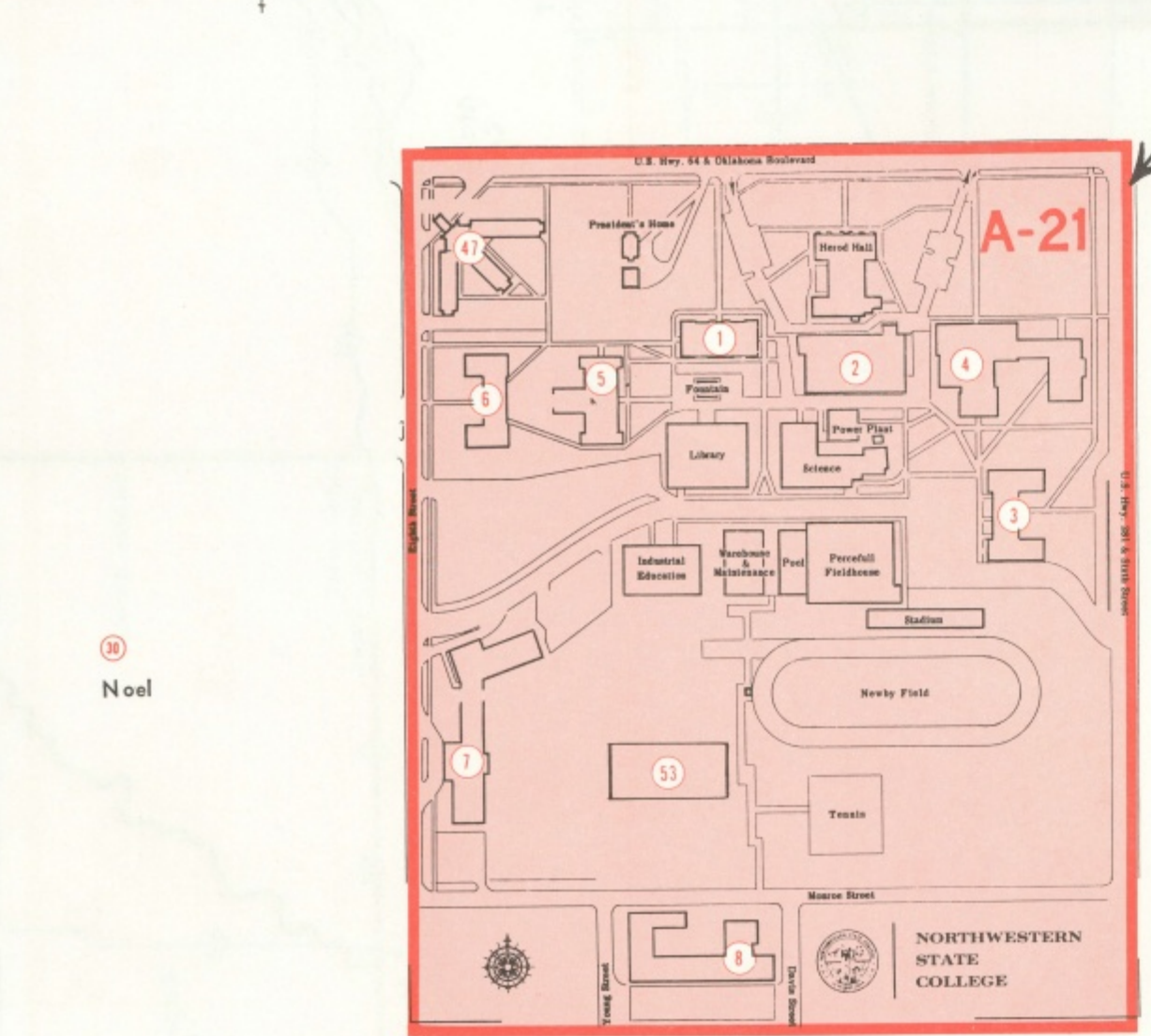
