## CAMBRIA COUNTY

# COMMUNITY Shelter Plan

PUBLISHED BY: CAMBRIA COUNTY CIVIL DEFENSE COURT HOUSE, EBENSBURG PENNA.

> PREPARED BY CAMBRIA COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGRS.

DATE OF ISSUANCE: JANUARY, 1969

#### **COMMUNITY SHELTER PLAN FOR CAMBRIA** COUNTY

#### WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF NUCLEAR ATTACK

In case of nuclear attack upon the United States, you and your family would need to know WHERE TO GO and WHAT TO DO. This Community Shelter Plan for Cambria County, contains this information for every citizen. It is based on making the best possible use of the fallout protection now available in Cambria County. If you and your family take this action as this plan recommends, you will have maximum chances for survival.

#### WHO HAS PREPARED THIS COMMUNITY SHELTER PLAN

This Community Shelter Plan was prepared by the professional staff of the Cambria County Planning Commission, working closely with the Cambria County Office of Civil Defense. This plan was prepared under the supervision of the Army Corps of Engineers as part of the National Community Shelter Planning Program. Communities throughout the Country are in the process of preparing such plans as part of a long term program to provide fallout protection for the people of the United States.

#### WHO HAS REVIEWED AND APPROVED THIS COMMUNITY SHELTER PLAN

The Community Shelter Plan for Cambria County was approved by the Cambria County

Commissioners on MAY 15th, 1968

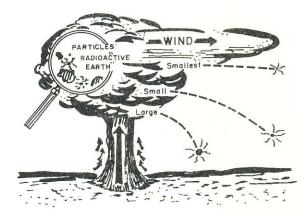
Roberts, President

oseph B. Gorman

Raymond B. Johnson

#### WHAT IS FALLOUT

If a nuclear weapon explodes on or near ground, tons of earth are drawn up with the "Fireball" produced by the explosion. They mix with the radioactive materials produced by the explosion of a nuclear weapon, and eventually fall back to the ground as particles of "Fallout".



Where these fallout particles come back to the ground depends on the winds.

Fallout may fall as far as several hundred miles from where the weapon exploded.

Fallout may arrive within 20 or 30 minutes, close to the place the weapon exploded. It may not arrive for several hours, farther downwind.

Fallout radioactivity decays. Seven hours after the burst, fallout is only 1/10 as radioactive as it was 1 hour after the burst.

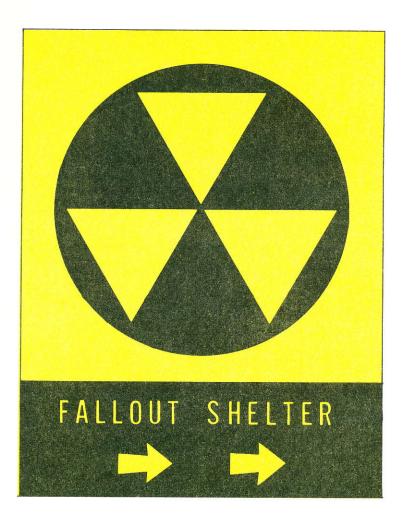
#### PROTECTION FROM FALLOUT

The primary danger from fallout particles is caused by the "Gamma Rays" they give off. Like X-Rays, they can harm living things exposed to them.

You can protect yourself from fallout by getting heavy material (shielding) between yourself and the fallout particles giving off the gamma rays. The heavier the construction of a building you may be in, the better protection it gives you.

#### FALLOUT SHELTER IN CAMBRIA COUNTY

There are 300 buildings in Cambria County which provide protection against fallout. They have space for 160,000 people out of our total population of 200,000. Public shelters are marked by signs that look like this:



In addition, many homes provide protection against fallout radiation. The purposes of this Community Shelter Plan are: (1) to match as many of our people as possible to public shelters which they can reach in a reasonable time; and (2) to recommend the best action to be taken by people for whom public shelter is **not** now available. The overall aim is to recommend those actions which will give the best protection possible from fallout radiation for **all** of our citizens.

#### WHAT TO DO IF YOU RECEIVE WARNING TO TAKE SHELTER

The Attack Warning Signal:



(A wavering tone or short blast for 3 to 5 minutes.)

