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Commonwealth of Massachusetts

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS
COLLECTION

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DRAFT

COMMUNITY SHELTER PLANS

CIVIL DEFENSE INFORMATION IN TIME OF INTERNATIONAL TENSION OR CRISIS

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. Visitors should make arrangements to return home if an attack seems probable.

If you are warned of a nuclear attack, go to a public fallout shelter or to your home basement immediately, tune your battery powered radio to a local station and listen for additional information and instructions.

Stay in shelter until you are advised by local government officials that it is safe to come out.

Your local Civil Defense Director and other local public officials, under the guidance of State and Federal Civil Defense Agencies, have been working for some time to develop the best plan for survival in the event of Nuclear Attack using presently available resources.

The basements of many homes in this area, because of the substantial type of construction, will provide a degree of protection against radioactive fallout, with those persons not able to take shelter at home being provided space in public shelter.

WORCESTER
COUNTY

The Community Shelter Plan is Option I of the Nuclear Civil Protection Program for Massachusetts and would be implemented if insufficient time was available for evacuating people from areas that would be subject to direct blast damage.

Option II of the Nuclear Civil Protection Program provides instructions on the relocation of people from the blast risk areas to the safer host areas and is known as the Crisis Relocation Plan, now being prepared.

You will be advised as to which part of the program to follow based on the international situation.



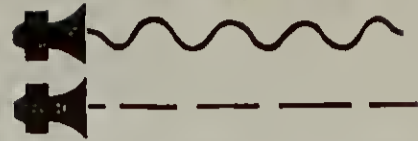
The role of the Civil Defense Agency is the coordination of all resources of the Commonwealth to avert, combat, and minimize the effects of disaster, natural, man-made, or war caused.

This plan is designed to increase your ability to survive the effects of a nuclear attack.

SAVE THESE PLANS—THEY MAY SAVE YOUR LIFE

Where to go... What to do...

WARNING TO TAKE SHELTER



● IF A VERY BRILLIANT FLASH OR SHOCK OCCURS and 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 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 within one hour. If you cannot reach a public shelter or your home basement, choose any substantial building for protection.

The ATTACK WARNING SIGNAL is a 3-to-5 minute wavering tone on sirens, or it may be given to you by radio or television. The ATTACK WARNING SIGNAL shall mean that an actual attack against the country has been detected and that protective action should be taken immediately.

IF YOU MUST USE YOUR HOME FOR A SHELTER

Study the following on how to improvise shelter

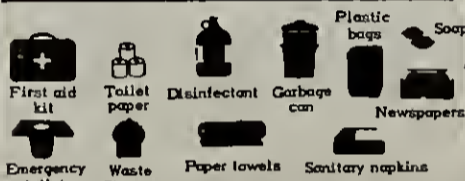
HOW TO IMPROVISE SHELTER AT HOME

If you are required to take shelter at home, you can add additional protection to that which already exists. Although this might be possible at the time you receive warning to take shelter, a certain amount of pre-planning is necessary if satisfactory results are to be expected. NOW IS THE TIME TO DECIDE WHAT YOU WILL DO AND HOW YOU WILL DO IT.

WHAT TO DO NOW

- (1) Study the sketches and decide which is applicable to your situation and select a shelter location.
- (2) Take note of available shielding materials such as bricks, concrete blocks, sand or loose earth which could be moved quickly.
Other things could also be used as shielding material, or to support shielding material, such as:
 - House doors that have been taken off their hinges (especially heavy outside doors).
 - Dressers and chests (especially if the drawers are filled with sand or earth).
 - Tables and bookcases.
 - Large appliances (such as washers, dryers, TV and hi-fi sets).
 - Trunks, boxes and cartons (if filled with earth, sand or other heavy material).
 - Books, magazines, and stacks of firewood or lumber.
 - Flagstones from outside walks and patios.
- (3) If no shielding materials are presently available, obtain and store some in a convenient location.
- (4) Take note of nonperishable foods normally kept in the home. If these are not sufficient to maintain your family for two weeks, increase the supply.