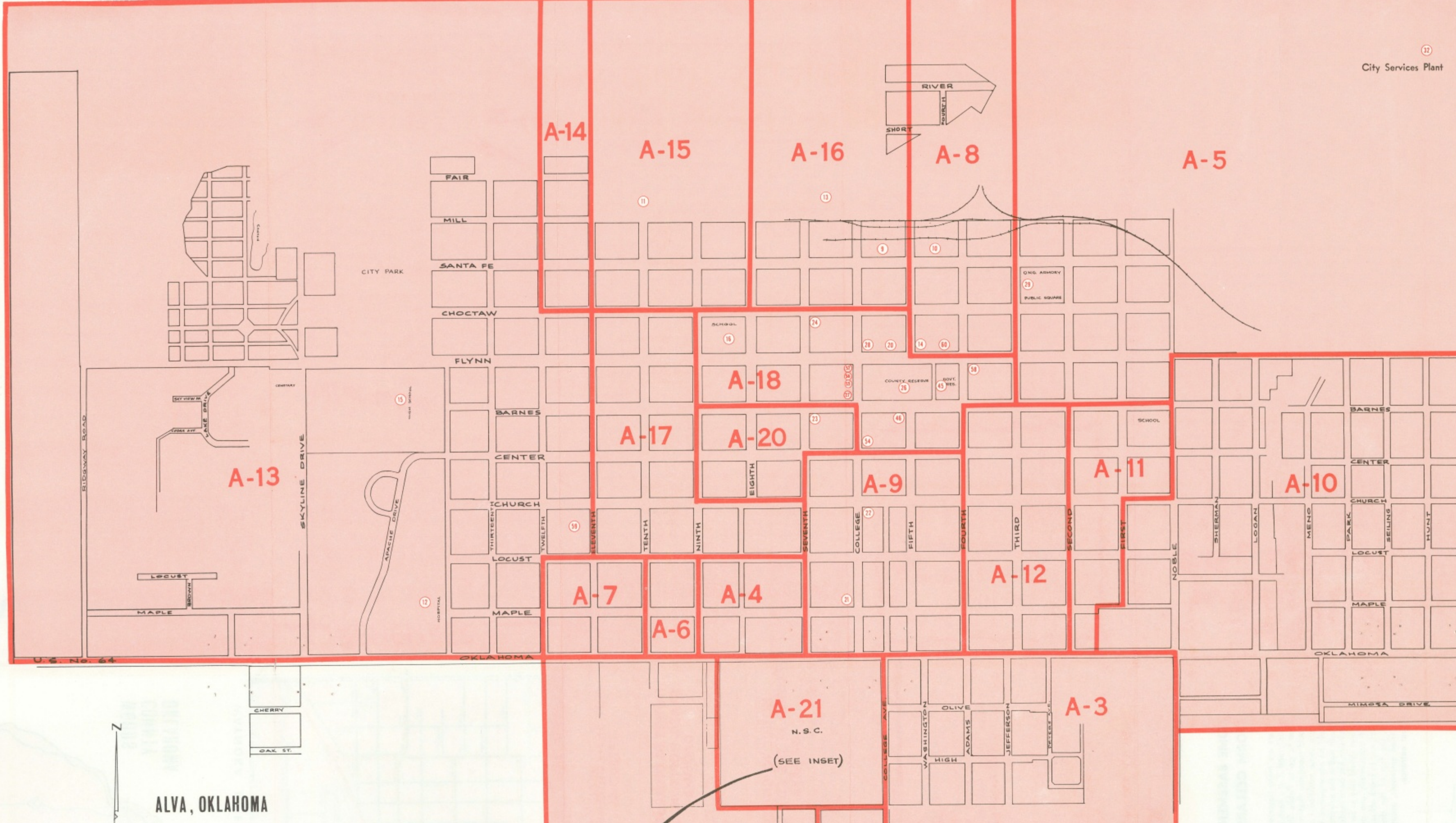