"ATTACK WARNING — GO TO SHELTER — OR TAKE THE BEST SHELTER AVAILABLE!"

The Attention Signal:



(A steady blast for 3 to 5 minutes.)

#### "LISTEN FOR ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY INFORMATION."

#### "CIVIL DEFENSE INFORMATION IN TIME OF EMERGENCY"

During a period of growing international tension, all normal methods of communications such as newspapers, radio, television, publications — will be used to get Civil Defense Information to the people.

In a Civil Defense Emergency, tune your AM radio to a station in or near Johnstown that is broadcasting information on the emergency situation.

When you go to shelter, take your transistor radio.

#### HOW TO USE THIS BOOKLET

To determine what to do if you receive warning to take shelter, first see whether there is a public shelter available to you. To do this:

- 1. Turn to the index map and determine the map covering the Community where you live or work.
- 2. Locate your home and place of work on the appropriate Community map and determine if it is located within a shaded Public Shelter area.
- 3. From the shelter list, determine the nearest public shelter within the same shaded area.
- 4. Enter the name of the shelter nearest your home and place of work on your Family Emergency Plan.
- 5. If your home or place of work is not within a shaded area where public shelter is available, determine what is the best protection available to you for example, your home basement. (See section "What to Do If You Are In An Area Where Public Shelter is Not Available".)

#### YOUR FAMILY EMERGENCY PLAN

Fill out the Family Emergency Plan below. This will tell each member of your family where to go and what to do in case of nuclear attack. Enter the names of all members of the family in the boxes at the left. Write in the place for each person to go, in the next two columns. For example, if at work, father may take shelter at the "First National Bank"; if at home, he may take shelter at the "Washington School", or in "Home Basement".

FILL OUT THE FAMILY PLAN ON THE BASIS OF INFORMATION ON THE MAPS AND IN THE TEXT OF THIS COMMUNITY SHELTER PLAN

Family Emergency Plan		
IF AT WORK (OR SCHOOL) TAKE SHELTER AT:	IF AT HOME, TAKE SHELTER AT:	
Father		
Mother		

FOLLOW YOUR FAMILY EMERGENCY PLAN! IT GIVES YOU THE MAXIMUM CHANCE FOR SURVIVAL

#### IF YOU ARE TO GO TO A PUBLIC SHELTER, GET THERE PROMPTLY

Local police officers will help direct you to shelter.

In most public shelters, a trained shelter manager will be in charge. Co-operate with this official representative of local government.

Some public shelters contain survival supplies of food and water. If you move to a public shelter, bring food, blankets and emergency equipment such as a flashlight, or transistor radio to supplement supplies on hand there. Powdered or canned milk and other special equipment for infants are not provided in shelter stocks; neither are special medicines for diabetics, heart patients or similar individuals.

#### IF A VERY BRILLIANT FLASH OR HEAVY SHOCK OCCURS

If you are not in a shelter, act as follows: If indoors, drop to the floor; get under a bed, desk, or heavy table; and stay on the floor out of line of flying glass, shielding your face and head. If outdoors, quickly get behind a tree, into a ditch, or other protection. Then go immediately to the best shelter you can reach in no more than 30 minutes, if possible following your Family Emergency Plan. If you cannot reach a public shelter or your home basement, choose any substantial building for protection.

#### WHAT TO DO IF YOU ARE IN AN AREA WHERE PUBLIC SHELTER IS NOT AVAILABLE

If you live or work in an area where public shelter is not available, or if you choose to remain at home, you should go to the best protected part of the house or building in which you live or work, if you receive warning to take shelter.

The following tells you how to produce additional fallout protection. Be sure that you can do so, in case of need, if you live in an area where public shelter is not available.

#### HOW TO IMPROVISE SHELTER AT HOME

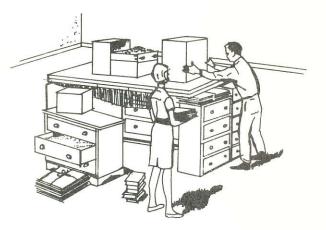
If you take shelter in the best protected part of your home, you can add additional protection there. If your home has a basement, pick out the corner where the ground level outside is the highest. MAKE IT SAFER.