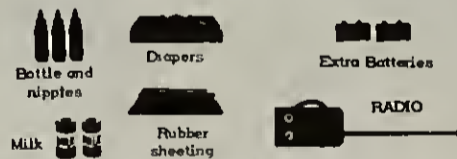
HOME SHELTER SUPPLIES



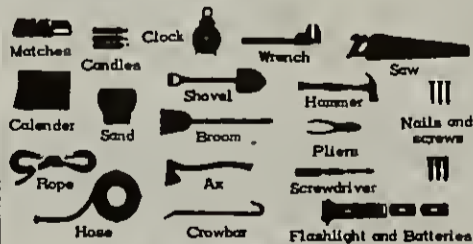
SANITATION & MEDICAL SUPPLIES



FOOD & EATING UTENSILS



INFANT CARE & SUPPLIES



TOOLS & OTHER ITEMS

IMPROVISED FALLOUT PROTECTION IN A HOME

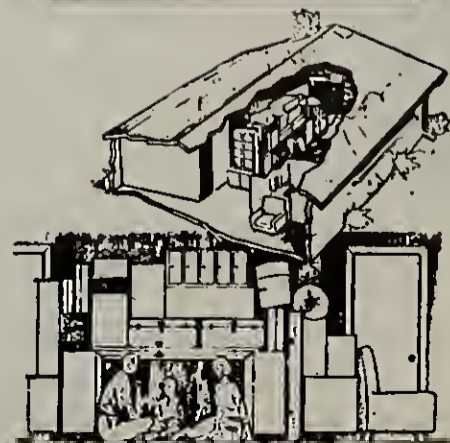
BASEMENT SHELTER



SELECT THE CORNER OF YOUR BASEMENT WHERE THE GROUND LEVEL OUTSIDE 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.

GROUND FLOOR SHELTER



Place boxes or drawers on top and around the sides of a sturdy table or workbench and fill them with heavy materials. Often a makeshift table can be made by using doors supported by cabinets or other pieces of furniture.

IMPORTANT REMINDER

Public Shelter only for those people who do not have a home basement or cannot reach home within 30 minutes after warning to take shelter.

There are commercial buildings not in this listing that afford excellent shelter and are for the use of the occupants only. This information is available from the building owner or local Civil Defense Director.

WORCESTER COUNTY



PUBLIC SHELTER INSTRUCTIONS

1. Follow instructions listed below.
2. Not all public shelters are stocked, so take whatever food and water you can carry as well as medicines.
3. Public shelter only for those people without home basements.

IF YOU ARE IN:

- ASHBURNHAM - Go to Cushing Academy on Route 101.
- ATHOL - If you are North of the Millers River, go to Silver Lake School.
- If you are South of the Millers River, go to The Old Post Office Building, 336 Main St.
- AUBURN - Go to Holy Cross College, College St., Worcester.
- BARRE - Go to the Henry Wood School, Route 122.
- BERLIN - Go to Worcester County Sanitorium, West Boylston St., Boylston.
- BLACKSTONE - Go to the Blackstone Building # 54, Canal St.
- BOLTON - Go to Nashoba Regional School on Green Rd.
- BOYLSTON - Go to Worcester County Sanitorium, West Boylston St.
- BROOKFIELD - Go to Asbestos Textile Co., 10 Grove St., No. Brookfield.
- CHARLTON - Go to the Masonic Home, Off Route 31.
- CLINTON - See Map.
- DOUGLAS - Go to St. Oennis Church on Manchaug Road.
or - Town Hall on Main St.
- ODDLEY - If you are West of Rte. 31, go to the West Dudley Paper Co., West Oudley.
- If you are East of Rte. 31, go to Dudley Jr. High School, School Street
or Stevens Linen Mill #5, Mill St.
- EAST BROOKFIELD - Go to Asbestos Textile Co., 10 Grove St., North Brookfield.
- FITCHBURG - See Map.
- GARDNER - See Map.
- GRAFTON - If you are North of the Mass. Turnpike, go to St. Mary's Church, 19 Waterville St.
or - Memorial Jr. High School, Brigham Hill Rd.
- If you are South of the Mass. Turnpike, go to Wyman Gordon Co., Worcester Road.
- HARDWICK - Go to Barre Woolen Mill, off Route 32 in Barre.
- HARVARD - Go to Atlantic Union College, Main St., Lancaster.
- HOLDEN - Go to Rutland State Hospital, Route 56, Rutland.
- HUBBARDSTON - Go to Gardner State Hospital on Chapel St., Gardner.
- HOPEOALE - Go to the Union Evangelical Church, Dutcher St.
or Graper Corporation, Building #28 on Hopedale St.

PUBLIC SHELTER INSTRUCTIONS

1. Follow instructions listed below.
2. Not all public shelters are stocked, so take whatever food and water you can carry as well as medicines.
3. Public shelter only for those people without home basements.