PUBLIC SHELTERS IN WAYNOKA	
Shelter Number	Shelter Name
40	Waynoka Elevator
41	Eastman Hotel
42	Thorne Building
43	Santa Fe Reading Room
44	Baird Building
52	Waynoka School
61	First Methodist Church
62	Congregational Church
63	Waynoka Motor Co.
64	Assembly of God Church

PUBLIC SHELTERS ON NORTHWESTERN STATE COLLEGE CAMPUS	
Shelter Number	Shelter Name
1	Fine Arts Building
2	Student Center Building
3	Vinson Hall
4	Jesse Dunn Hall
5	Educational Center
6	Shockley Hall
7	Dormitory — 8th and Monroe
8	Dormitory — Davis and Monroe
47	Girls Dormitory
53	New Dorm and Cafeteria

PUBLIC SHELTERS IN CITY OF ALVA	
Shelter Number	Shelter Name
9	Farmers Coop. Elevator
10	Johnson's Elevator
11	Alva Public Terminal
12	Alva General Hospital
13	Old Flour Mill
14	Old Surety Life Building
15	Alva High School
16	Junior High School
17	Lincoln School
20	Rialto Building
21	First Christian Church
22	First Baptist Church
23	Public Library
24	Munson Building
26	Court House
27	C. R. Anthony
28	Kent Johnson and Son
29	Armory
32	City Services Plant
33	Share Chronic Disease Hospital
45	U. S. Post Office
46	Bell Hotel
54	Alva State Bank
55	E. W. Tanner Co.
56	Shumaker Drug
57	Central National Bank Annex
58	Runnymede Hotel
59	Catholic Church
60	Dannell Furniture
65	Alabaster Cavern

THIS IS HOW TO LOCATE THE SHELTER THAT IS AVAILABLE TO YOU

1. Examine the entire map and find the area where you live. (Example: areas in Alva are numbered A-1, A-2, etc. Areas in Waynoka are numbered W-1, W-2, etc. Rural areas in the county are numbered R-1, R-2, etc.)

2. Now refer to the shelter locator in this publication which will read like this:

If You Live in Area Number	Your Shelter Numbers are
A - 1	8
R - 1	3 7

3. Then go back to the map and find the circled number of your shelter. If there is more than one shelter number for your area, this means that you may go to either shelter.

4. There is a listing of shelters by name as well as numbers in this publication. (Example: Shelter 12 is the Alva General Hospital.)

SHELTER LOCATOR	
If you live in Area Number	Your Shelter Numbers are
A - 1	8
A - 2	3 7
A - 3	3 7
A - 4	1
A - 5	29
A - 6	47 5 2
A - 7	6
A - 8	14 60 10
A - 9	22 21
A - 10	26 46
A - 11	45 58 54
A - 12	20 28
A - 13	15 12 59
A - 14	11
A - 15	16 13
A - 16	9 24
A - 17	23
A - 18	55 56 57
A - 19	17 33
A - 20	27
A - 21	53
R - 1	3 7
R - 2	4
R - 3	8
R - 4	32 29
R - 5	65

**COMMUNITY SHELTER PLAN
WOODS COUNTY, OKLAHOMA**

What to do
if you receive warning
to take shelter

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 99. James Earl Ray
 100. James Earl Ray

WOODS COUNTY
... to the citizens of

RADIO

What to take
TO THE SHELTER

not in a shelter. (1) If INDOORS, drop to the floor; get under a bed, desk, or heavy table, and stay close to the floor, out of the way of flying glass. (2) If OUTDOORS, quickly get behind a tree, into a ditch, or other protection. (3) Then follow your family emergency plan. If you do not go to a public fallout shelter, take shelter in the best protected part of your home. IF YOU HAVE NOT ALREADY DONE SO, MAKE FALLOUT PROTECTION THERE, using one of the methods shown underneath the Woods County Map.

important that each family develop its own plans for and emergency action. Not all family plans take, but all should include at least the following:

Your Family
EMERGENCY PLAN

!information **FURTHER**

Programs _____ to secure more public shelter

Follow
YOUR FAMILY
Emergency Plan
It gives you the
maximum chance
for SURVIVAL

Radioactive fallout decays rapidly. Seven hours after the burst, fallout is only $1/10$ th as radioactive as it was 1 hour after the burst. After 2 days, it is only $1/100$ th as radioactive as it was at 1 hour. You can protect yourself from fallout by getting heavy material (shielding) between yourself and the fallout particles, giving off the Gamma rays. The better protection it gives you, the better protection Persons who have been exposed to radioactive fallout do not become radioactive and therefore present no danger to others with whom they may come in contact.

The fallout cloud moves at high altitudes and drifts with the upper level winds. Surface winds give no indication of the direction of movement of the fallout cloud.

what is FALLOUT

ALVA — WOODS COUNTY CIVIL DEFENSE
ALVA CITY HALL
ALVA, OKLAHOMA
MARCH 1967
PUBLISHED BY

ALVA AND
WOODS COUNTY
OKLAHOMA



COMMUNITY shelter plan

**NOTICE TO CITIZENS OF
WAYNOKA**

Waynoka Residents — Examine the small inset map of the city of Waynoka and determine the area where you live.