If you have a sturdy table or work bench, put it in the corner. Fill boxes with the heaviest material readily available — sand, dirt or bricks — or if nothing heavier, books or newspapers. Stack these materials on top and at the sides of the table or work bench.

In a below ground basement, it is most important to have shielding overhead. Place most of the materials there.

If a work bench is not available, you can improvise a small shelter by using furniture, doors, dressers, or other materials. Make a sturdy table by removing doors from their hinges and placing them over supports in the safest corner of your basement. The supports for your table can be a chest of drawers or anything else which can take a heavy load. Use two or three doors for the top of this table, to provide enough strength to support the heavy load placed on them. Use anything with weight that can be moved. The heavier the material, the more protection, but be careful not to overload the table to the point where it will collapse.

If your home does not have a basement, the safest place may be a crawl space under the house, or the central part of the home at ground level, farthest from the roof and walls. It is essential to make this area safer. Do this by placing boxes or drawers filled with heavy material on or around the space to be shielded.



#### SUPPLIES FOR HOME SHELTERS

If you take shelter in the best protected part of your home, you will need supplies. The most vital things would include food, water, a can opener, a container for human waste, toilet paper, soap, a first aid kit, a battery-powered radio, a flashlight, infant needs (bottles, nipples, milk, etc.), and needs for invalids (special medicines, etc.). Other supplies may include bedding, extra clothing, towels, paper plates, knives, forks, spoons, cups, napkins, newspaper, sanitary nap-kins, paper or plastic bags, diapers, candles and tools.

You might have to stay in your home shelter area for only 1 or 2 days, but it is possible that you might have to stay there for as long as two weeks. Therefore, take as many supplies as possible to your shelter area.

#### FURTHER INFORMATION ON WHAT TO DO

For further information on what to do in case of emergency, call or visit the Cambria County Civil Defense Office located in the Court House in Ebensburg, Pennsylvania.