WORCESTER COUNTY

IF YOU ARE IN:

- LANGASTER - Go to the Atlantic Union College, Main St.
- LEIGESTER - If you are West of Rte. 56, go to the Library, Main St.
or Russell Mfg. Company, 1148 Main St.
- If you are East of Rte. 56, go to the Elementary School, Washburn Square.
- LEOMINSTER - If you are North of Route 2, go to Fitchburg State College, via Route 13 and Route 2A, Fitchburg.
- If you are South of Route 2, go to Post Office, Main St.
or Gallagher Jr. High School, Church St.
or St. Leo's School, 116 Main St.
or YNCA, Main St.
- LUNENBURG - Go to Fitchburg State College, 160 Pearl St., Fitchburg.
- MENDON - Go to the Draper Corporation, Building #28, Hopedale St., Hopedale.
- MILFORD - See Map.
- MILLBURY - Go to the Mass. D.P.W. Garage on West Main St.,
or The Felters Co. Buildings # 10 and 25 on West St.
- MILLVILLE - Go to Mill Complex on Main St.
- NORTHBOROUGH - Go to Westborough State Hospital, Hospital Rd., Westborough.
- NEW BRAINTREE - Go to Barre Woolen Mill, Off Rte. 32 in Barre.
- NORTHBRIDGE - Go to the High School, Linwood Avenue
or The Post Office, Church St.
- NO. BROOKFIELD - Go to Quabaug Rubber Company, 17 School St. or the Adams Block on Main St.
- OAKHAM - Go to Rutland State Hospital, Route 56, Rutland.
- OXFORD - Go to Oxford Middle School, Main St.
- PAXTON - Go to Anna Maria College, Sunset Lane.
- PETERSHAM - Go to Harvard U. Forest School, Athol Rd.
- PHILLIPSTON - Go to Harvard U. Forest School, Athol Rd., Petersham.
- PRINCETON - Go to St. Edward's the Confessor Church, Church St., Westminster.
- ROYALSTON - Go to the Starrett Company, Greasant St., Athol.
- RUTLAND - Go to Rutland State Hospital, Route 56, Rutland.
- SHREWSBURY - Go to Mass. Electric Co., Route 9, Westborough.
- SOUTHBOROUGH - If you are North of Rte. 9, go to St. Mark's School, Marlboro Rd.
- If you are South of Rte. 9, go to Fay School, Main St.
or Woodward Manning School, Route 85.
- SOUTHBRIDGE - See Map.
- SPENCER - Go to the Town Hall on Main St.
or David Prouty High School, Main St.
or The Library at St. Joseph's Abbey on North Spencer Rd.
- STERLING - Go to St. Richards Church, Bridge Street.
- STURBRIDGE - Go to Tantasqua Regional High School, Brookfield Rd.
- SUTTON - Go to Sutton Memorial High School, Boston Rd.
or The Marshall Green Textile Mill, Boson Rd.
- TEMPLETON - Go to the Baldwinville Products Company, Mill St.
- UPTON - Go to Memorial High School, Fiske Ave.
- UXBRIDGE - If you are North of Rte. 16, go to High School, Capron St.
or Taft Elementary School, Granite St.
- If you are South of Route 16, go to Town Hall, So. Main St.
or 16, 28 or 40 South Main St.
- WARREN - Go to Warren High School, High St.
- WEBSTER - See Map.
- WEST BOYLSTON - Go to Worcester County Sanitorium, Off West Boylston St., Boylston.
- WESTBOROUGH - See Map.
- WEST BROOKFIELD - Go to Asbestos Textile Co., 10 Grove St., North Brookfield.
- WESTMINSTER - Go to St. Edwards the Confessor Church, Church St.
or The Public Library, Main St.
or The Westminster Elementary School, Academy Hill Rd.
- WINGHENBON - Go to U.S. Post Office, the Clark Memorial on Central St.
or The First National Bank, Central St.
- WORCESTER - See Map.

CLINTON

AREA	SHELTER
A	Van Brodie Mill, 56 Sterling St.
B	Fuller Field House, High St.
C	St. John's Church, Church St. Library, Walnut St.
D	Colonial Press, 100 Green St. Ray-0-Vac, 75 Green St. Colonial Press, 1 Green St.
E	High School, Church St. Post Office, Union St.

SCALE



HOW TO USE THIS MAP

1. Public Shelter only for those people who cannot use Home Basement for shelter.
2. Identify Your Shelter Area by letter.
3. Take Shelter in any Building listed below for your area.
4. Not all Public Shelters are Stocked so take what food and water that you can carry as well as medicines.

