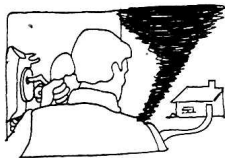


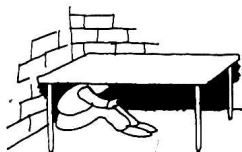
TORNADOES



When a tornado watch (forecast) is announced, this means that tornadoes are expected in or near your area. Keep your radio or television set tuned to a local station for information and advice from your local government or the Weather Bureau. Also, keep watching the sky especially to the south and southwest. If you see any revolving, funnel shaped clouds, report them by telephone immediately to your local Civil Defense Office, Police Department, Sheriff's Office or Weather Bureau Office. But do not use the phone to get information and advice—depend on radio or TV. The tornado warning signal is a steady tone on the sirens.

When a tornado warning is issued, take shelter immediately. The warning means that a tornado has actually been sighted and this (or other tornadoes) may strike in your vicinity. You must take action to protect yourself from being blown away, struck by falling objects, or injured by flying debris. Your best protection is an underground shelter or cave, or a substantial steel-framed or reinforced-concrete building. But if none of these is available, there are other places where you can take refuge.

If you are at home, go to your underground storm cellar or your basement fallout shelter, if you have one. If not, go to a corner of your



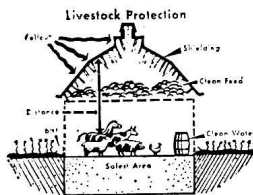
basement and take cover under a sturdy workbench or table (but not underneath heavy appliances on the floor above). If your home has no basement, take cover under heavy furniture on the ground floor in the center part of the house, or in a small room on the ground floor that is away from outside walls and windows. (As a last resort, go outside to a nearby ditch, excavation, culvert or ravine.) Doors and windows on the sides of your house away from the tornado may be left open to help reduce the damage to the building, but stay away from them to avoid flying debris. Do not remain in a trailer or mobile home if a tornado is approaching; take cover elsewhere.

If you are at work in an office building, go to the basement or to an inner hallway on a lower floor. In a factory, go to a shelter area, or to the basement if there is one.

If you are outside in open country, drive away from the tornado's path, at a right angle to it. If there isn't time to do this—or if you are walking—take cover and lie flat in the nearest depression, such as a ditch, culvert, excavation, or ravine.



IF YOU LIVE ON A FARM



If you live on a farm, your pre-fallout preparations will have a lot to do with your cleaning up afterward.

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 the 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. Even water standing in a pond could be used since fallout particles would fall to the bottom. Pond water could be made even safer by stirring up a clay bottom and then letting it settle out. Feed ladders stored under cover should be used first. If no other feed is available, animals could be turned out to pasture after a few days when the radioactivity has decreased.

Farm animals and poultry would be an important source of human food and they should not be allowed to sicken and die from thirst and starvation. 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. It would be easier to preserve meat on the hoof than on the hook. Hogs and steers could be kept alive even with water and feed containing early fallout particles.

Animals, like humans, can have radiation sickness. If the radiation level in your area indicates that animal sickness may be widespread, you probably will be told and given instructions on slaughtering. Care must be taken in slaughtering to prevent contamination of the carcasses by fallout particles from the hides and digestive tracts.

Chicken 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. Grain that has been covered, as in elevators, would be safe. Threshing would reduce the amount of fallout particles in the grain. Threshed grain exposed to fallout could be made safer after washing.

If county agents are available, they 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 special protection.

**It's GREAT
to have a
place to GO!**



REMEMBER

It's important that each family develop its own plans for taking shelter. Not all family plans will be alike, but all should include at least the following:

- (1) Be alert to receive any emergency warning signal that is customary in your part of the country. This may be a radio station, a television station, or some local warning device such as a siren or loud-speaker.
- (2) Move to shelter only when you are told to do so. For this type information, a radio station would give you the best information possible.
- (3) Walk or Drive Directly to Shelter as Instructed.

(4) If it is necessary to drive your car, fill it with those who are walking. If stopped by traffic, park your car out of the main flow of traffic and continue on foot.

- (5) Make these advance preparations:
 - (a) Decide what each member of the family is to do in case of an emergency.
 - (b) List the survival supplies you will need.
 - (c) Keep on hand hard-to-get survival supplies, such as medications, etc.
 - (d) Make preparations to carry the supplies to your shelter.
 - (e) Arrange for a safe place for your valuables.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON CIVIL DEFENSE EMERGENCIES

In addition to this plan, you should read Part 1 of the handbook H-14 entitled "In Time of Emergency," which can be obtained upon request, through your local CIVIL DEFENSE DIRECTOR.

**SAVE THIS
COMMUNITY SHELTER PLAN
It May Save Your Life**