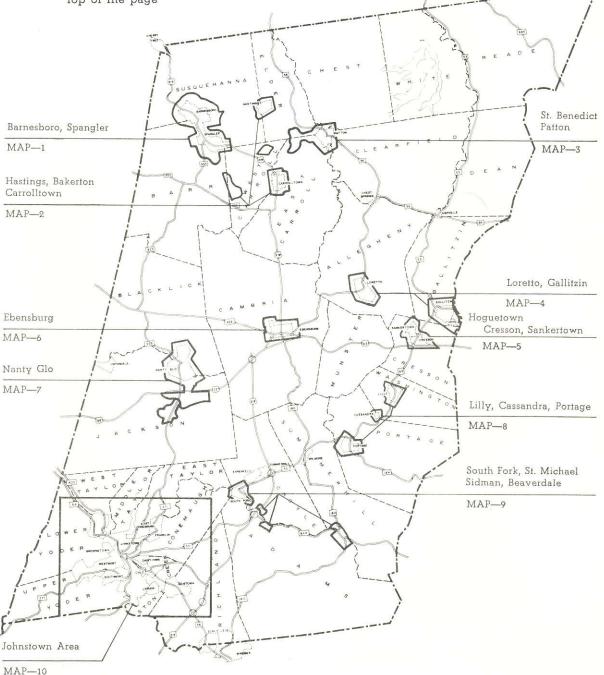
## INDEX MAP

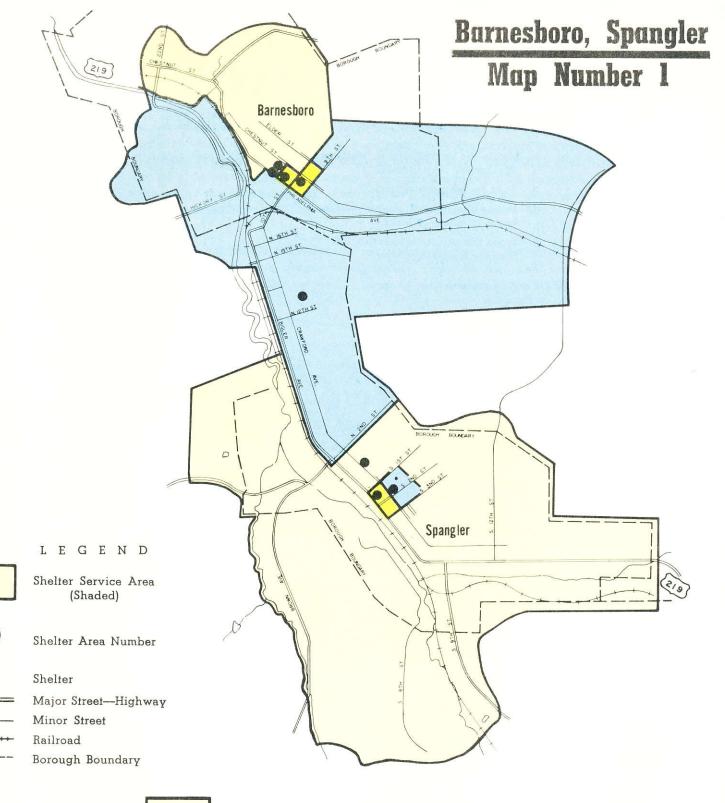
#### CAMBRIA COUNTY COMMUNITY SHELTER PLAN

Instructions: 1. Locate the community in which you work or live and determine the proper map number.

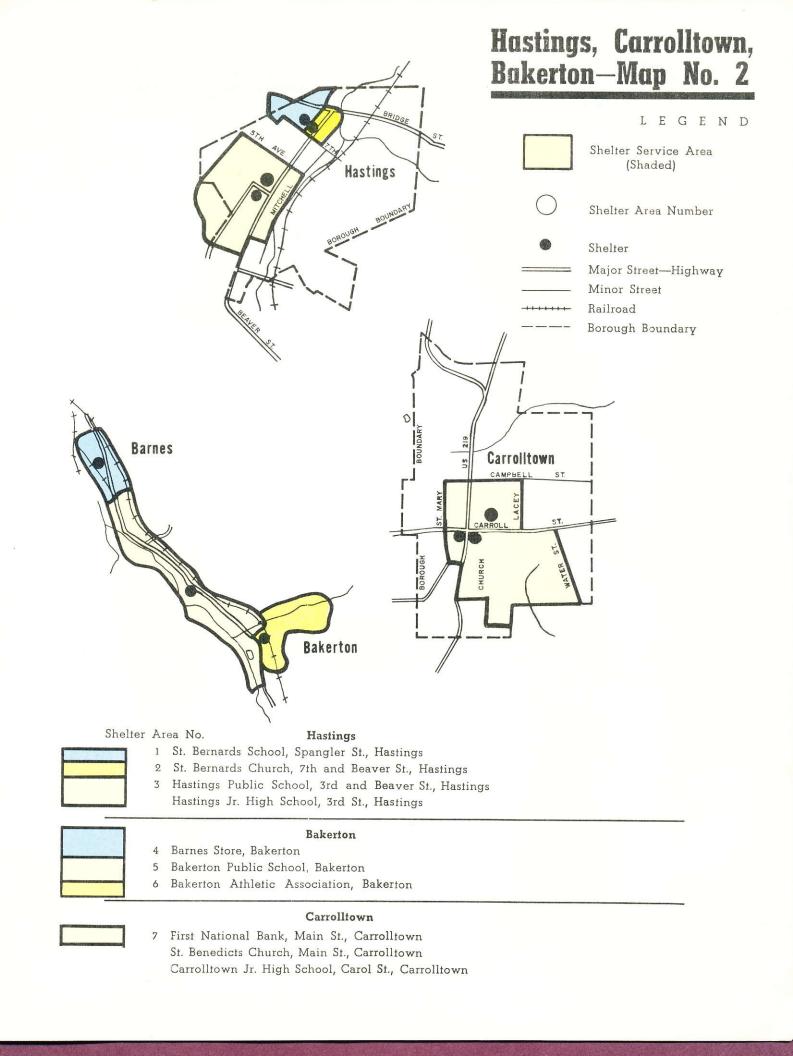
- 2. Turn to the proper map.
- 3. Locate the nearest shelter within the shaded area around your home or place of work.
- 4. Enter the proper shelters in the "Family Emergency Plan".