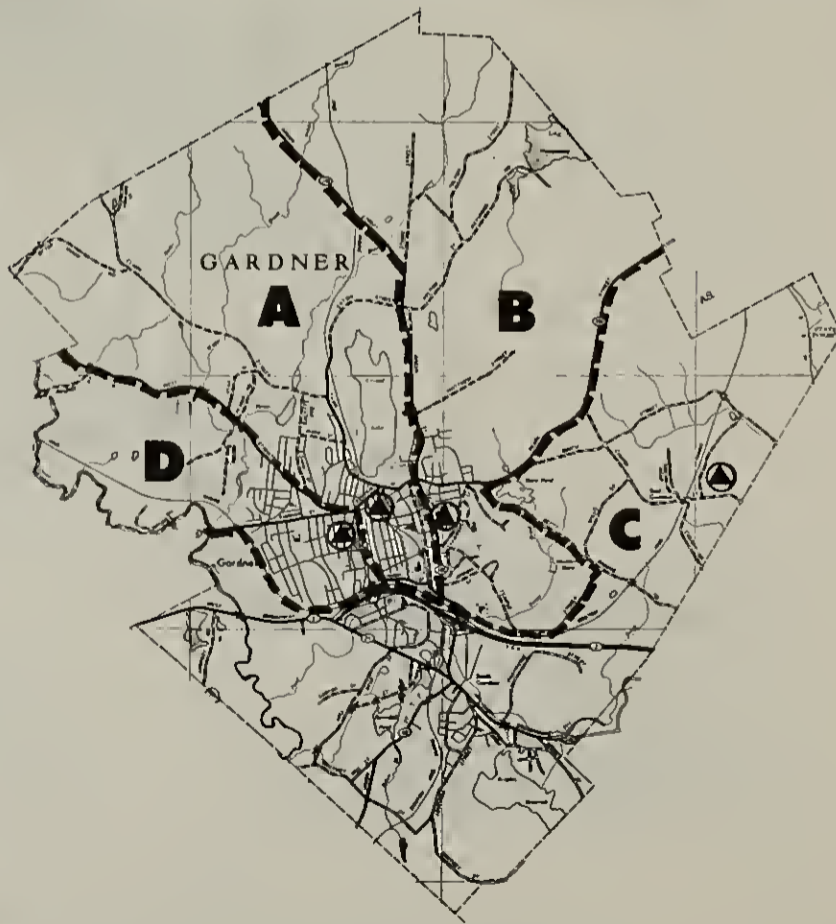
LEGEND

- A Shelter Service Area
- Shelter Location

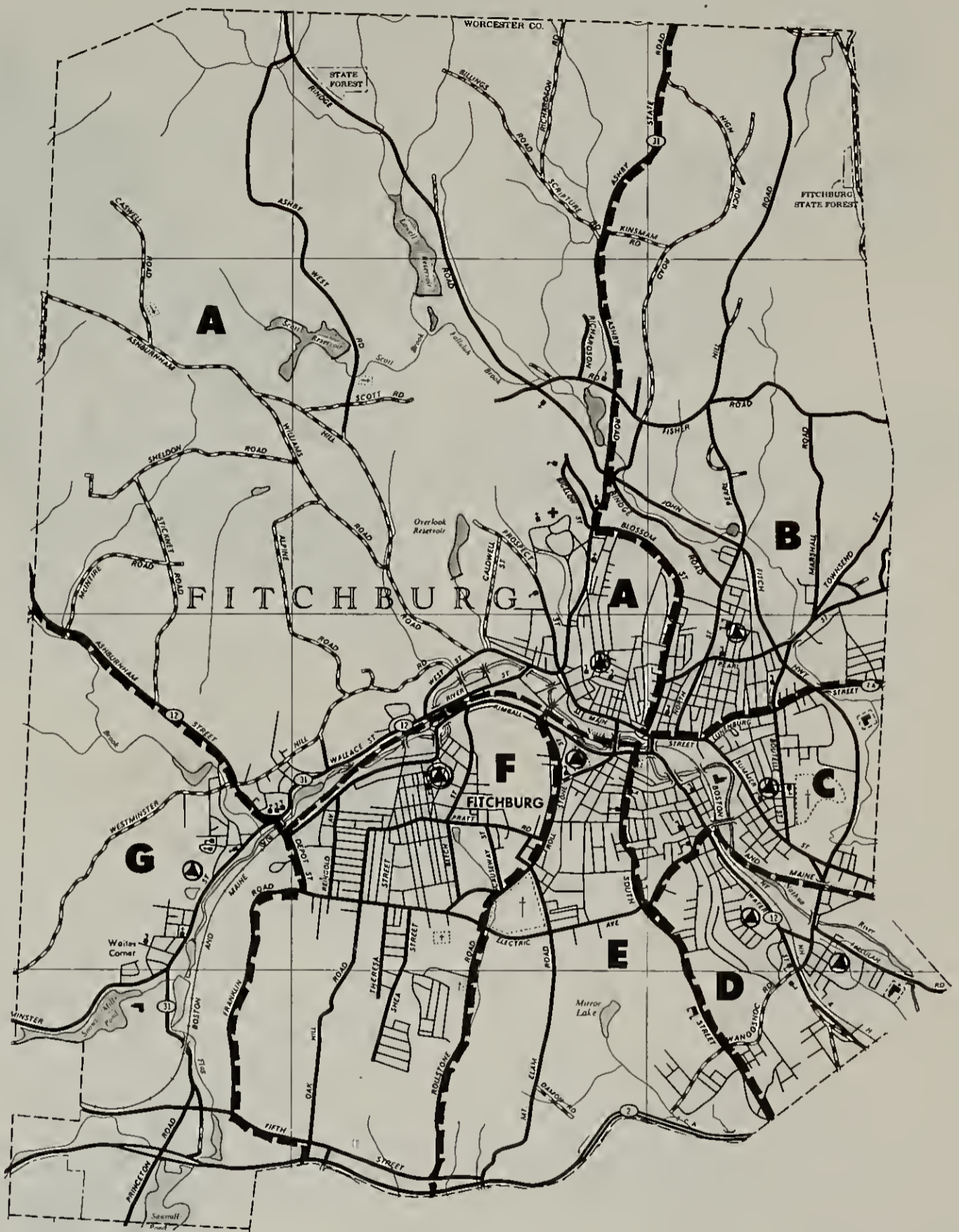
GARDNER

AREA	SHELTER
A	Heywood Wakefield Co., Central St.
B	Elm St. School, 60 Elm St.
C	M.C.I. (Northern Worcester County) Formerly Gardner State Hospital, Off Chapel St.
D	Post Office, 69 Pleasant St.

SCALE



FITCHBURG



HOW TO USE THIS MAP

1. Public Shelter only for those people who cannot use Home Basement for shelter.
2. Identify Your Shelter Area by letter.
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4. Not all Public Shelters are Stocked so take what food and water that you can carry as well as medicines.

LEGEND

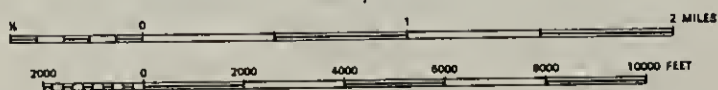
- A** Shelter Service Area
- Shelter Location

AREA

SHELTER

- | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|
| A | Fitchburg High School. |
| B | Fitchburg State College, North St. |
| C | Goodrich School, North St. |
| D | St. Francis School, Sheridan St. |
| or | South Fitchburg School, Wanoosnoc St. |
| E | Laurel St. School, Laurel St. |
| F | St. Joseph's School, Columbus St. |
| or | St. Joseph's Church, Columbus St. |
| G | Weyerhaeuser Mill, Westminster St. |

SCALE



MILFORD

AREA	SHELTER
A	Court House, Upper West St.
B	Memorial Elem. School, Walnut St.
C	St. Mary's High School, Main St.
	36 Main St.
	85-89 Main St.
	Fire Station, 1 Spruce St.
D	Beam Tube Company, 11 Beach St.
E	Police Station, 250 Main St.
F	Milford National Bank, 256 Main St.
	Milford Hospital, Prospect St.



