

LUZERNE COUNTY COMMUNITY SHELTER PLAN



Supplement To The SUNDAY INDEPENDENT

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Where To Go And What To Do In Case Of Nuclear Attack

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

Who Has Prepared And Approved This Community Shelter Plan?

This Community Shelter Plan was prepared by the staff of Luzerne County Civil Defense under the supervision of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Northern Division, and with the assistance of the Office of Civil Defense, Region II, 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.

This Community Shelter Plan was approved by the Luzerne County Commissioners on July 8, 1970.

Frank P. Crossin
Frank P. Crossin, Chm. Board of County Commsrs.
Edmund C. Wideman, Jr.
Edmund C. Wideman, Jr. Board of County Commsrs.
Ethel A. Price
Ethel A. Price, Board of County Commissioners
Peter J. Clarke
Peter J. Clarke, Chief Clerk
Robert G. Edgerton CPPD
Robert G. Edgerton, CPPD, Purchasing Agent
Brig. Gen. Frank Townend
Brig. Gen. Frank Townend, County CD Director

What Is Fallout?

If a nuclear weapon explodes on or near the 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 the 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 where the weapon exploded. It may not arrive for several hours further downwind.

... 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.

... Fallout radioactivity decays. Seven hours after the burst, fallout is only 1/10th as radioactive as it was the first hour after the burst. After two days, it is only 1/100th as radioactive as it was the first hour.

Protection From Fallout

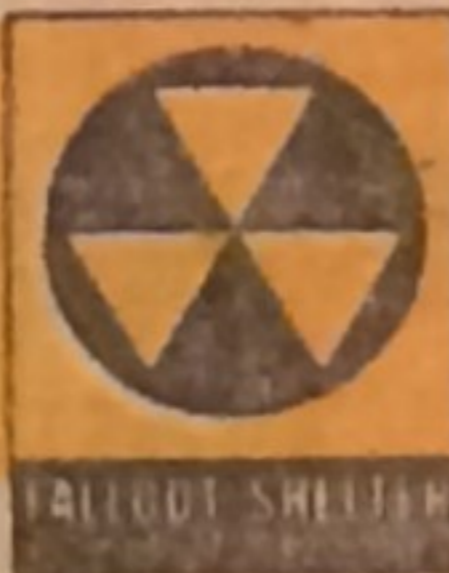
You can protect yourself from fallout by getting heavy material (shielding) between yourself and the fallout particles giving off the gamma rays. The heavier the construction of the building you may be in, the better protection it gives you.

Fallout Shelter In Luzerne County

There are public fallout shelters in Luzerne County which will accommodate 181,930 of the County's peak population. These 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 available from fallout radiation for all of our citizens.

How To Use This Plan

- 1 Find your location at home, work or school on the maps indexed on page 3.
2. If your location is not in a shaded area, public shelter is not available to you. Take action as outlined on pages 1 and 2.
3. If your location is in a shaded area, public shelter is available to you. Identify your shaded area by the encircled letter in the area and refer to the list of shelters for shelter locations within that area. Select a shelter and fill out the Family Emergency Plan below.
4. School children will go to shelter in accordance with their school shelter plan.

5. All movement to shelter will be by walking except for certain areas of Wilkes-Barre City and all of Black-shinny Borough designated on the local maps of these communities.
6. Shelter space in schools is available to the general public when school is not in session.

What To Do If You Receive Warning To Take Shelter

When you receive warning to take shelter, take action immediately, according to your family emergency plan. FOLLOW YOUR FAMILY EMERGENCY PLAN! IT GIVES YOU THE MAXIMUM CHANCE FOR SURVIVAL.

Attack Warning Signal

A three to five minute wailing or wavering tone on sirens or a series of short blasts on whistles, horns, or other devices indicate that you must go to a FALLOUT SHELTER immediately. This warning may be repeated a number of times as necessary. This signal has no other meaning and will be used for no other purpose.

Fill out the family emergency plan below. This will tell each member of the family where to go and what to do in case of nuclear attack. Enter names of all members of the family in the boxes at the left. In the next two columns, write in the place for each person to go. For example, if at work, father may take shelter at "Newberry Store"; if at home, he may take shelter in "home basement," or at "High School." Fill out the family plan on the basis of information in this Community Shelter Plan. Make certain that every member of the family is thoroughly familiar with the plan.

Name	At Work-School	At Home

SAVE THIS PLAN — IT COULD SAVE YOUR LIFE

Civil Defense Information In Time Of Emergency

During a period of growing international tension, all normal methods of communication — such as newspapers, radio and television will be used to get civil defense information to the people.

Turn your AM radio to a local station that is broadcasting information on the emergency situation.

If You Go To The Public Fallout Shelter

If you are to go to a public fallout shelter, get there promptly. Local police officials will help direct you to shelter. In most public shelters a trained shelter manager will be in charge. Cooperate with this official representative of your city or county government. Some public shelters contain survival supplies of food and water. If you move to a public shelter, bring as many of the supplies listed below as possible.

Supplies To Take To Public Shelter

Supplies of prescription medicines, (diabetic, heart patients, etc.)

Special medicines and food for the care of invalids and infants.

A small package of supplementary foods (canned meats, dried foods, sugar, salt and canned fruit and canned milk.)

Blankets, sleeping bags and air mattresses.

Extra change of clothing and a plastic bag.

Small first aid kit, paper toweling.

Water, soap, towels, toothbrush, toothpaste.

Portable radio, flashlight, plus batteries.

Books, games and compact toys.

Your copy of the CSP information.

If A Very Brilliant Flash Or Heavy Shock Occurs

and you are not in shelter, act as follows:

If outdoors, quickly get behind a tree, into a ditch or lie flat on the ground. Cover your head and neck with your arms.



Remain in the above described position until the shock and sound waves have passed. Then go immediately to the best shelter you can reach in 30 minutes or less. 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 when you receive warning to take shelter.

How To Improve Shelter At Home

If you take shelter in the best protected part of your home, you can add additional protection. Although this might be possible at the time you receive warning to take shelter, a certain amount of pre planning is necessary if best results are to be achieved. Now is the time to decide what you will do and how you will do it.

If Your Home Has A Basement

If your home has a basement, select the corner of the basement where the outdoor ground level is highest. This is the safest place in the basement. Place boxes or drawers on top of a sturdy table or workbench and fill with heavy material, such as dirt or sand. If the sides of the basement, away from the shelter area, have more than two feet of outside wall exposure, materials should also be placed around the open sides of the table. Be very careful not to overload the table to the point of collapse.



If Your Home Does Not Have A Basement

If your home does not have a basement, it is very difficult to improvise adequate shelter and every effort should be made to go to an approved public shelter. However, if this is not possible, some protection can be obtained in the central part of the home, at ground level, furthest away from the roof and walls. Place boxes or drawers on top and around the sides of a sturdy table or workbench and fill them with heavy materials. Often a make shift table can be made by using doors supported by cabinets or other pieces of furniture.



If Your Home Has A Crawl Space

Some homes without basements have "crawl space" between the first floor and the ground underneath the house. If you have this space under your house — and if the house is set on foundation walls, rather than on pillars — you can improvise fallout protection for your family there.

First, get access to the crawl space through the floor or through the outside foundation wall. (A trapdoor or other entry could be made now, before an emergency occurs.)

As the location for your shelter, select a crawl-space area that is under the center of the house, as far away from the outside foundation walls as possible.

Around the selected shelter area, place shielding material — preferably bricks or blocks, or containers filled with sand or earth — from the ground level up to the first floor of the house, so that the shielding material forms the "walls" of your shelter area. On the floor above, place other shielding material to form a "roof" for the shelter area.

If time permits, dig out more earth and make the shelter area deeper, so you can stand erect or at least sit up in it.



Improvising Shelter Outside The House

Dig a shallow ditch, 6 inches deep and 6 inches wide, parallel to and 4 feet from the outside wall of your house.

Remove the heaviest doors from the house. Place the bottoms of the doors in the ditch (so they won't slip), and lean the doors against the wall of the house.

On the doors, pile 12 to 18 inches of earth or sand. Stack or pile other shielding material at the sides of the doors, and also on the other side of the house wall (to protect you against radiation coming from that direction).

If possible, make the shelter area deeper by digging out more earth inside it. Also dig some other shallow ditches, to allow rain water to drain away.



Supplies For Home Shelter

You might have to stay in your home shelter for only one or two 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.

Essential Supplies

Food, water, containers
Pocket knife, can and bottle opener
First aid kit, soap
Emergency toilet, toilet paper
Human waste container
Flashlights with extra batteries
Plastic/paper bags
Civil Defense instruction material
Radiation meters, radio

Other Useful Supplies

Eating utensils, cups
Blankets, extra clothing
Garbage can, newspapers
Diapers, rubber sheeting
Tools, candles, matches

Care And Use Of Water Supplies

The average person in a shelter would need at least 1 quart of water or other liquids per day to drink, but more would be useful (to allow for some washing, etc.). Therefore, a rationing plan might be required in your home shelter, so as to make your available liquids last for 14 days. In addition to water stored in containers, there is usually other water available in most homes that is drinkable, such as

Water and other liquids normally found in the kitchen, including ice cubes, milk, soft drinks, and fruit and vegetable juices.

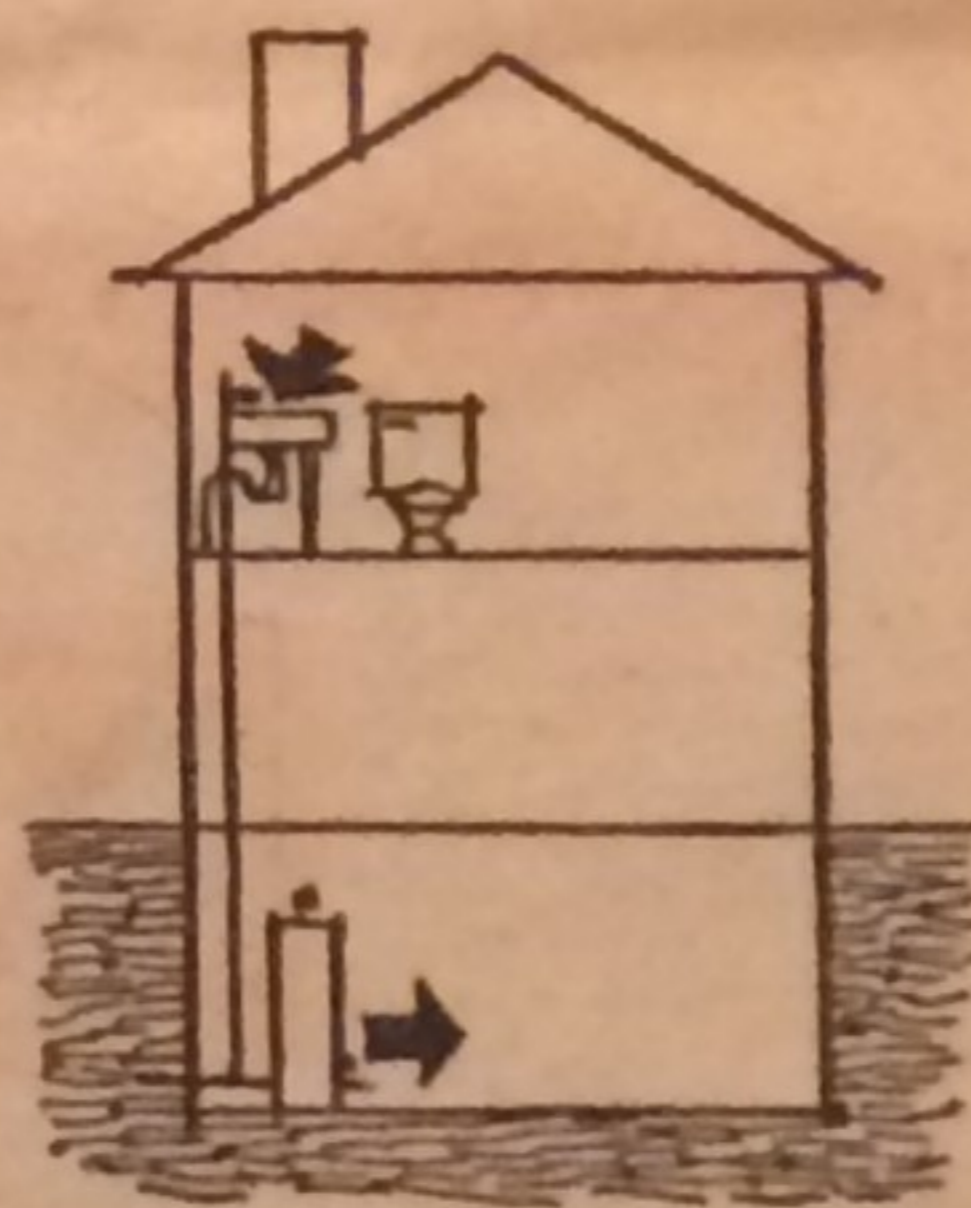


Water (20 to 60 gallons) in the hot water tank.

Water in the flush tanks (not the bowls) of home toilets.



Water in the pipes of your home plumbing system. In a time of nuclear attack, local authorities may instruct householders to



turn off the main water valves in their homes to avoid having water drain away in case of a break and loss of pressure in the water mains. With the main valve in your house closed all the pipes in the house would still be full of water. To use this water, turn on the faucet that is located at the highest point in your house, to let air into the system; and then draw water, as needed, from the faucet that is located at the lowest point in your house.