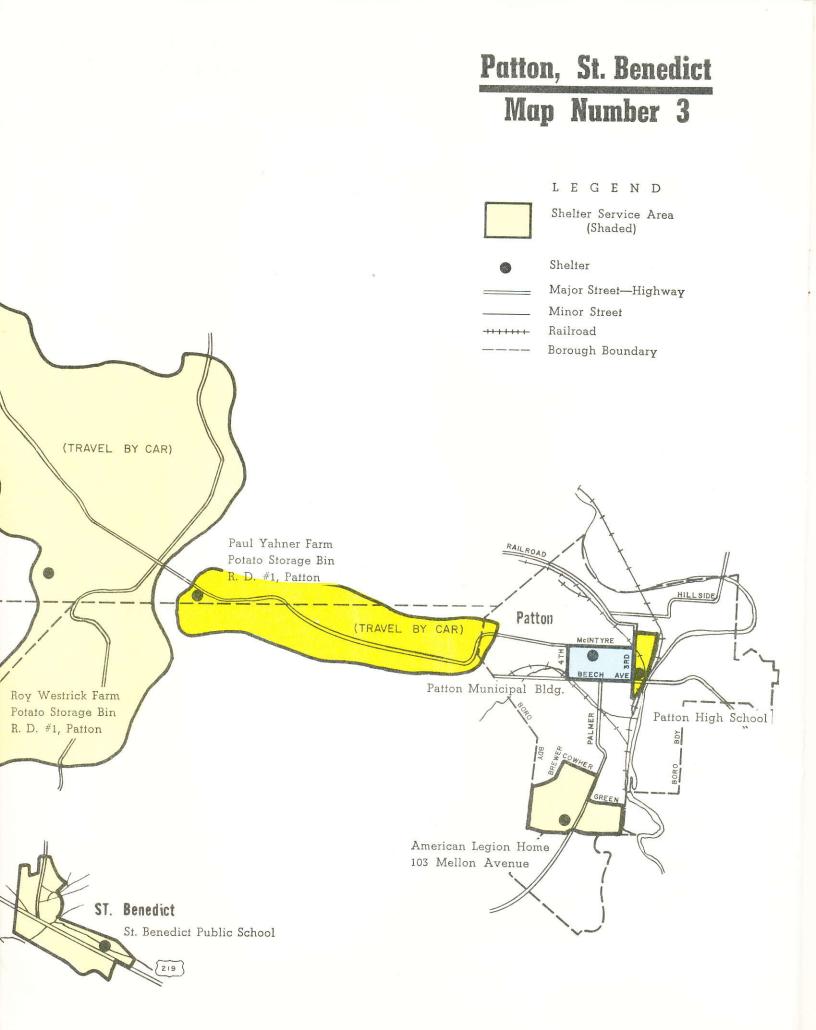
Note: NORTH on all maps is at top of the page