HOW TO USE THIS MAP

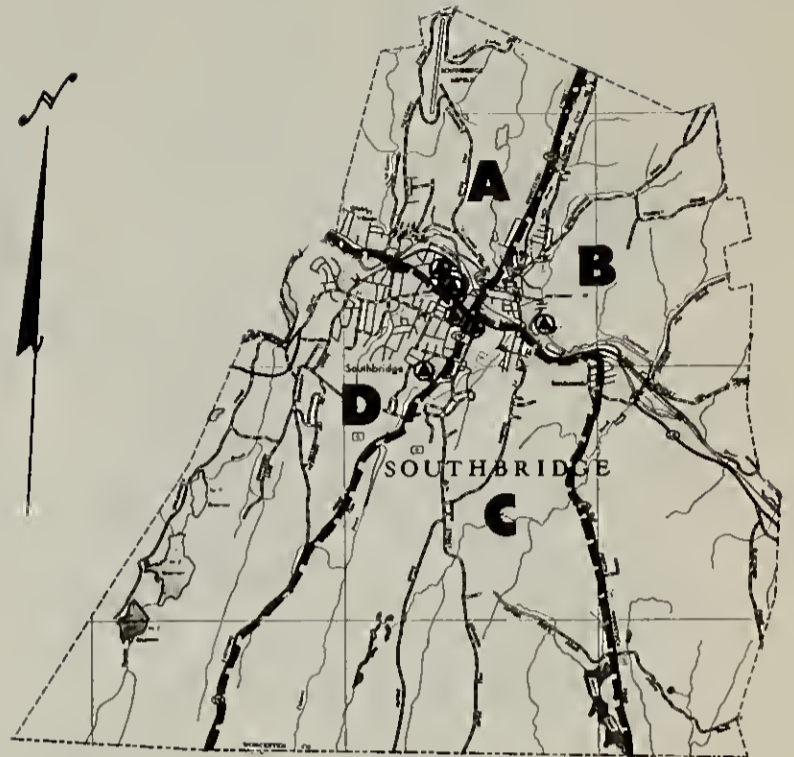
- Public Shelter only for those people who cannot use Home Basement for shelter.
- Identify Your Shelter Area by letter.
- Take Shelter in any Building listed below for your area.
- Not all Public Shelters are Stocked so take what food and water that you can carry as well as medicines.

LEGEND

- A - Shelter Service Area
- ▲ - Shelter Locations
- ⊙ - Shelter Complex

SOUTHBRIDGE

<u>AREA</u>	<u>SHELTER</u>
A	Marion Hill School, Pine St. <u>or</u> Notre Dame Church, Main St. <u>or</u> Telephone Building, 206 Main St.
B	American Optical Co., Route 131.
C	Post Office, 247 Main St.
D	Eastford Rd. School, Eastford Rd. <u>or</u> Fire Station, 18 Elm St.



HOW TO USE THIS MAP

1. Public Shelter only for those people who cannot use Home Basement for shelter. (See Page 3)
2. Identify Your Shelter Area by letter.
3. Take Shelter in any Building listed below for your area.
4. Not all Public Shelters are Stocked so take what food and water that you can carry as well as medicines.

LEGEND

- A** Shelter Service Area
- ▲** Shelter Location

WESTBOROUGH

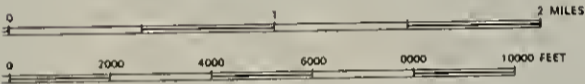
<u>AREA</u>	<u>SHELTER</u>
A	Westborough State Hospital, Lyman St.
B	New England Electric Co., Route 9.
C	Buildings at 4-6, 18-20, 19, 22-28 West Main St. <u>or</u> Recreation Building, 17 East Main St.
D	St. Luke's Church, Ruggles St.
E	Forbes Jr. High School, W. Main St. <u>or</u> High School, W. Main St. <u>or</u> Library, W. Main St.



WEBSTER

AREA	SHELTER
A	139-143 Main Street. 211-219 Main Street. Post Office, Main St.
B	St. Anne's School, Day St.
C	Cranston Print Works, 22 Worcester Rd.
D	228-232 Main Street. Bartlett High School, Negus St. Telephone Building, Negus St. St. Louis School, Negus St.

SCALE



HOW TO USE THIS MAP

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LEGEND

- A** Shelter Service Area
- Shelter Location



AREA

SHELTER

- A Tatnuck School, 1083 Pleasant St.
- B Fairlawn Hospital, 189 May St.
- C Notre Oame Institute, Plantation St.
- or Assumption College, Salisbury St.
- D West Boylston St. School, W. Boylston St.
- E David Hale Fanning Health Occupations, 251 Belmont St.
- or Clark St. School, 280 Clark St.
- F Worcester State Hospital, Rte. 9, Belmont St.
- or Memorial Hospital, Rte. 9, Belmont St.
- G North High School, Salisbury St.
- H Gage St. School, 51 Gage St.
- or Blommingdale School, Plantation St.
- I St. Stephen's School, 16 Hamilton St.
- J St. Joseph's Church, Hamilton St.
- or Lamartine St. School, Lamartine St.
- K Rice Sq. School, 76 Massasoit Rd.
- or Catholic Central High School, Granite St.
- L Worcester Academy, Providence St.
- M Prov. St. Jr. High School, Providence St.
- N Holy Cross College, College Ave.
- O Library, Southbridge St.
- or Clark University, Woodland St.
- P Masonic Temple, 5 Ionic Ave.
- or All Saints Church, 10 Irving St.
- or Mill St. School, Mill St.
- or Worcester State College, Chandler St.
- or Worcester Polytech, Salisbury St.