Care And Use Of Food Supplies

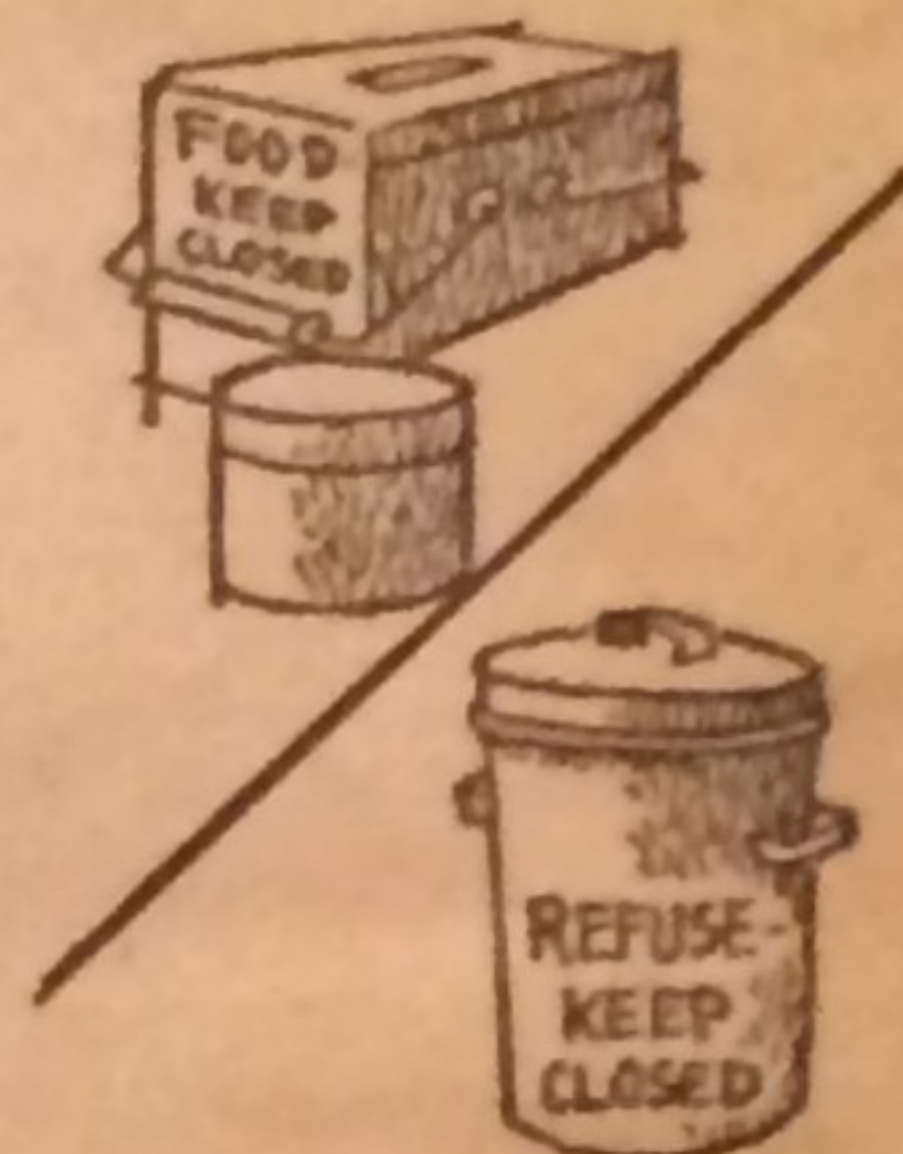
Food also should be rationed carefully in a home shelter, to make it last for at least a 2-week period of shelter occupancy. Usually, half the normal intake would be adequate, except for growing children or pregnant women.

In a shelter, it is especially important to be sanitary in the storing, handling and eating of food, so as to avoid digestive upsets or other more serious illness, and to avoid attracting vermin. Be sure to:

Keep all food in covered containers.

Keep cooking and eating utensils clean.

Keep all garbage in a closed container, or dispose of it outside the home when it is safe to go outside. If possible, bury it. Avoid letting trash or garbage accumulate inside the shelter, both for fire and sanitation reasons.



In many home shelters, people would have to use emergency toilets until it was safe to leave shelter for brief periods of time. An emergency toilet, consisting of a watertight container with a snug fitting cover, would be necessary. It could be a garbage container or a pail or bucket. If the container is small, a larger container, also with a cover, should be available to empty the contents into for later disposal. If possible, both containers should be lined with plastic bags.

This emergency toilet could be fitted with some kind of seat, especially for children or elderly persons. Or it may be possible to remove the seat from a wooden chair, cut a hole in it, and place the container underneath. For privacy, the toilet could be screened from view.

Every time someone uses the toilet, he should pour or sprinkle into it a small amount of regular household disinfectant, such as cresol or chlorine bleach, to keep down odors and germs. After each use, the lid should be put back on.

When the toilet container needs to be emptied, and outside radiation levels permit, the contents should be buried outside in a hole 1 or 2 feet deep. This would prevent the spread of disease by rats and insects.

If the regular toilets inside the home — or the sewer lines — are not useable for any reason, an outside toilet should be built when it is safe to do so.

If anyone has been outside and fallout particles have collected on his shoes or clothing, they should be brushed off before he enters the shelter area again.

Further Information On What To Do

For further information on what to do in case of an emergency, call or visit your County or Local Civil Defense Office. Your local governmental officials will tell you who the Local Civil Defense Director is for your community. The County Office can be contacted by dialing 823-6161 and asking for extension 222.

Brig. Gen. Frank Townsend, Director

John W. McCormick, Deputy Director

Nicholas H. Souchik, Executive Director

Robert A. Fisselt

Communications Officer

Ferd. C. Endres, Ops. & Trng. Off.

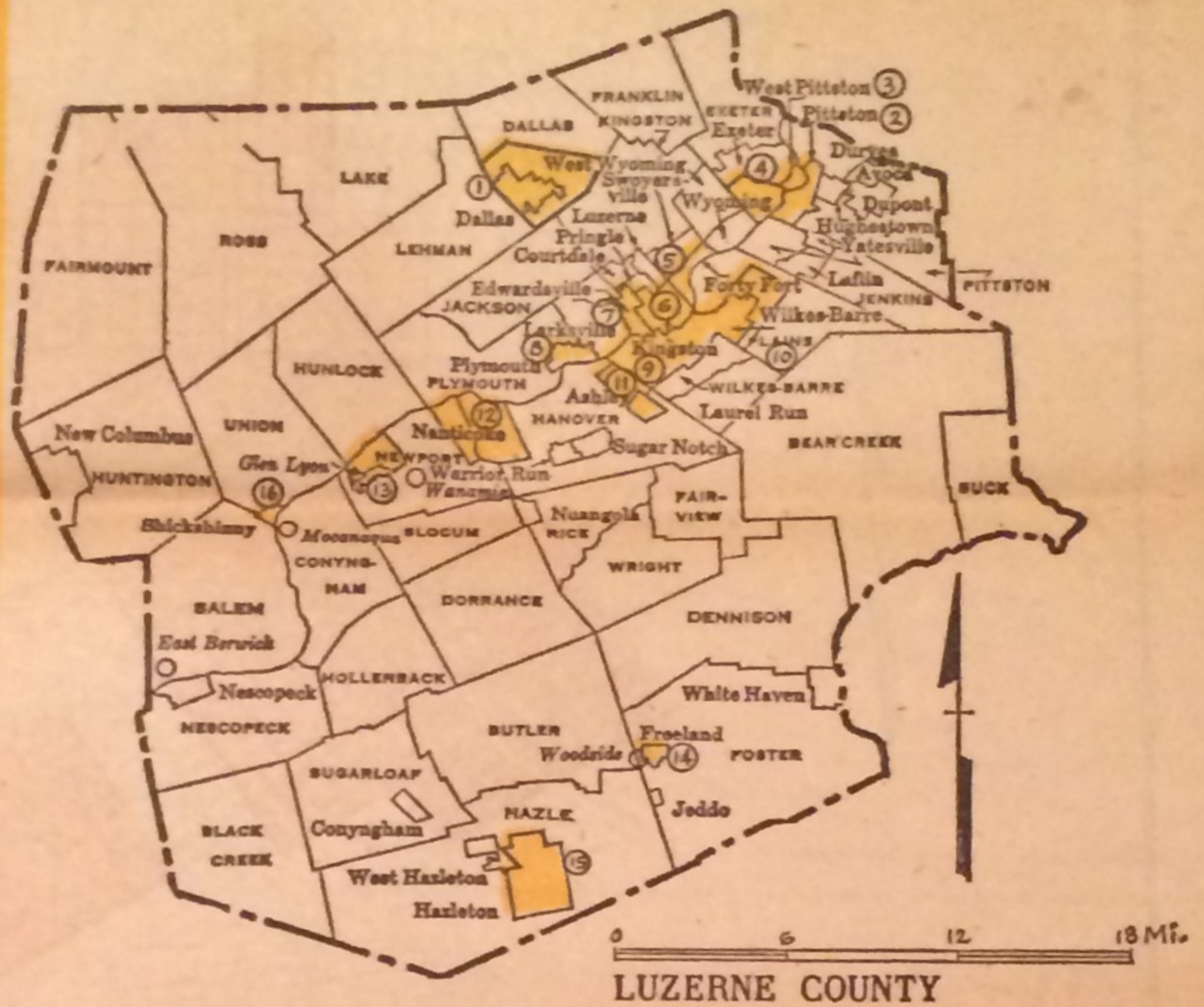
SAVE THIS PLAN — IT COULD SAVE YOUR LIFE

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For additional shelters not listed in local maps see Page 10.

In most instances, to conserve space, only those portions of local maps are shown that are required to define shelter areas.



Kingston Borough Shelter Listings

AREA "A"

Pringle St. School, Pringle St.

AREA "B"

Crane Silk Mill, 130 Cuba St.
 Wyoming Seminary, Sweetland Hall, Sprague Ave.
 Wyoming Sem., Carpenter Hall, Sprague Ave.
 Wyoming Seminary, Sprague Hall, Sprague Ave.
 1st Methodist Church, Sprague Ave.
 Kingston Corner Store, 206-210 Wyoming Ave.
 West Side Cen. Catholic H.S., North Maple Ave.
 Post Office, Wyoming Ave. & Pierce St.
 Grace Episcopal Church, Butler St.
 Westmoor Church of Christ, Goodwin Ave.
 UGI Building, 247 Wyoming Ave.
 Sgarlet Building, 259-261 Wyoming Ave.
 State Bank of Eastern Penna.—Kingston Corners

AREA "C"

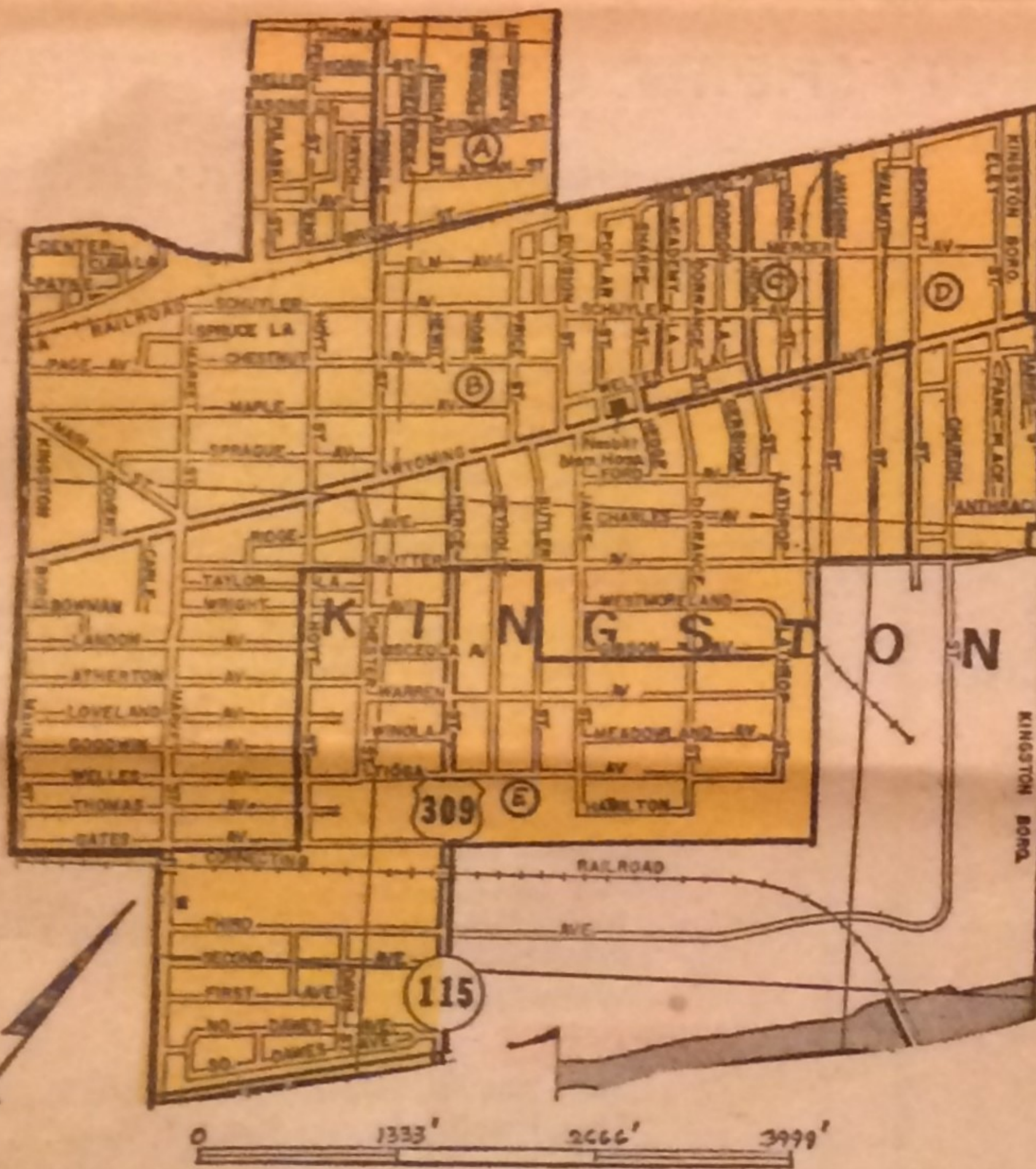
Wyoming Valley Technical Inst., Dorrance St.
 1st National Bank, Wyoming Ave. & Union St.
 Kingston Provision Co., John & Mercer Sts.

AREA "D"

Duplan Silk Mill, Eley St.
 Leslie Fay, Eley St.

AREA "E"

Third Ave. School, Third Ave.
 Kingston High School, Chester St.
 Lippi Office Building, 272 Pierce St.



6. KINGSTON BORO



15. HAZLETON CITY HAZLETON CITY SHELTER LISTINGS

AREA "A"

- St. Stanislaus School, 8th & Carson Sts.
- Most Precious Blood School, 4th St.
- Stanziola Building, 213 E. Diamond Ave.
- Arthur St. School, Arthur & 9th Sts.

AREA "B"

- St. Joseph's Hospital, Church & 10th Sts.
- Our Lady of Grace Church, 12th & Vine Sts.
- Our Lady of Grace School, 745 N. Vine St.
- 1st National Bank, 143 W. 7th St.
- St. Joseph's Convent, Church & 10th Sts.

AREA "C"

- St. John's School, 201 N. Wyoming St.
- St. Joseph's Memorial School, 601 N. Laurel St.
- J. H. Grebey School, Vine & Holly Sts.
- United School of Christ, 126 W. Diamond St.
- Diamond M.E. Church, Diamond & Locust Sts.
- Sargent Art Co., Fulton St. & Diamond Ave.
- Publix Shirt Co., Arbutus & Fulton Sts.

AREA "D"

- Fierro Furniture, 79 N. Wyoming St.
- U. S. Post Office, Broad & Cedar Sts.
- PP&L Office, 117 E. Broad St.
- VFW Post 589, 24 E. Green St.
- Peoples Savings, 9-11 W. Broad St.
- Leader Store, Broad & Laurel Sts.
- Security Trust, 31 W. Broad St.
- W. T. Grant, 37 W. Broad St.
- Hazleton National Bank, Broad & Laurel Sts.
- Rosen Furniture Co., 115 W. Broad St.

- Lauderbach Men's Store, 111 W. Broad St.
- United Fund, 29 N. Church St.
- Lutheran Church, Broad & Church Sts.
- Jewish Community Center, Hemlock & Laurel Sts.
- Bell Telephone Co., 128 W. Green St.
- Tobias Annex, 17 W. Broad St.
- Pioneer Fire Dept. No. 1, 55 N. Wyoming St.
- Trinity Lutheran Church, Hemlock St.
- American Legion Post, 76 W. Broad St.
- Beth Israel Synagogue, Church St.
- Masonic Temple, 35 N. Church St.