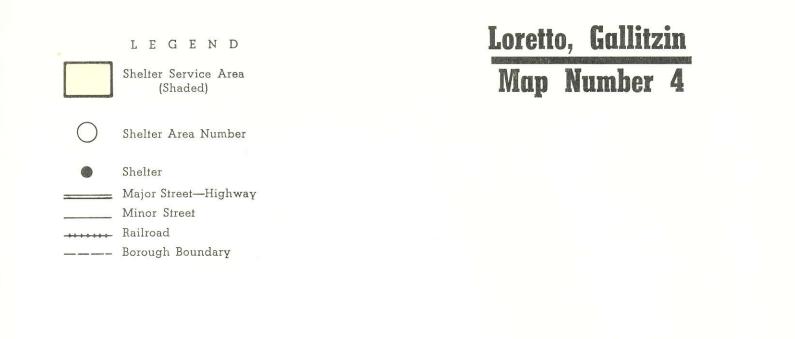


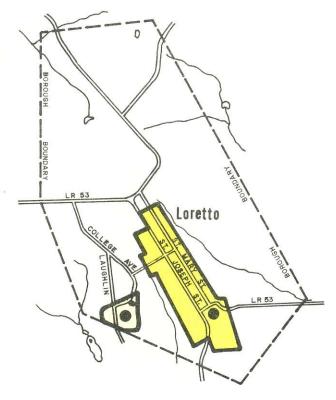


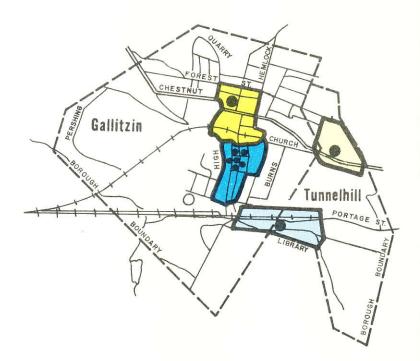
- 1 Miners Hospital, First Street, Spangler
- 2 New Commercial Hotel, Philadelphia and 11th Streets, Barnesboro Pennshire Store, Philadelphia and 11th Streets, Barnesboro
- 3 Keystone Bldg., Bigler Avenue, Spangler4 V.F.W., Maple Street, Barnesboro
  - Mt. Carmel Church, Philadelphia St., Barnesboro
- 5 Northern Cambria High School, Chestnut Avenue, Spangler
- 6 Jefferson Elementary, Crawford Avenue, Spangler









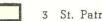


- 1 St. Michaels Church
- 2 Giles Hall, St. Francis College Amici Hall, St. Francis College Raymond Hall, St. Francis College



 Schulmans Inc., Main St. Dan Dee Apparel, Main St. Zavodni Store, Main St. Victoria Theater, Jackson St.