WORCESTER



HOW TO USE THIS MAP

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2. Identify Your Shelter Area by letter.
3. Take Shelter in any Building listed below for your area.
4. Not all Public Shelters are Stocked so take what food and water that you can carry as well as medicines.

LEGEND

- A** Shelter Service Area
- ▲** Shelter Location



FACTS ABOUT A NUCLEAR EXPLOSION

If you are in an unprotected area near where a nuclear weapon explodes, you could not survive the effects of the blast and heat generated by the explosion. After the explosion, the major danger is from radiation sickness caused by radioactive fallout. This fallout

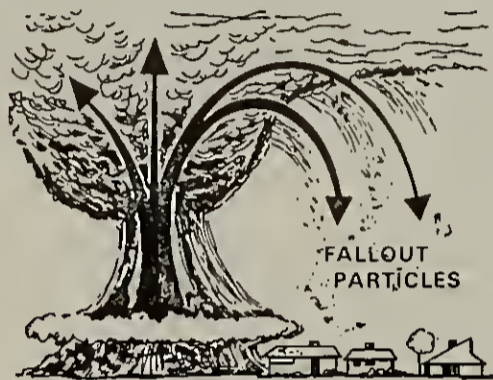
can endanger the life and health of people outside the high risk area. However, protective measures can be taken to safeguard you and your family from the effects of nuclear fallout.

This section describes what fallout is and how to protect yourself against its effects.

WHAT CAUSES FALLOUT...

When a nuclear weapon explodes, great quantities of earth and other debris are sucked up into a nuclear cloud. The bits and particles of earth are mixed with the radioactive materials produced by the explosion and become "radioactive."

Within a short time, these fallout particles drift back to earth. Carried by the wind, they can spread over a large area far from the explosion site.



The particles may look like fine grains of sand, but the gamma rays they give off cannot be seen. (Special instruments are required to detect the rays and measure their intensity.) The particles can be swept, brushed, or washed off.

The gamma rays can pass through light materials. A considerable thickness of heavy material is required to stop the penetration of these rays.

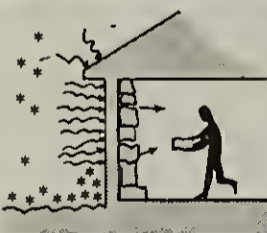
Single particle emitting gamma rays



Gamma radiation can penetrate light materials. It loses some of its strength, however, when it passes through.



The thicker and heavier the material the more gamma rays are blocked out; therefore fewer pass through to cause injury.



The important points to remember about the danger of fallout are:

- You cannot see the gamma rays given off by fallout particles.
- Gamma radiation can penetrate light materials, therefore, heavy clothing alone will not protect you from these rays. If fallout particles should get on your skin, they should be brushed off to avoid skin burns.
- Radiation is more dangerous to very young, very old or sick people than to those in good health.
- A large dose of radiation received in a short period is more damaging than smaller doses received over a longer period.
- Radiation sickness is not contagious and cannot be passed from one person to another.

HOW TO PROTECT AGAINST FALLOUT

Radiation loses its strength:

- With the passage of time
- As it passes through materials
- As the distance from the particle is increased

The best protection is to surround yourself with heavy materials. A fallout shelter will give you this kind of protection.

A fallout shelter does not need to be a special type of building. Any building will provide some level of protection. If the walls and roof are thick or heavy enough to absorb many of the rays given off by the particles outside, then better protection can be obtained. Even caves and mines can provide protection.

The key fact to remember is the farther you are from radioactive fallout particles, the safer you are from radiation. For example, you have more protection in a basement than on the top floor of a building. Likewise, there is more protection in an inner corridor of an above-grade structure than near an outside wall.

WHO WILL NEED FALLOUT PROTECTION

There is no way of predicting in advance where or how soon fallout will settle to the ground. This depends on the weather and on the direction and speed of the winds.

Areas close to a nuclear explosion might receive fallout within 20 or 30 minutes. Depending on the winds, it may take 5 to 10 hours for particles to drift down on communities 100 miles or more from the explosion.