If You Live in

Area	Your Shelter Is in the
W-1	Waynoka Elevator and
W-2	The Santa Fe Reading Room
W-3	Assembly of God Church
W-4	Waynoka Motor Co., Thorne Building and Baird Bldg.
	Waynoka School, First Methodist Church, and
	Estiman Hotel.
W-5	Congregational Church
	If you live in Areas W-6 or W-7 your shelter is in the Jesse Dunn Hall on the College Campus in Ava.

See Waynoka Shelter
Listing on Reverse Side

**NOTICE TO CITIZENS OF
CAPRON**

There is shelter space for all residents of Capron in the Capron Elevator and the Capron school.

ROUTING INSTRUCTIONS

All citizens who live outside the city limits of Alva and who will come to Alva for shelter — Take the following routes:

if you live in
Alva

R - 1 West of Avard
Take this Route
Go North to U. S. Highway 64 and travel East to Alva.

R - 1 East of Avard
Take your normal route to U. S. Highway 281 and travel North to Alva.

R - 2
Take your normal route to U. S. Highway 281 and travel to Alva via Hopeton.

R - 3
Take your normal route to U. S. Highway 64 and travel East into Alva.

R - 4
Take your normal route to U. S. Highway 281 and travel South to Alva.

W - 6 (In Waynoka)
Go North seven miles on Highway 14, Turn right and travel through Avard East to Highway 281 — Turn left and travel North on left to Alva.

W - 7 (In Waynoka)
Travel Highway 281 to Alva.

If you can not take your public shelter shown on map....

THERE WILL BE SOME CIRCUMSTANCES WHEN A FAMILY WILL NOT BE ABLE TO MOVE TO THE BETTER SHELTER AVAILABLE TO THEM. A CHILD MAY BE TOO ILL, A PERSON BEDRIDDEN. IN SUCH CASES, THE FAMILY EMERGENCY PLAN MIGHT THEN BE TO PRODUCE, IN A SHORT TIME, SOME TYPE OF SHELTER AT THE HOME OR FARM. ONE OF THE FOLLOWING METHODS WILL PRODUCE SOME ADDITIONAL FALLOUT PROTECTION.

IMPROVISING OUTSIDE THE

-HOUSE OR BARN-

Dig a shallow ditch (6 inches deep, 5 inches wide) parallel to and about a foot from the outside wall. Remove the doors inside the house from their hinges. Place the bottoms of the doors in the shallow ditch so they will not slip, and lean the doors against the outside wall. On the doors, pile all the shielding materials that they will support. Stack other shielding materials at the ends of the doors. If there is time, make the shelter deeper by digging out more earth inside it. Dig out shallow trenches to allow rain water to drain off away from the shelter. Shielding materials can also be placed on the other side of the wall.

HOME BASEMENTS AND
STORM CELLARS AS
Shelters

There are many basements and storm cellars throughout the country and if you have one you may decide to use it rather than to go to Public Shelter. This is your decision but you should recognize that most basements and storm cellars require some additional shielding at the entrance way. This could be accomplished by storing concrete blocks to form a fourth wall in the entrance way after entering the cellar. If no provision has been made for this, the occupants of the storm cellar should stay as far to the rear of the cellar as possible but occasionally one person should quickly raise the door part way to knock off radioactive material that has collected on the top of the door. Likewise, in basements without baffled entrances, occupants should stay as far as possible from entrance.

IMPROVING ON THE Ground Floor OF YOUR HOME

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 house at ground level, farthest from the roof and walls. It is essential to make this area safer.

If you have a sturdy table or workbench, put it in the safest part of the house. Fill boxes or dresser drawers with the heaviest material readily available — sand or dirt, bags of fertilizer, bricks — or if you have nothing heavier, newspapers or books. Stack these materials on the top and around all sides of the table or workbench.

If a table or workbench is not available, you can improvise a small shelter by using furniture, doors, dressers, or other materials. Make a study by removing doors from their hinges and placing them over supports in the safest part of your house. 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 the table, to provide enough strength to support the heavy load placed on them — dresser drawers or boxes filled with earth or other heavy materials. Be careful not to overload the table to the point where it will collapse.