1 Gallitzin Grade School, N. Main St.



3 St. Patricks Church, Tunnelhill

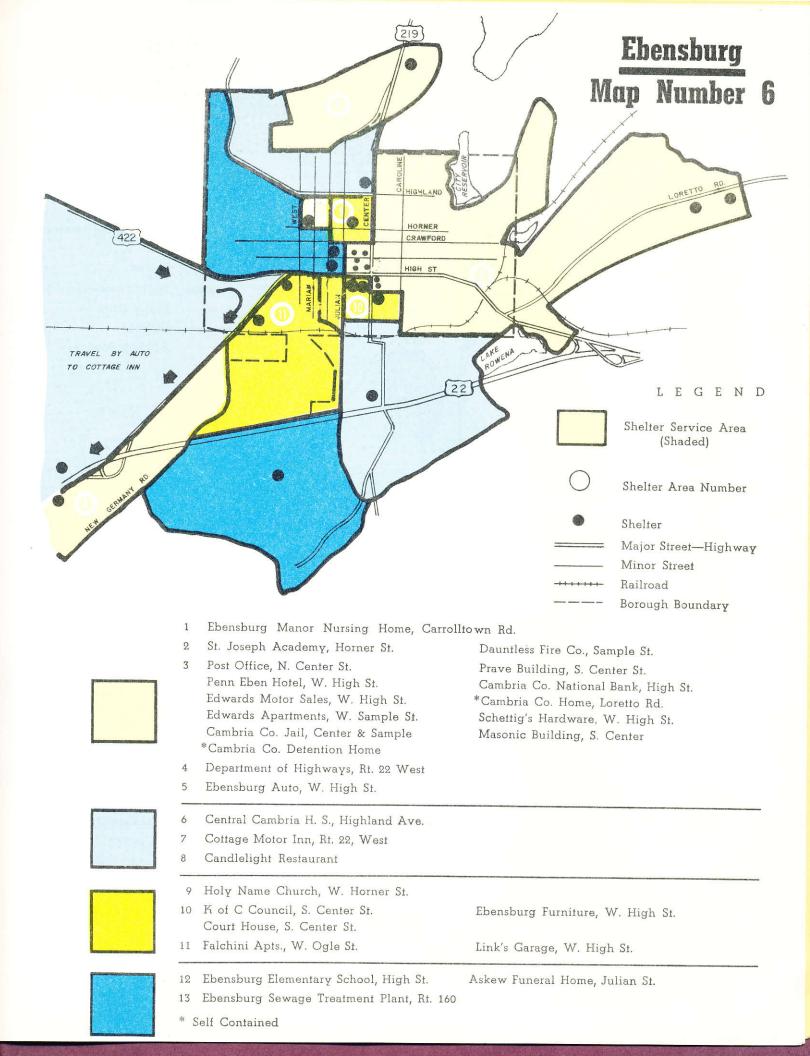


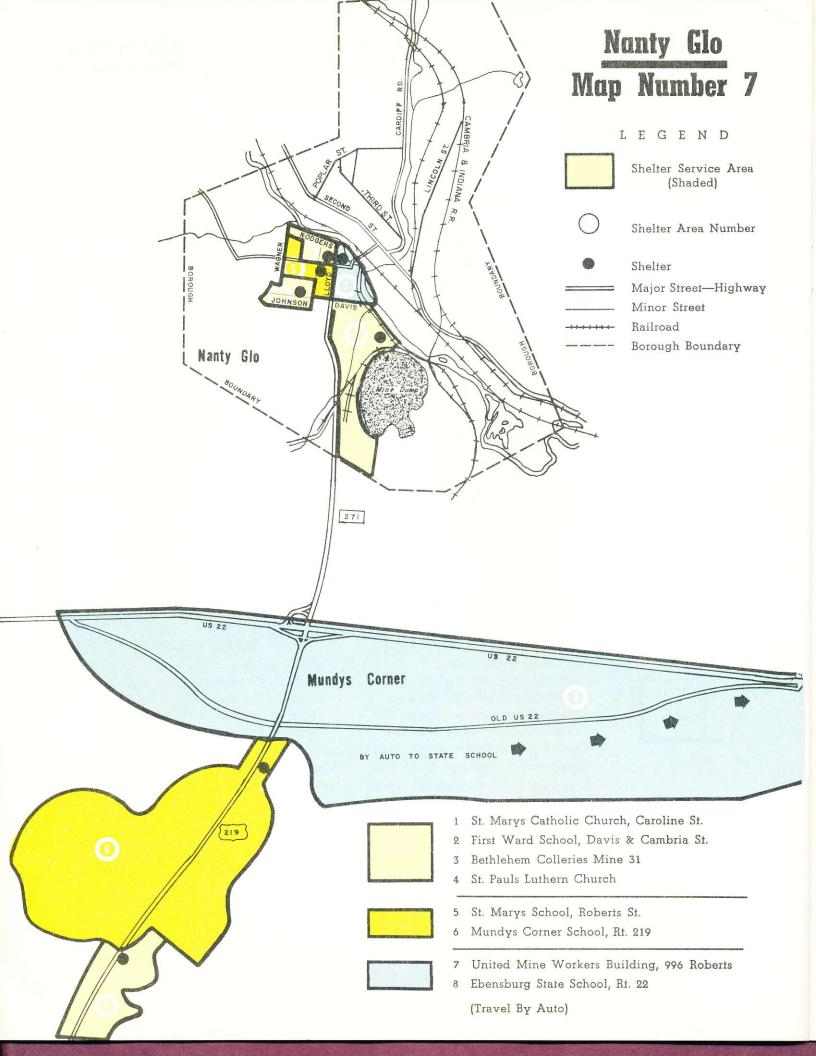
4 Crain's Poultry, 514 Portage St.

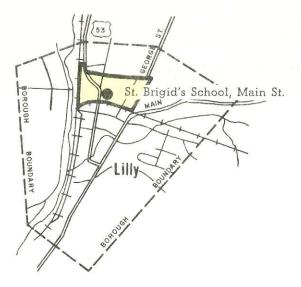
## Cresson, Sankertown Map Number 5



Runzo Wholesale, 2nd St.