AREA "E"

- Bartletts Furniture Co., 26 S. Wyoming St.
- Thomas L. Hinkle School, Walnut & Church Sts.
- Union Furniture Store, 244 W. Broad St.
- Eltons, 134 W. Broad St.
- N.E. Penn. Bank, 2-12 W. Broad St.
- Singer Sewing Center, 44 W. Broad St.
- Deisroths Dept. Store, 102 W. Broad St.
- Joint YMCA, S. Church St.
- Traders Bank & Trust Co., Broad & Wyoming Sts.
- Parker Dress, 100 E. Broad St.
- Winfield Hotel, 41 S. Wyoming St.

AREA "F"

- State Hospital, Nurses Home, E. Broad St.
- State Hospital, Laundry Room, E. Broad St.
- State Hospital, Maternity Ward, E. Broad St.
- State Hospital, Hospital Bldg., E. Broad St.
- State Hospital, Dietary Bldg., E. Broad St.

Nanticoke City Shelter Listings



12. NANTICOKE CITY

AREA "A"

Senior High School, E. Main St.
Junior High School, Kosciuzko St.
Lincoln High School, Kosciuzko St.

AREA "B"

Holy Trinity Church, Hanover St.
St. Joseph's School, Noble St.

AREA "C"

St. Francis Church, E. Green St.

AREA "D"

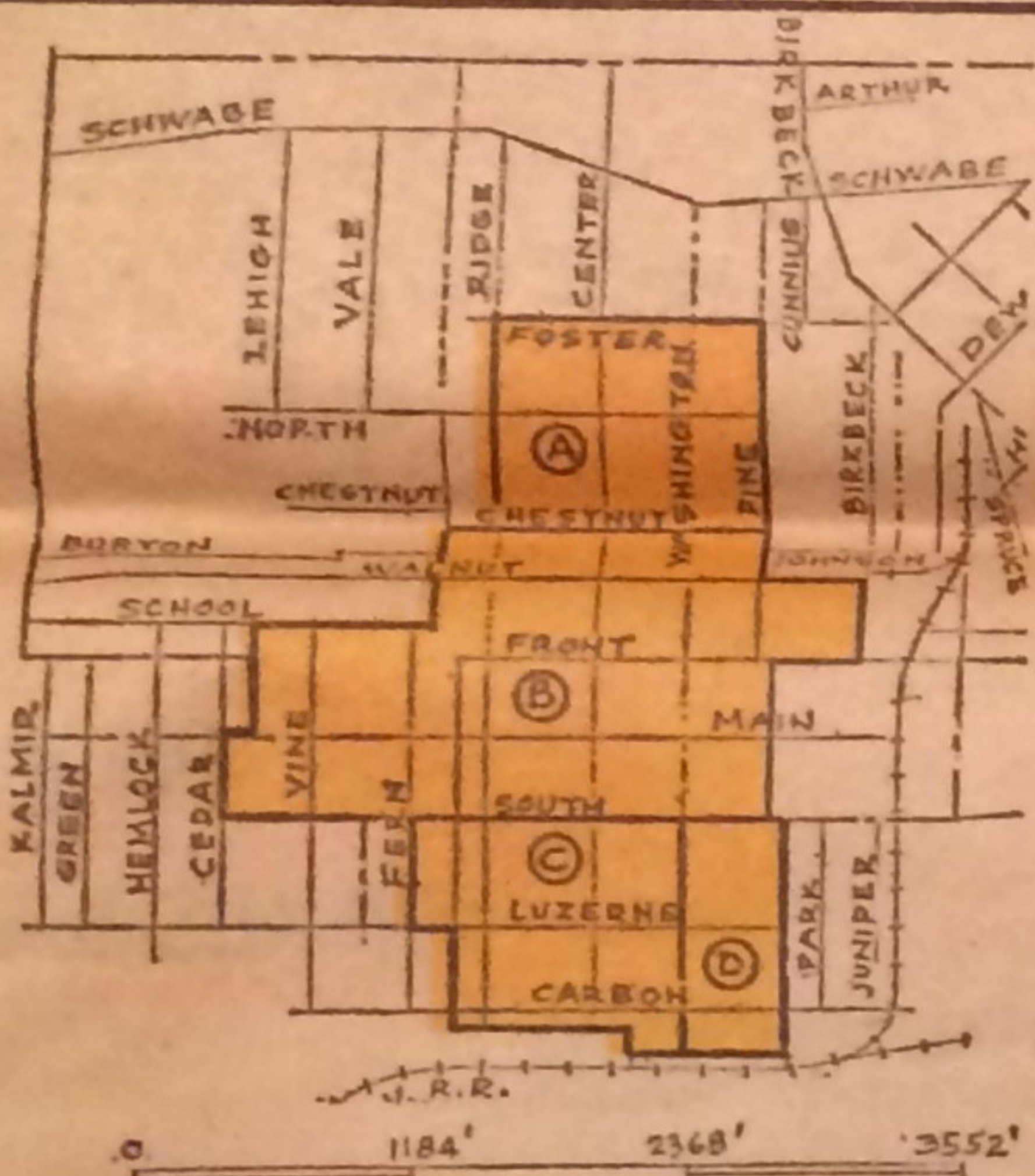
Nanticoke Beef Co., Arch & Walnut Sts.

AREA "E"

Susquehanna Coal Co. Bldg., W. Main St.
Miners National Bank, Broad & Market Sts.
Bell Telephone Co., 108 Prospect St.

AREA "F"

Nanticoke State Hospital, W. Washington St.
Washington Fire Co., Hanover & Washington Sts.
St. Mary's Church, 1030 Hanover St.



14. FREELAND BORO

Freeland Borough Shelter Listings

AREA "A"

Coxe Memorial School, Washington St.

AREA "B"

U. S. Post Office, Main & Washington Sts.
Citizens Bank, 620 Center St.
St. Mary's Church, 643 Fern St.
St. Mary's School, Fern St.
1st Presbyterian Church, Front St.
A&P Market, Front St.
Besbris Apts., 600 Center St.
St. Anthony's Church, 615 Fern St.
St. Michael's Church, Fern St.

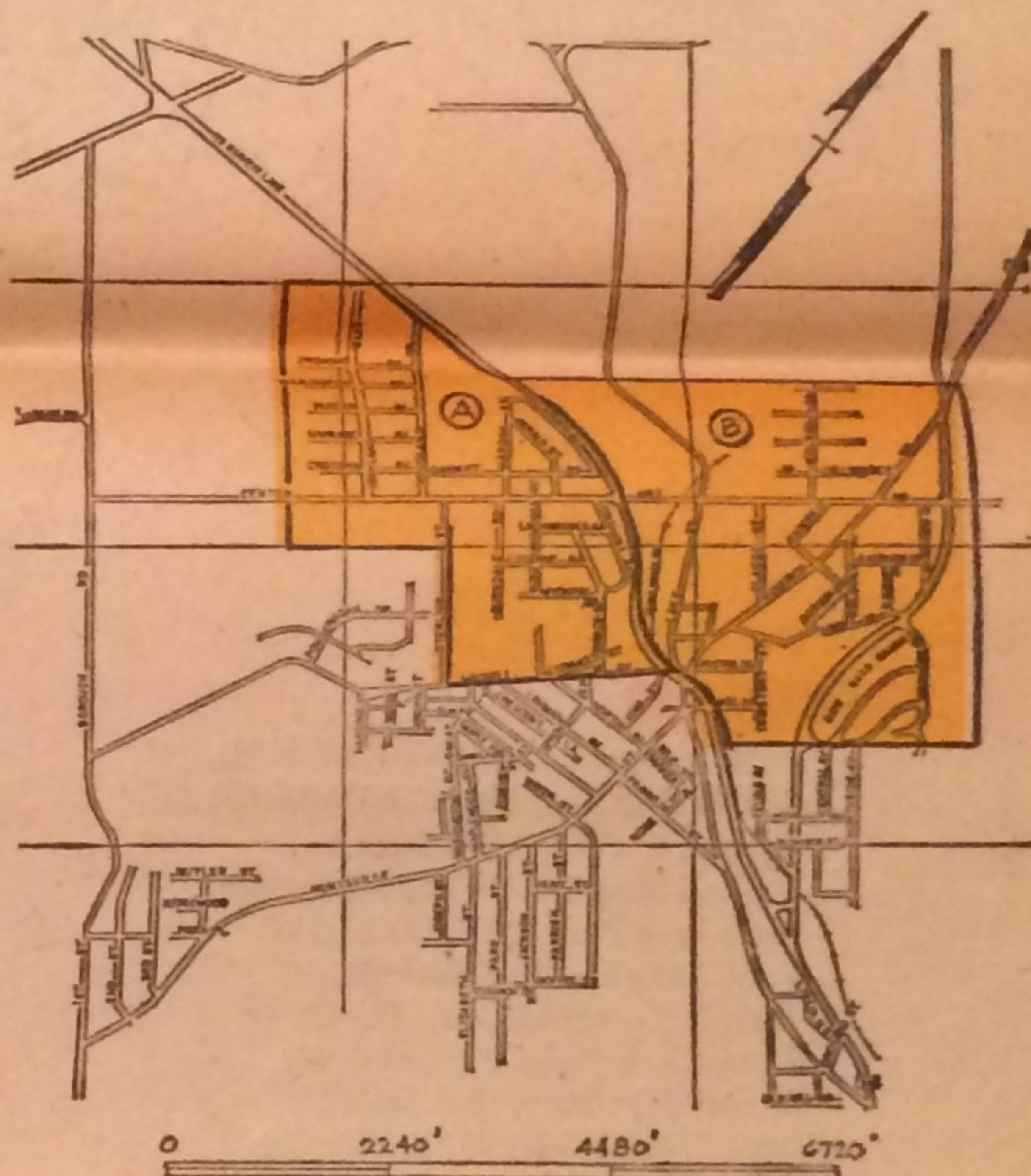
AREA "C"

St. Casimir's Church, 324 Ridge St.
St. Casimir's Rectory, 320 Ridge St.

*AREA "D"

Mining & Mechanical Institute, 154 W. Center St.
Foster Institute School, Rt. 940
Woodside Elementary School, Rt. 940
M&M Gym, W. Center St.

*Shelters located just outside of southern boundary of Borough.



1. DALLAS BORO

Dallas Borough Shelter Listings

AREA "A"

College Misericordia, McCauley Hall
College Misericordia, Student Union Bldg.
College Misericordia, New Science Bldg.

AREA "B"

College Misericordia, Mother House



AREA "I"
 Wilkes-Barre Milling,
 Bldg. A, Miller St.
 Wilkes-Barre Milling,
 Bldg. B, Miller St.

9. WILKES-BARRE CITY WILKES-BARRE CITY SHELTER LISTINGS

AREA "A"

- First Presby. Church, 97 S. Franklin St.
- United Penn Bank Bldg., 18 W. Market St.
- Triangle Shoe, 9 Public Square
- Walters Shoe Store, 13-15 Public Square
- Isaac Long Store, 23 Public Square
- F. M. Kirby Co., 13 S. Main St.
- Blum Brothers, 27 S. Main St.
- Europa Restaurant, 31 S. Main St.
- Lemars Dress Shop, 35 S. Main St.
- Bond Clothing Store, 51 S. Main St.
- Alnos Discount Store, 101-99 S. Main St.
- Landau Annex, 103-105 S. Main St.
- Sewing Center, 119-115 S. Main St.
- Bell Furniture Co., 95-97 S. Main St.
- Landau Furniture Co., 109-107 S. Main St.
- Morris Mens Shop, 91-93 S. Main St.
- Wonder Silk, 111-113 S. Main St.
- Magazine Store, 125 S. Main St.
- Van Scoy Jeweler, 81-85 S. Main St.
- Hospital Serv. Ass'n, N. E. Pa., 15 S. Franklin St.
- Photo Studio, 36 W. Market St.
- Franklin Federal Bank, 46 W. Market St.
- Odd Fellows, 21-19 Franklin St.
- Jewish Community Center, 50 S. River St.
- Baptist Church, 48 S. River St.
- Boston Store Parking Garage, S. Franklin St.

- United Penn Parking Garage, S. Franklin St.
- Wyoming National Bank, W. Market St.
- Wallace Music Store, 123 S. Main Commercial, 18 W. Market
- Post Office, Corner W. South & S. Main
- Ohev Zedek Synagogue, 242 S. Franklin St.
- West River Apartments, 155 West River St.
- St. Therese's R. C. Church, Old River Road

AREA "B"

- Irem Temple, 52 N. Franklin St.
- Luzerne Co. Board of Asst., Franklin & W. Union
- First National Bank, Corner West Market
- American Legion Hall, 45 N. River St.
- Masonic Temple, 23-29 N. Franklin St.
- Kirby Memorial Health Center, 77 N. Franklin St.
- Pa. Millers Mutual Insur. Co., 72 N. Franklin St.
- Pa. Gas & Water Co. Office, 30 N. Franklin St.
- Hotel Sterling Tower, 47-49 W. Market St.
- Sutton Home, 162 N. Franklin St.
- Pomeroy's Warehouse, 20-22 E. Union St.
- Bravman Furniture Co., 66 E. Union St.
- Pomeroy's Inc., West Market St.
- First Federal Bank Bldg., Cor. Market & Franklin Commercial, 37 W. Market St.

AREA "C"

- Wyoming Valley Veterans Bldg., North Main St.

AREA "D"

- Fabricland Stein, South Main St.
- McDermott's Restaurant, 88 S. Main St.
- Matthews Paints, 94 S. Main
- American Auto Stores, 120-126 S. Main

- W. B. Publishing Co., 15-17 N. Main St.
- Polish Union Home, 53-59 N. Main St.
- Disabled American Vets, Merchants Lane
- Thomas C. Thomas, N. Penn. Ave.
- Shelborne Building, 169 N. Penna. Ave.
- Woodlawn Farm Dairy, 120 E. Jackson St.
- Hart Hotel, 76 E. Market St.
- Gus Genetti Hotel, 77 E. Market St.
- Whiteman Paper Co., 60 E. Union St.
- American Auto Warehouse, 56 E. Union
- Eastern Penna. Storage, 97 Bennett St.
- Boston Store Warehouse, 77 N. Washington St.
- Pa. Wholesale Drug Co., 45 N. Washington St.
- Office Building, 52 N. Penna. Ave.
- Commercial, 13 N. Washington St.
- Commercial, 73 N. Penna. Ave.
- T. & R. Furniture Co., 226 E. Market St.
- Falkoski's Cafe, 230 E. Market St.
- Allenkoff Building, 250 E. Market St.
- Stegmaier's Brewery, East Market St.
- Stegmaier Brewing Co. Office, Baltimore St.
- Stegmaier Bottling Dept., Baltimore St.

AREA "E"

- Meyers High School, Carey Ave., Wilkes-Barre
- Cigar Company, 454 S. Main St.
- American Store Bakery, 183 Race St.