The heavier particles giving off the most intense radiation will fall first. The lighter particles falling later will have lost much of the radiation high in the atmosphere. The first 24 hours after the fallout begins to settle are the most dangerous. The radiation from the particles loses its strength over time. The longer you are in a shelter, the lower the outside radiation levels will be when you emerge.



After a nuclear attack, dangerous levels of fallout COULD occur any place in the United States. Everyone, therefore, must have protection in case fallout occurs in his community.

WHY FALLOUT IS DANGEROUS...

The gamma rays given off by radioactive fallout particles can cause physical and chemical changes in the cells of the body, causing radiation sickness. No special clothing can protect you from the rays and there is no known drug or chemical that can prevent radiation from damaging the cells of the body. Large doses of radiation will cause death. But if you receive small or medium doses, the body will repair itself and you will get well.

The amount of gamma radiation that you can tolerate depends on a number of factors. The effects of radiation are more severe in very young or very old persons and those not in good health. Also, a single large dose received in a short period of time is more damaging than the same dose received over a longer period. People exposed to radiation DO NOT BECOME RADIOACTIVE and consequently are not dangerous to other people. Radiation sickness is NOT contagious and one person cannot infect another.

FALLOUT SHELTER

Many larger buildings have been designated as public fallout shelters. They are marked by signs like this:



BOATS FOR PROTECTION

If no better fallout protection is available, a boat with an enclosed cabin could be used. However, in addition to emergency supplies such as food, drinking water and a battery-powered radio, you should have aboard the items you would need (a broom, bucket, or pump-and-hose) to sweep off or flush off any fallout particles that might collect on the boat.

The boat should be anchored or cruised slowly at least 200 feet off-shore, where the water is at least 5 feet deep. This distance from shore would protect you from radioactive fallout particles that had fallen on the nearby land. A 5-foot depth would absorb the radiation from particles falling into the water and settling on the bottom.

If particles drift down on the boat, stay inside the cabin most of the time. Go outside now and then, and sweep or flush off any particles that have collected on the boat.

ON A FARM

You should place as much of your livestock and produce in barns as you can. A normally filled hayloft affords some shielding from fallout radiation for animals below. Farm machinery, troughs, wells, and any produce you cannot get into barns should be covered with tarpaulins. You should store as much water in covered containers as you can, taking precautions already outlined. Radiation harms only living creatures; therefore, food, water, etc., would be safe if covered.

Afterward, any livestock exposed to fallout could be washed or brushed to remove fallout particles. Water from wells and streams would be safe for animal use.

Animals which have been exposed to early fallout or which have fed on contaminated pastures could be slaughtered and the muscle meat would be fit for human consumption. Internal organs, however, such as the liver and spleen, should not be eaten unless no other food is available.

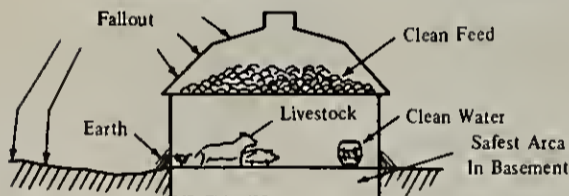
Chickens and eggs would be a particularly important direct food resource because they are relatively resistant to radiation, especially if they are raised under cover using safe packaged feeds.

Milk from cows that have grazed on contaminated pastures would be radioactive, but in the absence of other food in an emergency, it could be used.

Potatoes, corn and other field crops exposed to early fallout would be safe to eat after cleaning.

Your County agent can help you decide what crops, pasturage and methods will be best and safest to use. Seeds of all sorts are quite resistant to radiation and do not require any special protection.

For additional information refer to U.S. Dept. of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin No. 2107.



LIVESTOCK PROTECTION IN BARN



YOUR FAMILY EMERGENCY PLAN

Fill out the family emergency plan below. This will show each member of your family WHERE TO GO and WHAT TO DO in case of nuclear attack. Enter the names of all members of your family in boxes at the left. Write in the name and location of the building where each person will take shelter in the two right-hand columns.

NAME	IF AT WORK, or AT SCHOOL TAKE SHELTER AT:	IF AT HOME TAKE SHELTER AT:

For further assistance on more information, call your local Civil Defense Director. If you cannot contact your local office, call the State Civil Defense Office in the area in which you live:

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| <u>Area 1</u> | <u>Area 3</u> |
| 851-7251 | 366-5321 |
| 944-1184 | 366-2139 |
| <u>Area 2</u> | <u>Area 4</u> |
| 697-3111 | 323-6306 |
| 697-3600 | 323-5055 |