## Lilly, Cassandra & Portage

## Map Number 8

#### LEGEND



Shelter Area Number

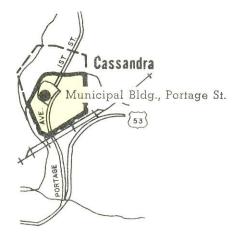


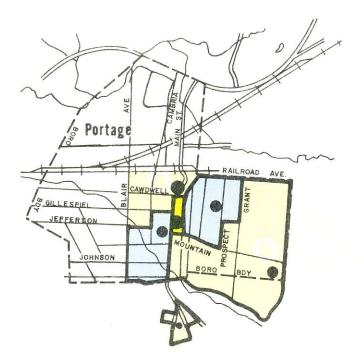
Shelter

Major Street-Highway

Minor Street Railroad

Borough Boundary







- 1 Apt. Bldg., Main & Caldwell
- 2 Portage Area High School
- 3 Occupational Prep School



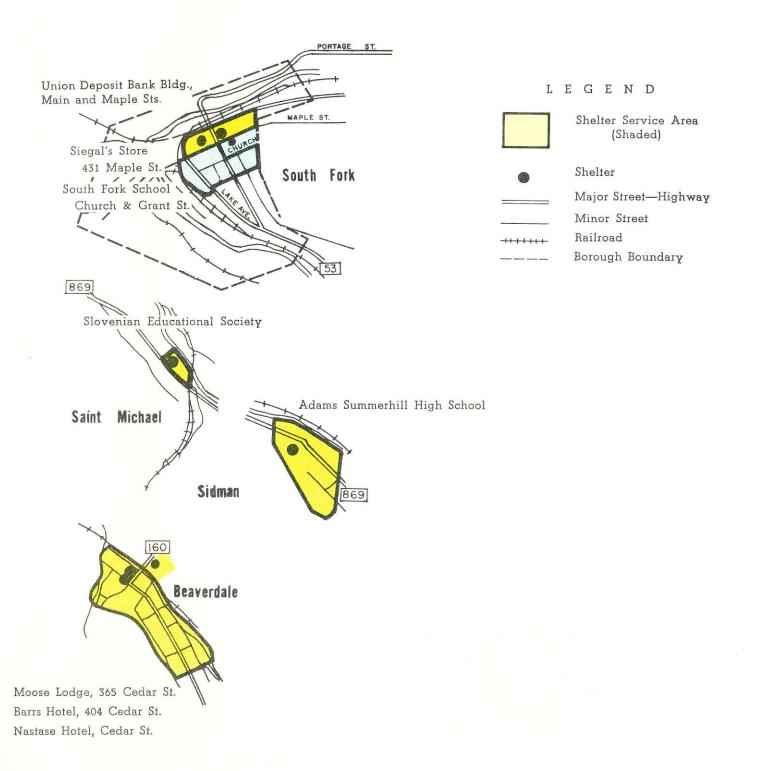
5 St. Joseph Church and School



6 Smart Shoppe, 623 Main St.

### South Fork, Sidman, Saint Michael, Beaverdale

**Map Number 9** 



#### NAMES OF POLICY ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR CAMBRIA COUNTY COMMUNITY SHELTER PLAN

Richard M. Bender Ferdinand F. Bionaz Theodore E. Campbell Joseph R. Casale Joseph Cavanaugh John Chiodo William G. Cranston John C. Cwik, M.D. William Dickson **Bobert S. Glass** Joseph B. Gorman Charles R. Griffith Honorable George W. Griffith Mrs. Madeline Gregory Theodore J. Hanna David E. Helsel Ernest Hudson J. J. Huebner, Jr., M.D. Harold C. Jenkins Raymond B. Johnson L. Robert Kimball Rabbi Nathan Kollin Rev. Eugene Kubina Major Joseph E. Latch James Long

A. E. Molinski Joseph E. Musselman Robert J. McCormick Paul J. McDermott F. J. McFadden, Jr. Honorable Alton A. McDonald Honorable H. Clifton McWilliams Arthur U. Nuss Stephen D. Oblackovich Miss Margaret Price Warren G. Reitz John Ribblett Joseph P. Roberts Robert L. Seifert Charles R. Sharbaugh Dr. F. K. Shields Honorable Arnold Smorto Donald K. Sumner Francis L. Sutton Honorable Kenneth O. Tompkins Herbert Terndrup Paul Washington Paul L. Weir T. Fred Young

#### CAMBRIA COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Joseph P. Roberts, President

Joseph B. Gorman

Raymond B. Johnson

#### CAMBRIA COUNTY CIVIL DEFENSE

Mike Kreskosky, Director

#### CAMBRIA COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

T. Fred Young, Director