- IBE Building, Public Square
- First National Bank, 59 Public Square
- Thrift Discount Center, 8 South Main St.
- Miles Shoe Store, 12 S. Main St.
- ILGWU Health Center, 41 S. Washington St.
- White Hardware, 19 E. Market St.
- J. B. Stetz Clothier, 79 E. Market St.
- Orondo Building, 81 Public Square
- Paramount Theater, 71-75 Public Square
- Store, 22 S. Main St.
- Old Fell House, Cor. Washington & Northampton
- Empire Dress, 57-59 E. Northampton St.
- P.R. Clothing, 199-211 S. Washington St.
- Salvation Army Bldg., S. Penna. Ave.
- Store, 60 S. Main St.
- Miners National Bank, 189 E. Market St.
- Commercial Apartments, 193-195 E. Market St.
- Commercial, 197 E. Market St.
- Commercial, 205-207 E. Market St.
- Johnny's Market, 211-213 E. Market St.
- Restaurant, 35-37 E. South St.
- St. Nicholas School, 248 S. Washington St.
- Commercial, 219 S. Washington St.

AREA "F"

- St. Mary's Polish Church, Park Ave.
- Wm. G. Weaver School, S. Hancock St.
- Boyd Dodson School, Jones St.
- Wyoming Mills Corp., 373 High St.
- Commercial, 625-629 S. Main St.
- Commercial, 479 S. Main St.
- Henry Leader, 476 Hazle Ave.
- Purvin Dairy Co., 268 Hazle Ave.

AREA "G"

- Courtright Ave. School, Courtright Ave.

AREA "H"

- George Guthrie School, N. Washington St.
- Konstanlinovich Building, 643 N. Main St.

AREA "J"

- Residents of this area proceed by vehicle via South St. & Rte. 115 to VA Hospital. Use Lobby Entrance.

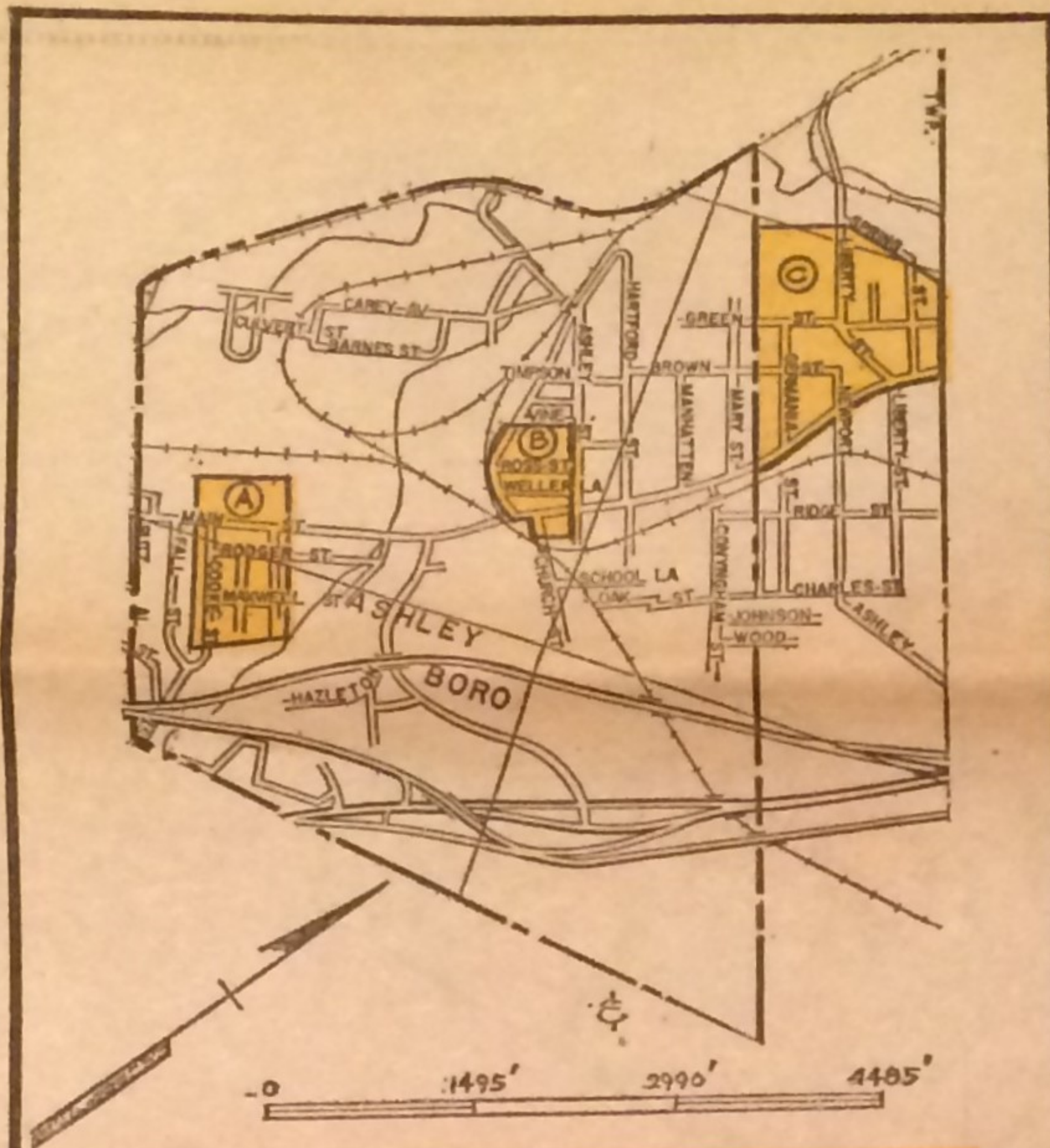
AREA "K"

- Residents of this area proceed by vehicle via Northampton St. & Rte. 309 and Rte. 115 to VA Hospital. Use Loading Dock Entrances.

AREA "L"

- Residents of this area proceed by vehicle via Northampton St. & Rte. 309 and Rte. 115 to VA Hospital. Use Ambulance Entrances.

NO PARKING IN ROADWAY IMMEDIATELY SURROUNDING HOSPITAL



11. Ashley Boro-Hanover Twp.

Ashley Borough & Hanover Township Shelter Listings

AREA "A"

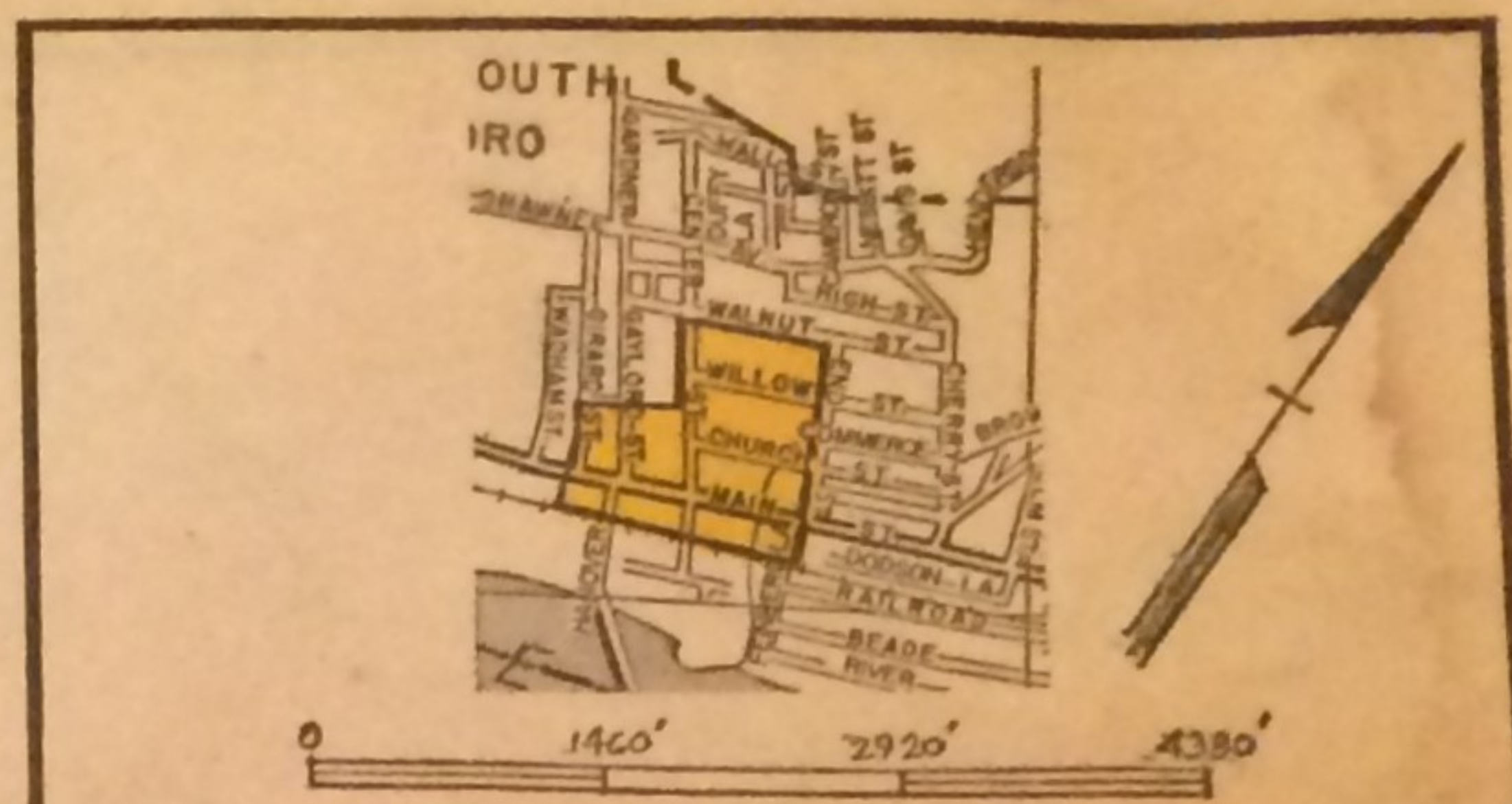
Huber Colliery, Main St., Ashley

AREA "B"

Wells Block Bldg., 31 N. Main St., Ashley
 Bowden Block Bldg., 27 N. Main St., Ashley
 First National Bank, 17 N. Main St., Ashley
 Centenary Meth. Church, 26 N. Main St., Ashley

AREA "C"

Discount Shoe Store, 779 Main St., Hanover Twp.
 Commercial Bldg., 694 Main St., Hanover Twp.



8. PLYMOUTH BORO

Plymouth Borough Shelter Listings

Drug Store, 1-3 E. Main St.
 Campbell Bldg., 38 W. Main St.
 Zagorsky Bldg., W. Main St.
 Eley Bldg., 1 W. Main St.



10. PLAINS TWP.

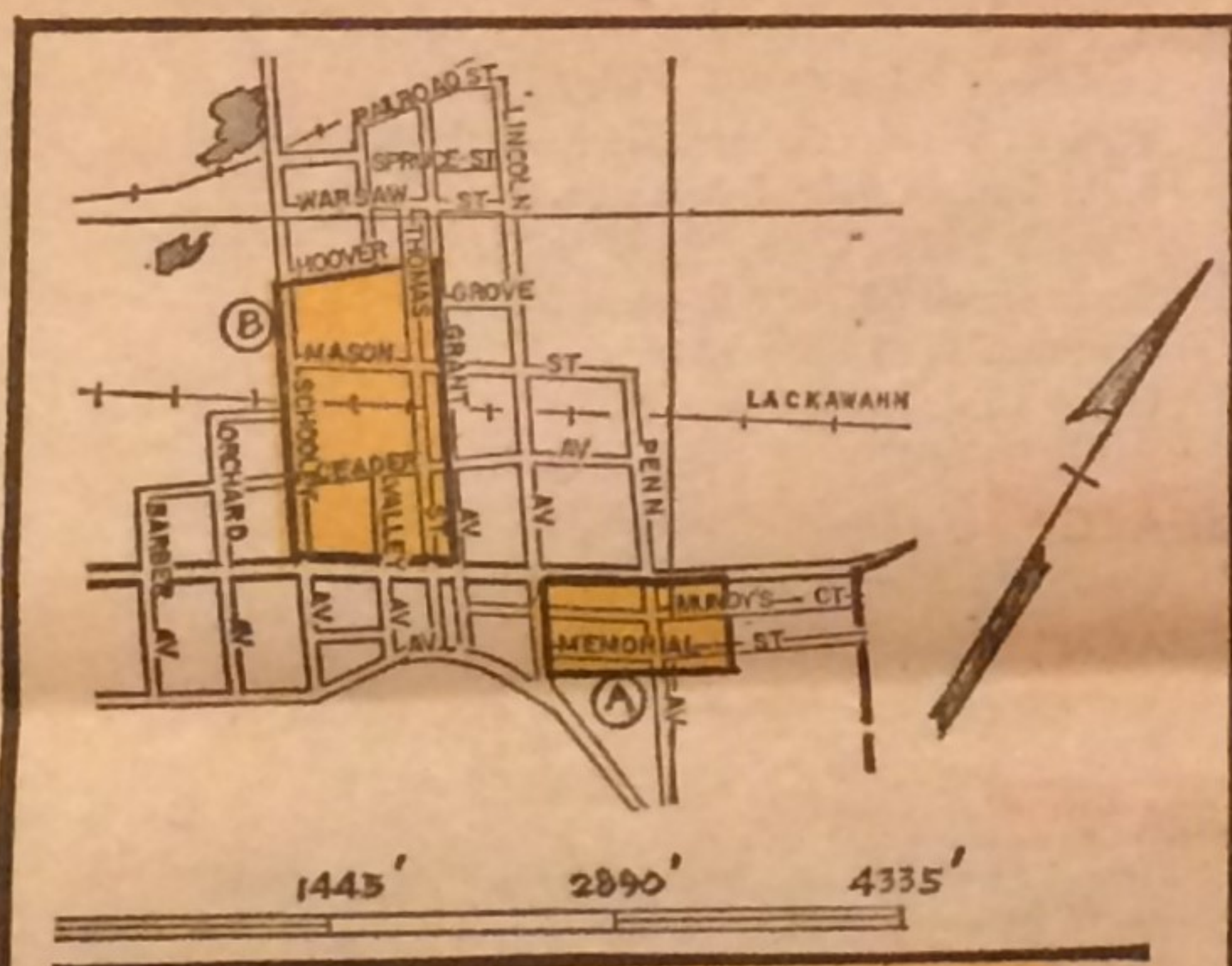
Plains Township Shelter Listings

AREA "A"

C&V Fabrics, Inc., 75 Stark St.

AREA "B"

Maffet St. School, Maffet St.



