Hose

**1** two-way, spray and stream, nozzle  
for each fire hose is especially im-  
portant if hand-pump extinguishers  
are not immediately available.

### **Fire Axes, Flashlight**

For each Stirrup  
Pump or Substitute

**1** small fire axe or hatchet.

**1** general purpose flashlight.

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