4. EXETER BORO

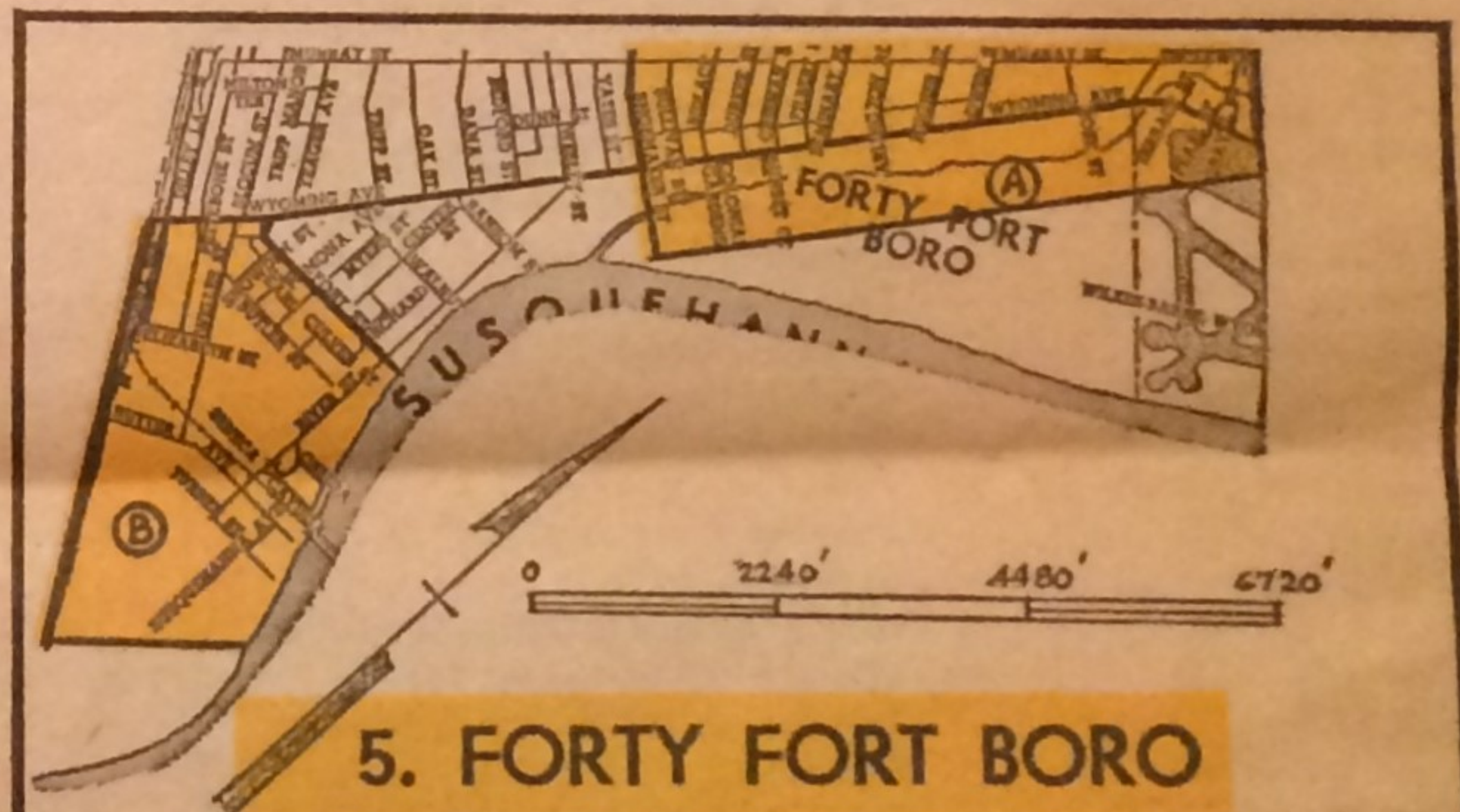
Exeter Borough Shelter Listings

AREA "A"

Exeter High School, Penn Ave.

AREA "B"

Schooley Ave. School, Schooley Ave.



5. FORTY FORT BORO

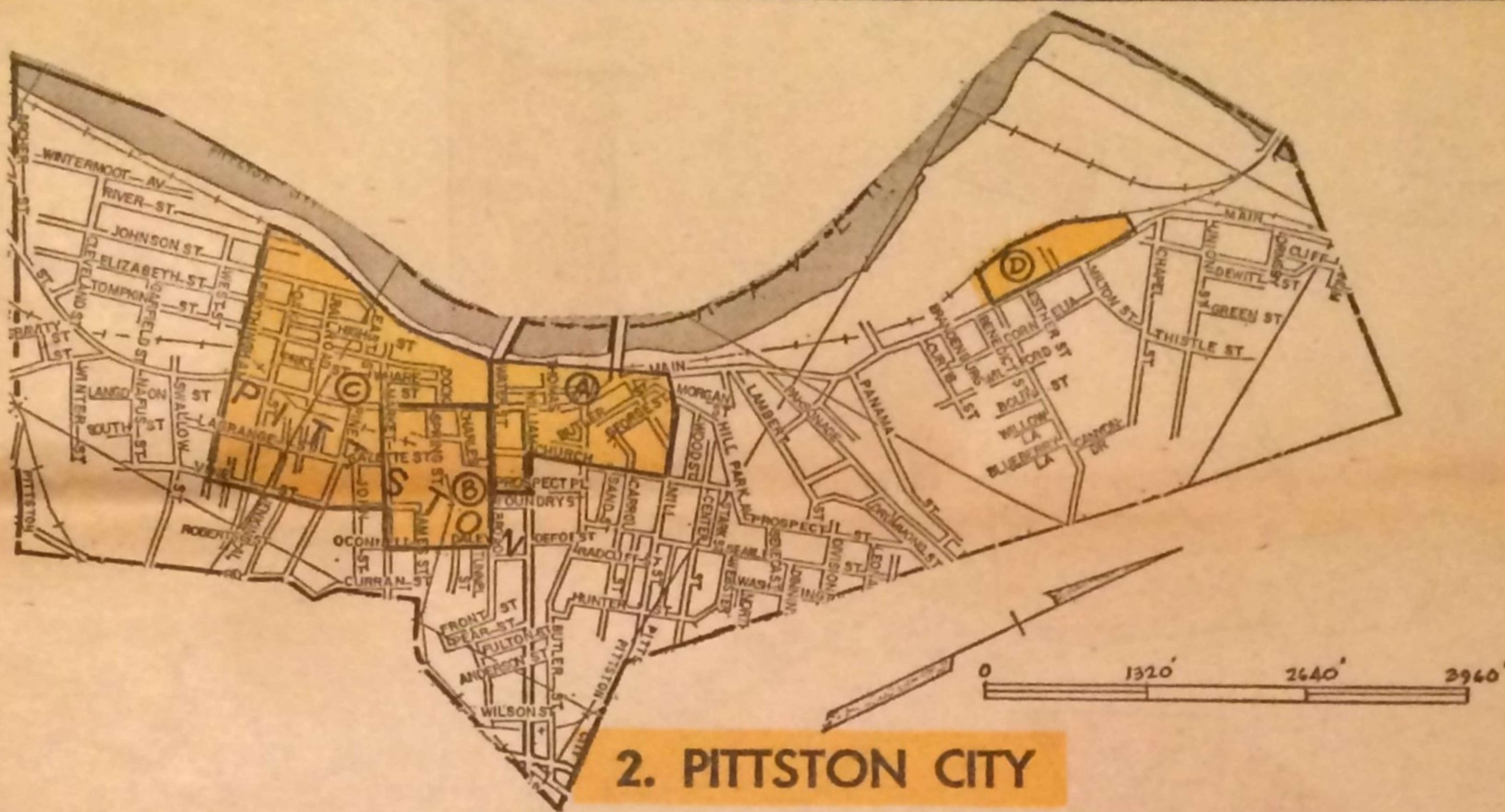
Forty Fort Borough Shelter Listings

AREA "A"

Stella Presbyterian Church, Wyoming Ave. & Owen St.
 Wyoming Seminary Day School, Wyoming Ave.

AREA "B"

General Cigar Co., Harris & Anthracite Sts.
 Forty Fort State Bank, Wyoming Ave.



2. PITTSTON CITY

Pittston City Shelter Listings

AREA "A"

Bianco's Apparel, 16 N. Main St.
 Liberty National Bank, Water & Main Sts.
 American Auto, 14 N. Main St.
 Saletin, 20 N. Main St.
 YMCA, 34 Broad St.
 Borr & Casey Drugs, 27 N. Main St.
 Nathan's, 42 N. Main St.
 Pittston Tobacco, 62 N. Main St.
 Fino's Drugs, 37 N. Main St.

AREA "B"

Penn Park, S. Main & Spring Sts.
 Miners Bank Bldg., Broad & Main Sts.

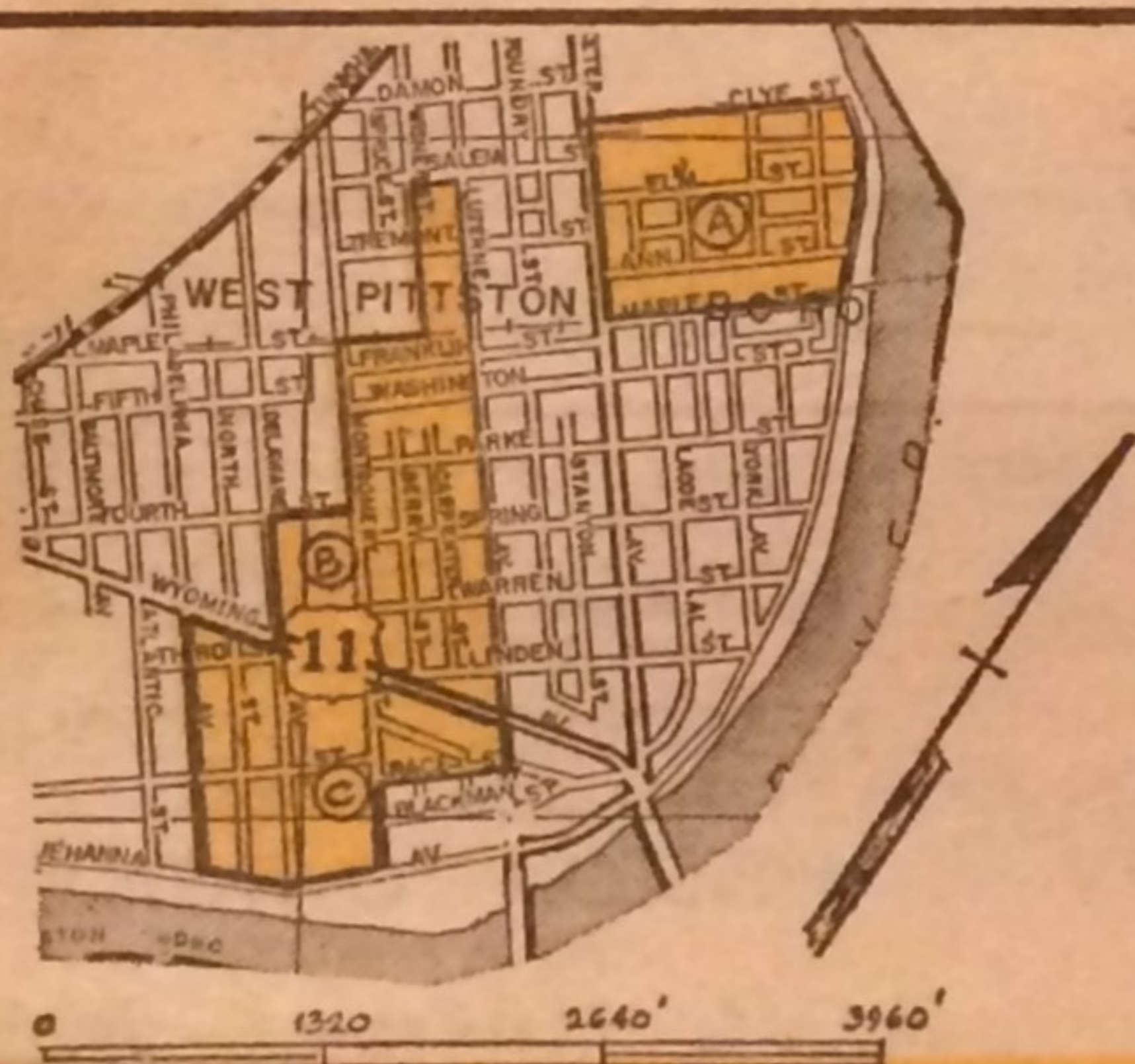
AREA "C"

Shulman's Furniture, 79 S. Main St.
 Levin Furniture, 81 S. Main St.
 S&S Printing, 109 S. Main St.
 Valley Dress, 135 S. Main St.
 First National Bank, Main & Water Sts.
 Kehoe Bldg., S. Main & Dock Sts.

Rendezvous, 53 S. Main St.
 K of C, 55 S. Main St.
 U. S. Post Office, Dock St.
 Pittston Frocks, 99 S. Main St.
 Pittston Wallpaper, 101 S. Main St.
 Milazzo Hardware, 107 S. Main St.
 Ann Lee Frocks, 112 S. Main St.
 Andy Fashions, 20 W. Oak St.
 First Federal Savings, 3 S. Main St.

AREA "D"

Jefferson School, 420 N. Main St.



3. WEST PITTSTON BORO

West Pittston Borough Shelter Listings

AREA "A"

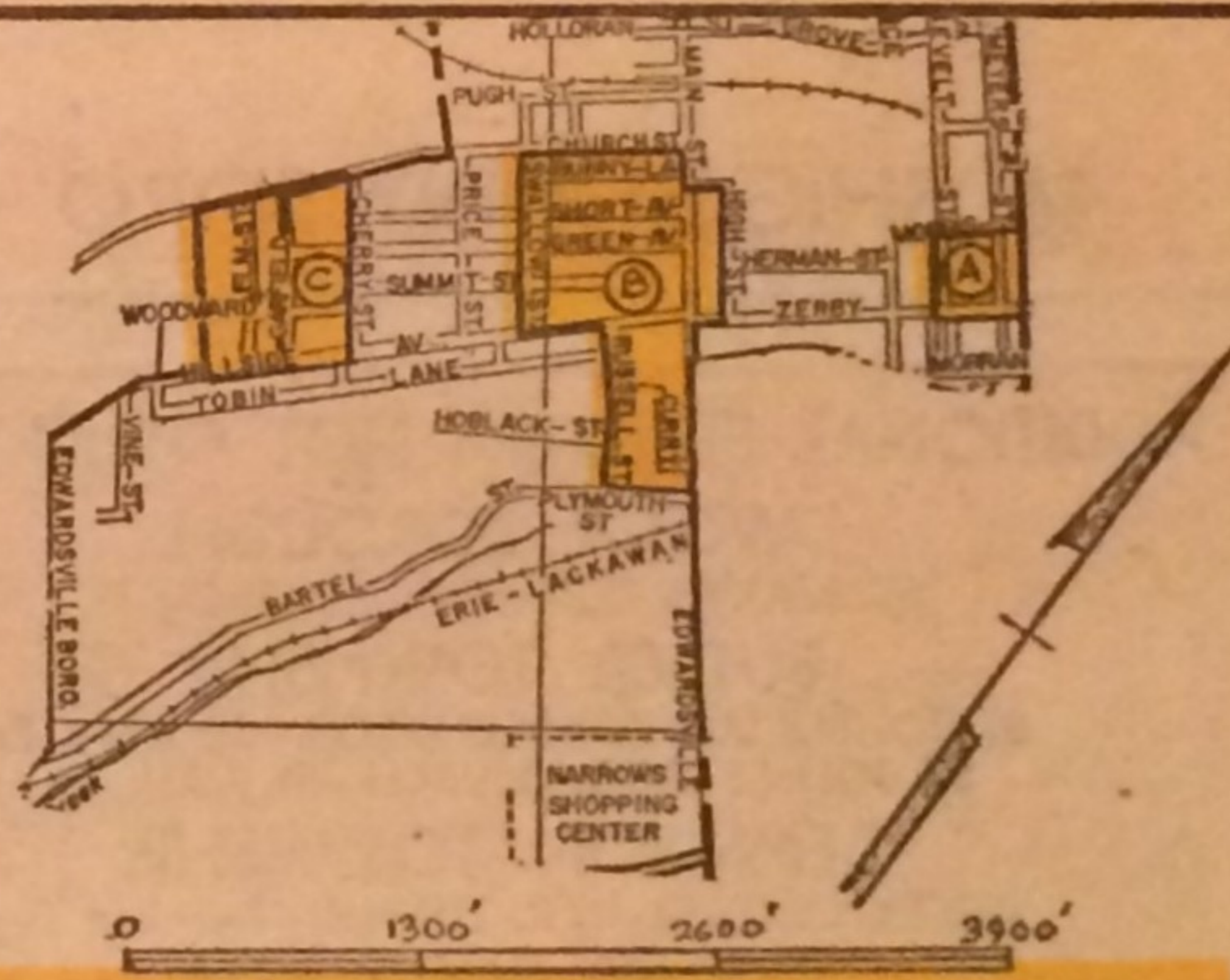
Warren Products, Exeter Ave.

AREA "B"

Methodist Church, 408 Wyoming Ave.
 Salvation Army, 212 Luzerne Ave.
 Wyoming Area High School, Montgomery Ave.
 Immaculate Conception Church, 601 Luzerne Ave.

AREA "C"

Consolidated Cigar, 16 Delaware Ave.
 West Side Bank, 28 Luzerne Ave.
 Stauffer Bldg., Montgomery & Wyoming Aves.



7. EDWARDSVILLE BORO

Edwardsville Borough Shelter Listings

AREA "A"

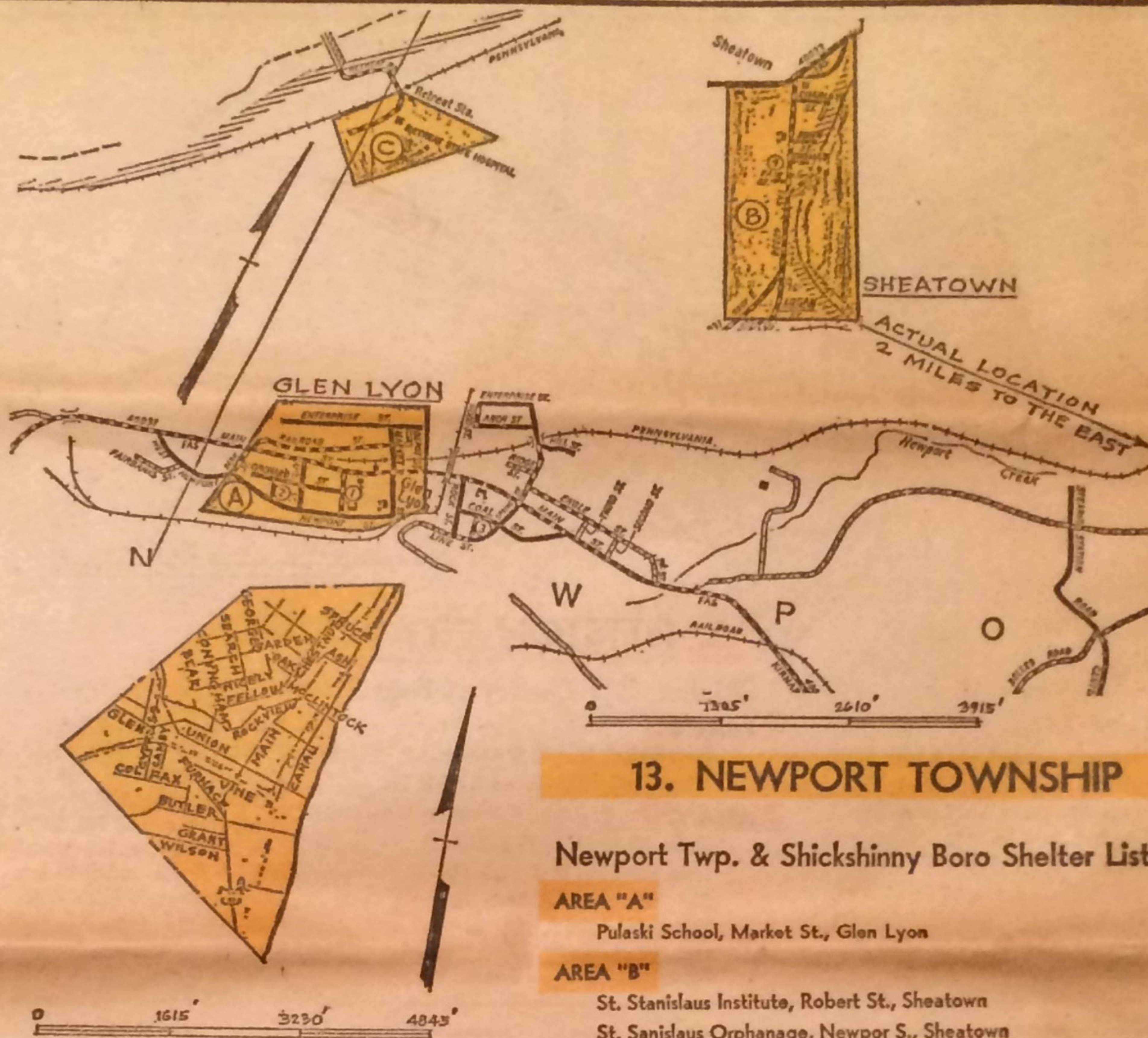
Eddies Barber Shop, Zerbey Ave.

AREA "B"

IOOF Bldg., 496 Main St.
 Colonial Casket, 530 Main St.
 Russel St. School, Russel St.
 Hudock's Cafe, 446 Main St.
 Konefal's Bar & Grill, 456-458 Main St.
 Suzanne's Cafe, 442 Main St.

AREA "C"

Woodward Colliery



16. SHICKSHINNY BORO

13. NEWPORT TOWNSHIP

Newport Twp. & Shickshinny Boro Shelter Listings

AREA "A"

Pulaski School, Market St., Glen Lyon

AREA "B"

St. Stanislaus Institute, Robert St., Sheatown
 St. Sanislaus Orphanage, Newpor S., Sheatown

AREA "C"

Shickshinny Borough residents proceed by vehicle via Route 11 to Retreat State Hospital and occupy Administration Building only.

ADDITIONAL SHELTERS NOT OTHERWISE IDENTIFIED IN SHELTER ALLOCATION AREAS

- AVOCA BOROUGH**
ST. MARY'S CONVENT—746 Spring St.
- BUTLER TOWNSHIP**
ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH—St. John's, Pa.
ST. JOHN'S U.C.C. CHURCH—St. John's, Pa.
- DENNISON TOWNSHIP**
JERSEY CENTRAL R. R. TUNNEL—Dennison Twp.
- EXETER BOROUGH**
EXETER METAL—1201 Exeter Ave.
- EXETER TOWNSHIP**
NELSON LEWIS FRUIT STORAGE—RD 3, West Pittston, Pa.
- HANOVER TOWNSHIP**
EXALTATION CHURCH—420 Main Road
GILLETIES CAFE—609 Wilkes-Barre St.
- HAZLE TOWNSHIP**
NO. 24 SLOPE—Drifton, Pa.
COX ESTATE—Drifton, Pa.
ST MARY'S R. C. CHURCH—Lattimer Mines, Pa.
- HUNTINGTON TOWNSHIP**
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL—Huntington Mills, Pa.

- NEWPORT TOWNSHIP**
WANAMIE COLLIERY
- NESCOPECK BOROUGH**
CANDY STORE—434 Third St.
- PITSTON TOWNSHIP**
AVOCA AIRPORT
- SUGAR NOTCH BOROUGH**
SUGAR NOTCH COLLIERY
- SWOYERSVILLE BOROUGH**
SWOYERSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL—Hemlock St.
- WARRIOR RUN BOROUGH**
TRUESDALE COLLIERY
- WEST HAZLETON BOROUGH**
MINERS BANK & TRUST CO.—40 West Broad St.
- WILKES-BARRE CITY**
THE SMITH CO—568 Hazle St.
VFW POST NO. 6227—804 Scott St., Parsons
- WILKES-BARRE TOWNSHIP**
BALTIMORE COLLIERY

The shelters listed immediately above have, in most cases, limited capacities which will accommodate only persons in the immediate vicinity, thereby making it impractical to allocate them to the general public.

How To Prepare A Home Shelter

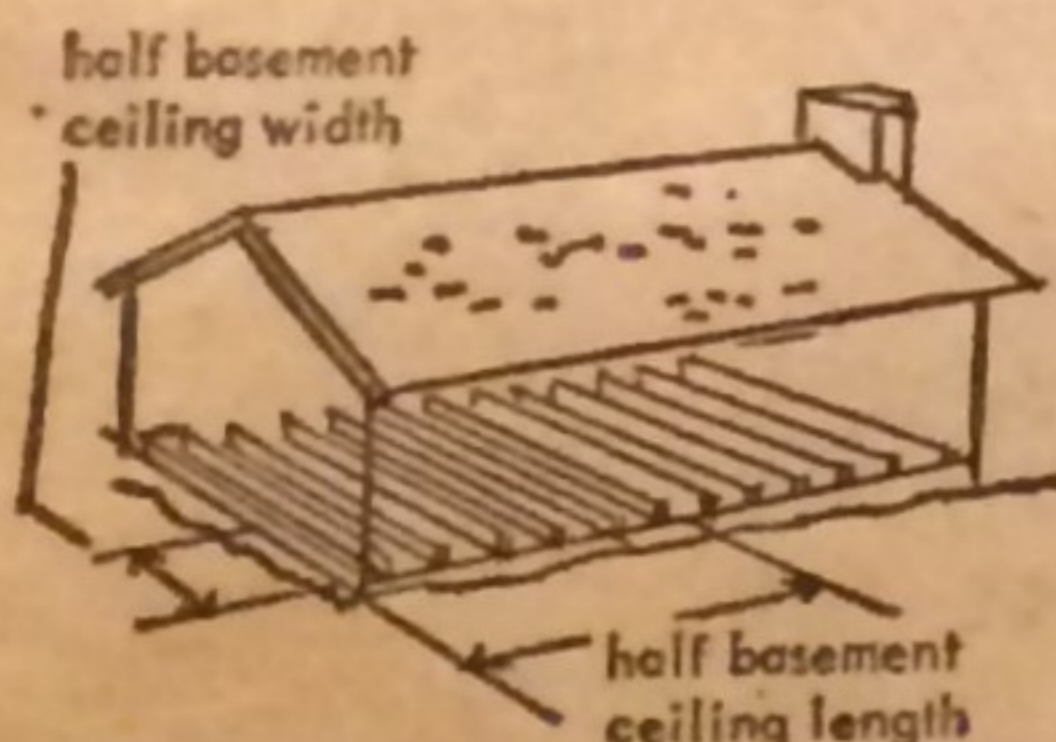
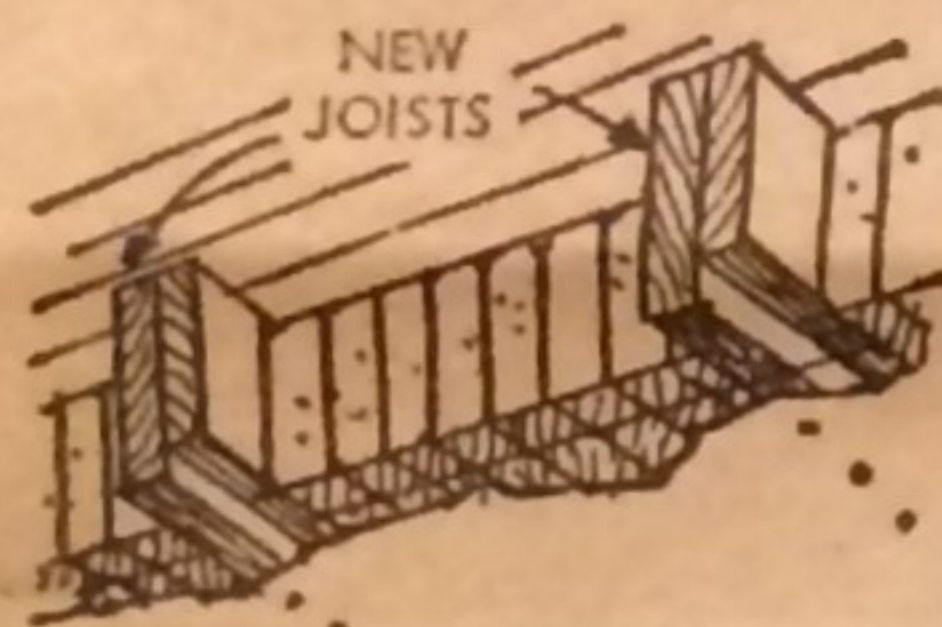
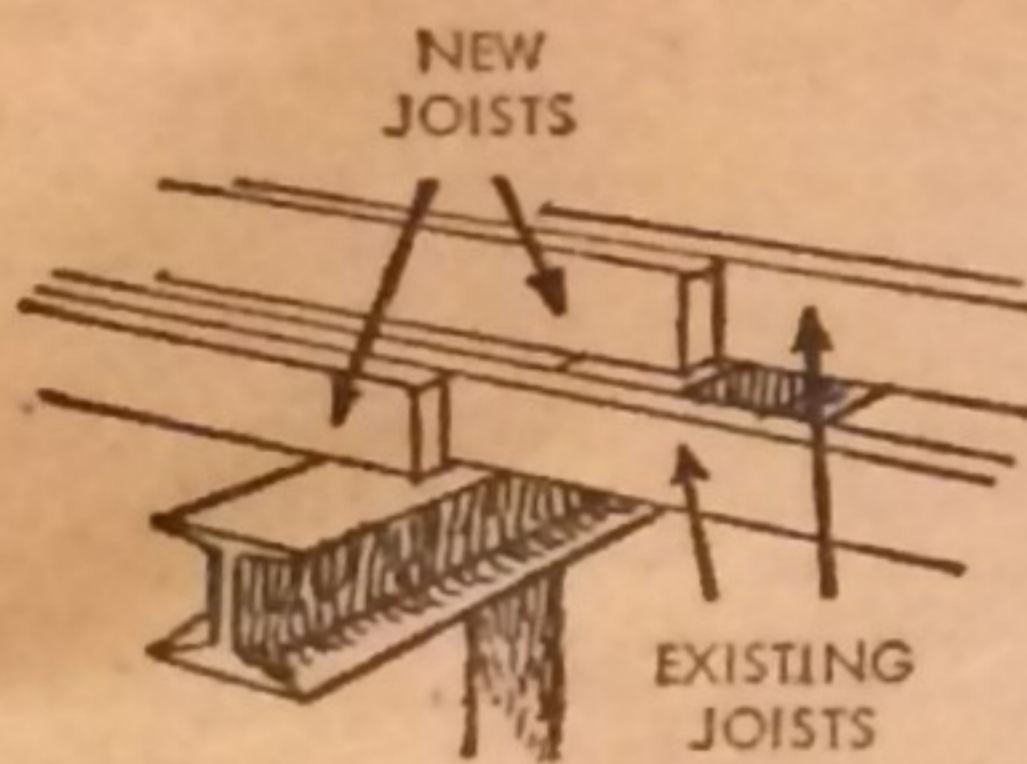
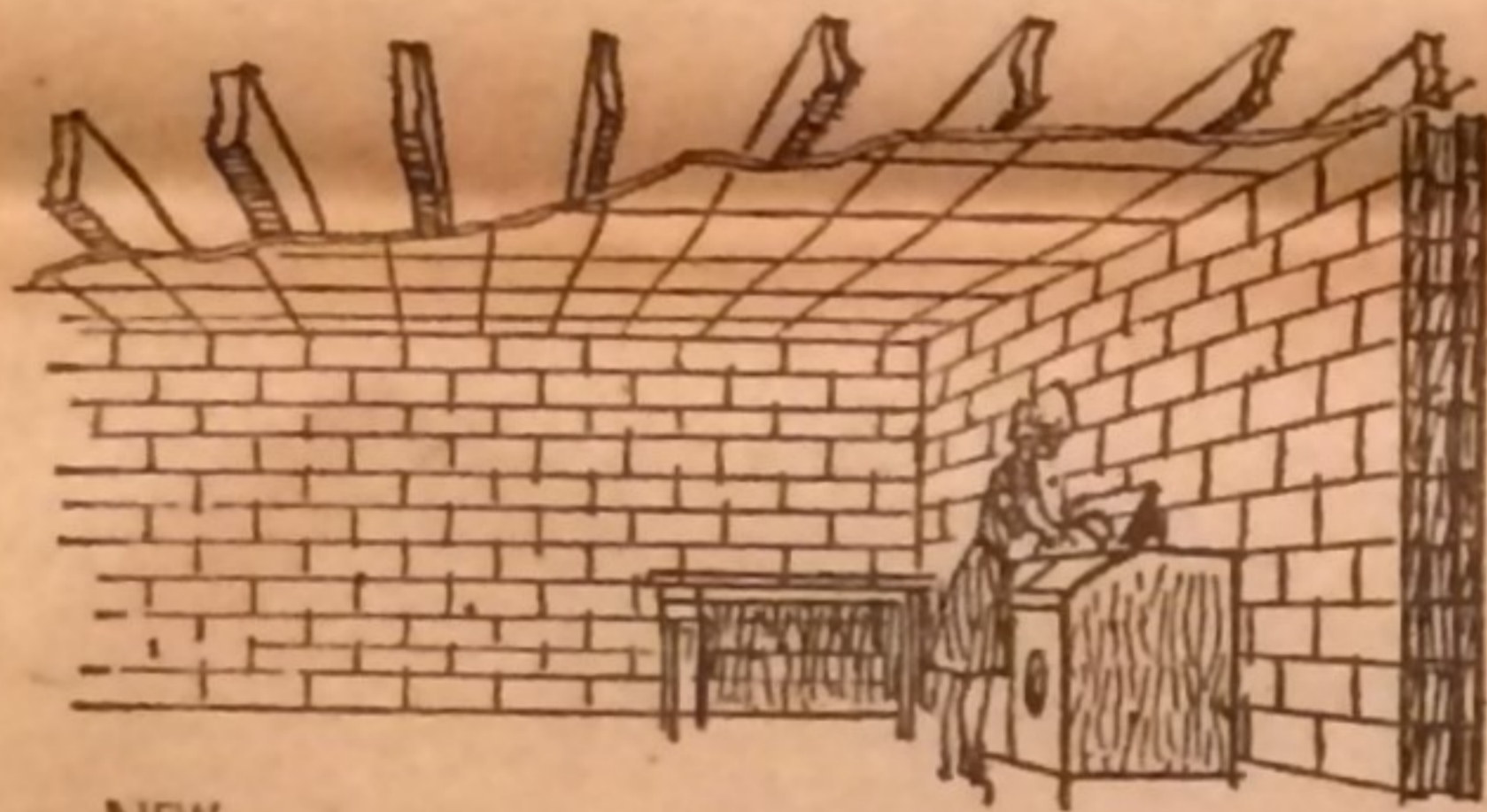
If there is no public fallout shelter near your home, or if you would prefer to use a family-type shelter in a time of attack, you should prepare a home fallout shelter. Here is how to do it:

● **A PERMANENT BASEMENT SHELTER.** If your home basement — or one corner of it — is below ground level, your best and easiest action would be to prepare a permanent-type family shelter there. The required shielding material would cost perhaps \$100-\$200, and if you have basic carpentry or masonry skills you probably could do the work yourself in a short time.

Here are three methods of providing a permanent family shelter in the "best" corner of your home basement — that is, the corner which is most below ground level. If you decide to set up one of these shelters, first get the free plan for it by writing to Civil Defense, Army Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Blvd. (Middle River), Baltimore, Md. 21220. In ordering a plan, use the full name shown for it.



Alternate Ceiling Modification Plan B



This is similar to Plan A, except that new extra joists are fitted into part of the basement ceiling to support the added weight of the shielding (instead of using a beam and a screwjack column).

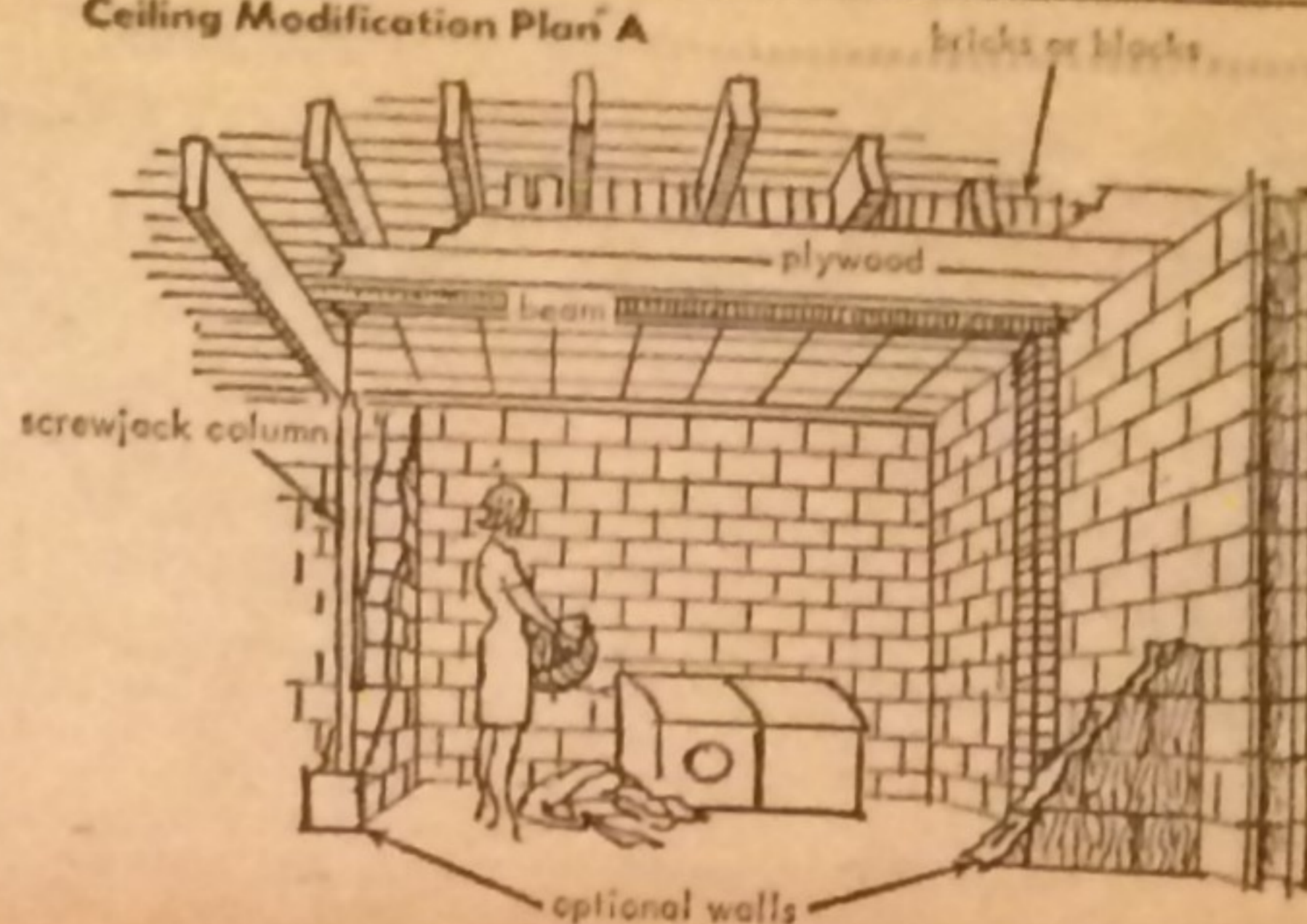
The new wooded joists are cut to length and notched at the ends, then installed between the existing joists.

After plywood panels are screwed securely to the joists, bricks or concrete blocks are then packed tightly into the spaces between the joists. The bricks or blocks, as well as the joists themselves, will reduce the amount of fallout radiation penetrating downward into the basement.

Approximately one-quarter of the total basement ceiling should be reinforced with extra joists and shielding material.

Important: This plan (like Plan A) should *not* be used if 12 inches or more of your basement wall is above ground level, unless you add the "optional walls" inside your basement that are shown in the Plan A sketch.

Ceiling Modification Plan A

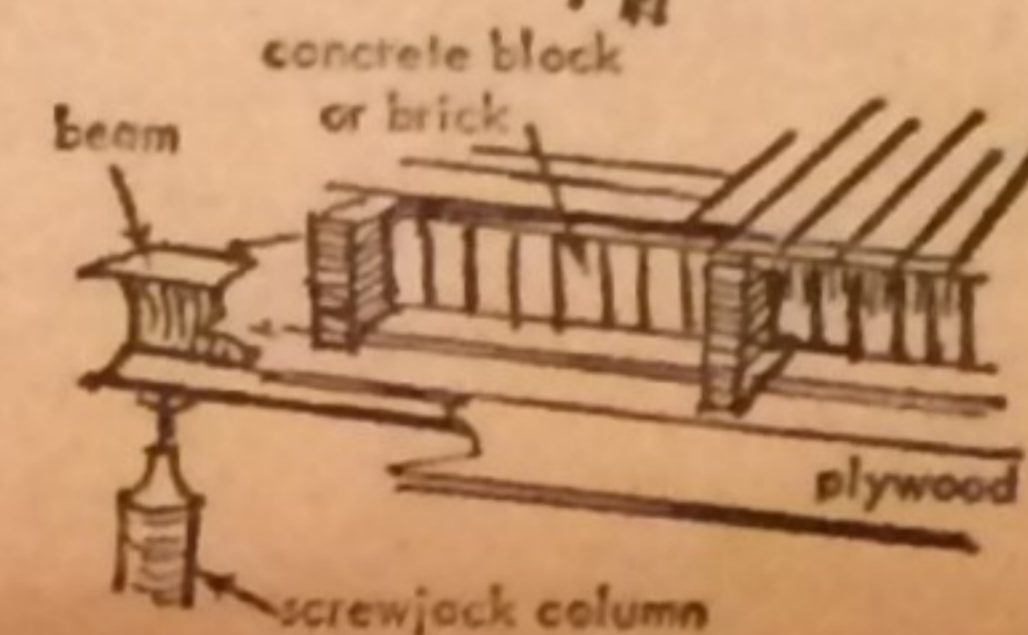
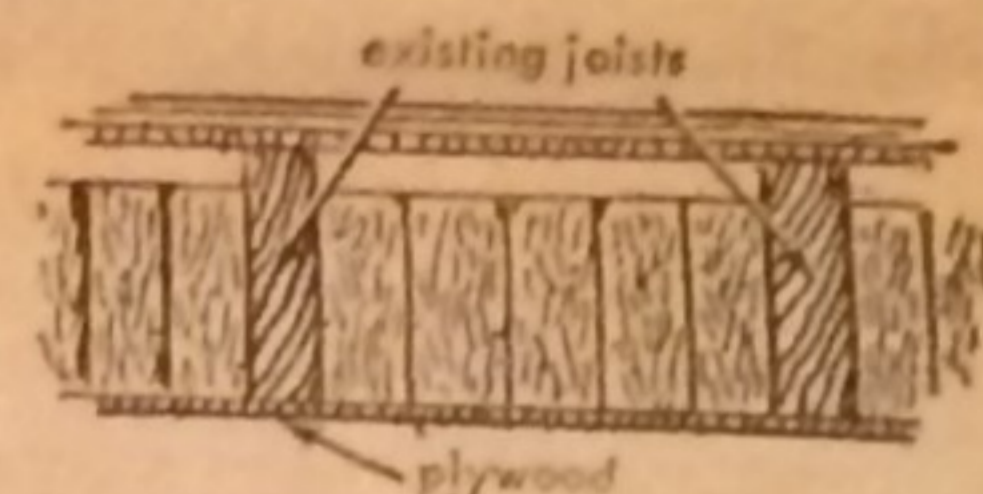


If nearly all your basement is below ground level, you can use this plan to build a fallout shelter area in one corner of it, without changing the appearance of it or interfering with its normal peacetime use.

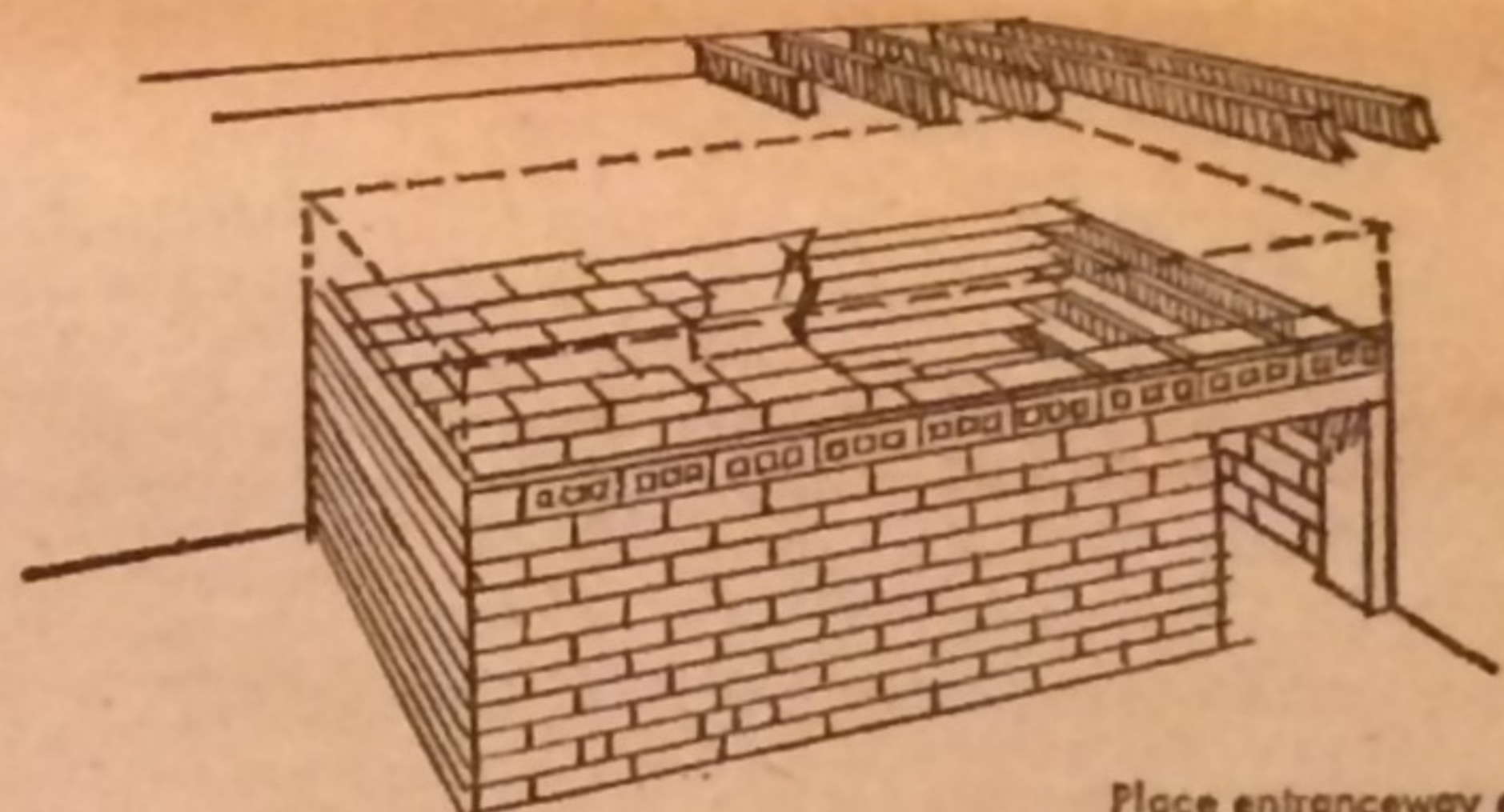
However, if 12 inches or more of the basement wall is above ground level, this plan is *not* to be used unless you add the "optional walls" shown in the sketch.

Overhead protection is obtained by screwing plywood sheets securely to the joists, and then filling the spaces between the joists with bricks or concrete blocks. An extra beam and a screwjack column may be needed to support the extra weight.

Building this shelter requires some basic woodworking skills and about \$150-\$200 for materials. It can be set up while the house is being built, or afterward.



Permanent Concrete Block or Brick Shelter Plan C



Place entranceway on side or end not facing exposed basement wall

This shelter will provide excellent protection, and can be constructed easily at a cost of \$150 in most parts of the country.

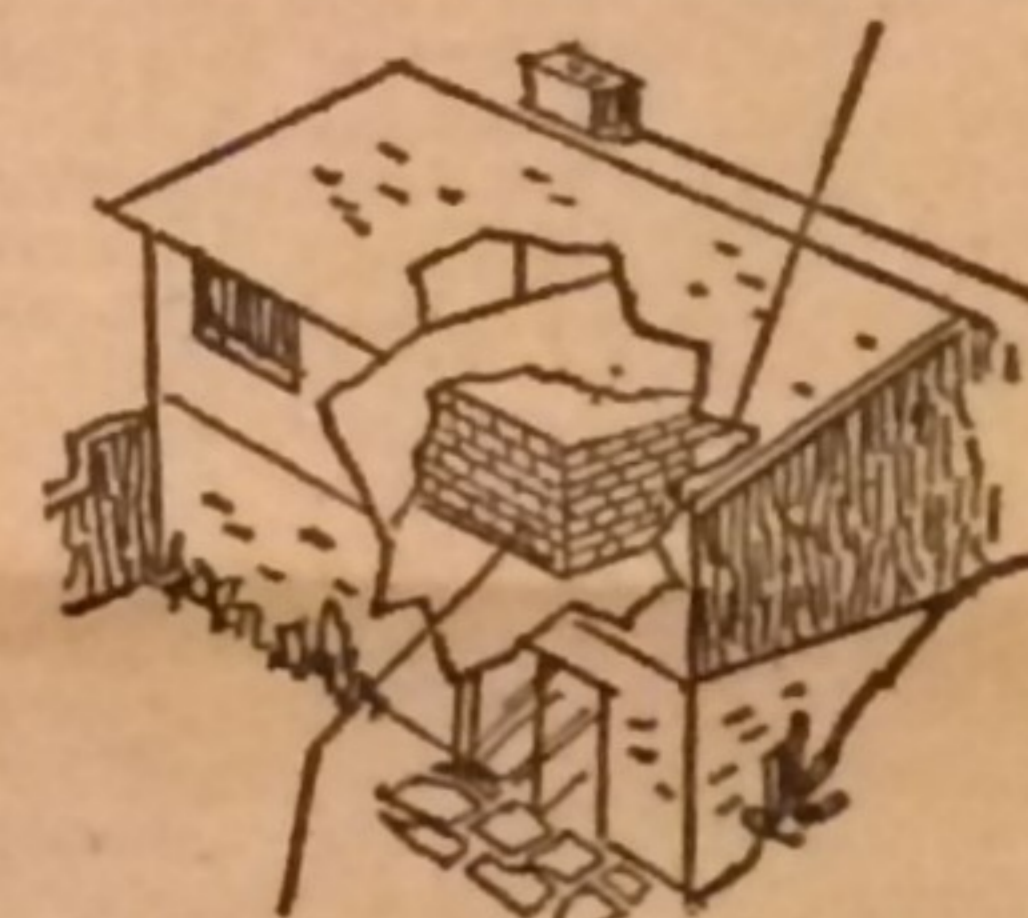
Made of concrete blocks or bricks, the shelter should be located in the corner of your basement that is most below ground level. It can be built low, to serve as a "sit-down" shelter; or by making it higher you can have a shelter in which people can stand erect.

The shelter ceiling, however, should *not* be higher than the outside ground level of the basement corner where the shelter is located.

The higher your basement is above ground level, the thicker you should make the walls and roof of this shelter, since your regular basement walls will provide only limited shielding against outside radiation.

Natural ventilation is provided by the shelter entrance, and by the air vents shown in the shelter wall.

This shelter can be used as a storage room or for other useful purposes in non-emergency periods.



Increase thickness of shelter wall facing exposed basement wall by four inches

Complete plans and specifications for various types of home shelters can be obtained by contacting Luzerne County Civil Defense at the Court House and asking for a copy of the pamphlet "Family Shelter Designs" or "Shelters in New Homes."

SAVE THIS PLAN — IT COULD SAVE YOUR LIFE

PROTECTING LIVESTOCK

How will fallout affect unprotected livestock — that is, animals in fields, pastures, and other open areas?

Fallout may be dangerous to cattle, sheep, horses, pigs, and other livestock as well as to human beings. Radio-active materials in fresh fallout can contaminate the immediate environment and give off rays that can penetrate deep into the body. This is the major source of danger for livestock. Animals can also suffer skin burns if fallout settles in the coat. Skin burns could produce considerable discomfort, but would not endanger the lives of the animals.

Animals are about as sensitive to radiation damage as human beings; to survive, animals need the same protection as human beings.

When livestock must graze on fallout-contaminated pasture, supplemental feeding from noncontaminated forage can materially reduce the daily dose of radioactive material the animals will eat. Stored or stacked hay, ensilage from either silo or trench, and stored grain are safe supplemental feeds when they are protected from fallout contamination. When no shelter is available and when the level of radiation is only moderate, or food resources are scant, growers should, if possible, supply supplemental feeding and limit the grazing time.

When meat and dairy animals eat contaminated feed, some radioactive elements are absorbed into their bodies. Thus, man's food supply of animal products can become contaminated with radioactivity.

How will fallout affect sheltered livestock?

Livestock housed in barns and other farm buildings during fallout have a better chance of surviving effects of radiation than those that are not sheltered. A reasonably well-built shelter reduces intensity of external radiation and prevents fallout from settling on the animals' bodies. It also prevents animals from eating contaminated feed.

What is the best way to protect livestock from fallout?

Move them indoors as soon as possible. If you do not have adequate facilities to house all animals, put some of them near farm buildings or in a small dry lot. Under these conditions the amount of space per animal in a barn should be reduced to the point of overcrowding. The limiting factor is ventilation and not space. The advantage is that the animals tend to shield each other enough that more will survive under crowded conditions than under normal housing. Large, protected self-feeders and automatic livestock waterers can supply uncontaminated feed and water.

Areas within movable fences, and other small fenced areas that have covered feeders or self-feeders, can provide emergency confinement for farm animals after early external radiation intensity has decreased through decay.

Empty trench silos can be converted to livestock shelters by constructing a roof over the trench and covering it with earth.

Once fallout occurs, you should not attempt to protect livestock unless local civil defense authorities tell you that you will be safe when doing so.

Get your dairy cattle under cover first.

What water can I give livestock after fallout?

Water from a covered well, tank, or cistern, or from a freely running spring, is best. River water or pond water is less safe, but if necessary it could be used after fallout has occurred. In a few days it would be safe. If, however, it should rain during this time, livestock should not be permitted access to pond water for an additional few days.

Usually, fallout particles would settle promptly and soluble radioactive materials would diffuse in the water, reducing the contamination at the surface. If the water was constantly replenished from an uncontaminated source, radioactivity would be diluted rapidly.

To prevent contamination from fallout, do not add water to covered tanks unless the water is from a protected well or spring; first use the water originally present in the tanks.

Could I use water in an exposed pond?

Water in an exposed pond would be contaminated, but usually the level of contamination would decrease rapidly. Such water could be used for surface irrigation. It could also be used to wash off farm buildings and unsheltered livestock. Obtain drinking water for livestock from another source if possible.

What feed can I give livestock after fallout?

To protect feed adequately, cover it. Fallout is like dust or dirt; a cover will prevent it from coming in contact or mixing with the feed.

Grain stored in a permanent bin, hay in a barn, and ensilage in a covered silo are adequately protected. They can be used as soon as it is safe to get to them following fallout. A haystack in an open field can be protected with a tarpaulin or similar covering.

If possible, give your livestock feed that does not contain fallout material. Fallout particles that settle on hay, silage, or a stack of feedbags will contaminate only the outer parts. You can remove the outer layers or bags, and use the inside feed that is unaffected.

You will be notified if local civil defense and agriculture authorities who measure concentrations of fallout consider the forage growing in your area is harmful. However, this advice might come too late in heavily contaminated areas. As a precautionary measure, house the livestock and do not let them graze.



You may have to give cows contaminated feed if no other feed is available. The milk from these cows should not be used by children, but when the cows are back on clean feed, the amount of radioactive material in their milk will progressively diminish.

What can I do with contaminated feed?

How long feed should be stored depends on the type and concentration of the radioactive materials. If you have an alternate supply, do not use contaminated feed until told by authorities that it is safe to do so; then be sure to follow the precautions they may recommend.

Should dairy cows receive special treatment?

Yes. Because radioactive materials can be transferred to milk, which will be a critical product during an emergency, make a special effort to protect cows from fallout. Remove milking cows from pasture and feed them stored rations during the period of fresh fallout and for several weeks after. In this way, you will prevent iodine 131 from occurring in the milk, or reduce it to insignificant levels.

Give cows preferred shelter and clean feed and water. If you can, milk them before fallout occurs; you may not be able to do so for several days afterward. If you have calves on the farm turn them in with the cows. This will help prevent mastitis and conserve all the feed for the cows. Reduce amounts of water and concentrated feed to maintenance levels.

Construction plans are available through State extension agricultural engineers for a combination dairy barn and family fallout shelter. Although construction of this type is costly, such a facility might be considered for the protection of highly valued breeding stock.

The plans are designed in accordance with milk production ordinances. They provide for (1) a year-round production unit that requires minimum change for emergency use, (2) a built-in family fallout protection area that allows the operator to care for animals during a fallout emergency, (3) all stored feed that is manually accessible to be inside the barn, (4) stored hay and straw for use as shielding, (5) temporary housing, feed, and water for other livestock, (6) an auxiliary generator for assuring electric power, and (7) a water supply inside the barn.

What measures should be taken to protect poultry?

Measures for protecting poultry are the same as those recommended for other farm animals.

Poultry are somewhat more resistant to radiation than other farm animals. Since most poultry are raised under shelter and given feed that has been protected or stored, and since poultry can be grown rapidly, they are one of the more dependable sources of fresh foods of animal origin that may be available following a nuclear attack.

Hens that eat contaminated feed will produce eggs that contain some radioactive elements. Radioactivity in eggs decreases shortly after the hens are removed from the contaminated environment and given uncontaminated feed and water.

What animal food products are to market after fallout?

You will receive specific instructions from local civil defense authorities based on amount of fallout received. Do not destroy any animal food products unless spoilage has made them inedible. Milk should be safe to use if it is from cows that are adequately sheltered and protected and are fed rations of stored and protected feed and water. Milk from a fallout area where cows are not adequately protected or fed stored feed should not be given to children until civil defense authorities approve. Milk contaminated with iodine 131 can be processed into butter, cheese, and powdered or canned milk, and stored for a period of time to allow the radioactivity to decay.

Food animals whose bodies have been exposed to external radiation can be used for food if they are slaughtered before the onset of signs of radiation sickness. Also, they can be used after they have recovered from the ensuing illness. The same rules that govern the slaughter of animals sick from any cause should be followed. Care must be taken to prevent edible parts of the carcass from being contaminated by radioactive materials contained on the hide and in the digestive system.

What do I do if animals die from fallout radiation?

Some of your animals may be affected so severely by radiation from fresh fallout that they will die in a few days or weeks after being exposed. Do not slaughter any of your livestock unless you are told to do so by local civil defense authorities or USDA county defense boards.

Bury animals that die. These carcasses usually are not dangerous to surviving people or animals by the time it is safe to work outside.

Is it possible to decontaminate livestock and farm buildings that have been exposed to fallout?

If there is fallout on the animals' skins, the radioactive material can be washed off with water. It is not necessary to use clean water sources for this purpose. Take care to avoid contamination runoff.

Civil defense authorities or USDA county defense boards may advise you on decontamination procedures for your farm buildings.

In handling animals, wear coveralls, gloves, and boots to prevent contaminating yourself. Cleaning or disinfecting buildings will not destroy radioactivity. However, cleaning can be useful in moving radioactive materials to a place where radiation will be less harmful. In cleaning, be careful to avoid contaminating yourself.



Livestock housed in barns during fallout have a better chance of surviving effects of radiation than those that are not sheltered.

SAVE THIS PLAN — IT COULD SAVE YOUR LIFE