

To confuse matters further, the exit valve comes with the German word for "top" printed at the end which should be up. The word, however, reads left to right only if the valve is in the incorrect horizontal position. If you do not read German, the wrong orientation will be further confirmed to you by this label.

Fortunately, the mounting bolt configuration for this valve is square. Therefore, you may be able to correct the orientation by simply unbolting the valve and turning it 90 degrees. If, however, you conserved fabrication steel by making the valve mounting plate rectangular to match the valve, the reoriented valve may hang over the top and bottom and therefore not seal the opening. In this case, the mounting plate must be cut off, turned 90 degrees, and rewelded.

These valves are so common in Switzerland, that no one thinks about the proper orientation. They just do it . The word "top" is placed on the valve to prevent the wrong vertical orientation which would be disoriented by 180 degrees.

POSTERS

When did you last see a civil defense poster in a public place?

In the Soviet Union civil defense posters are prominently displayed in schools rooms, factories, farm buildings, and other places of work and recreation. Special civil defense rooms are set aside in work places for the annual civil defense instruction which is mandatory for everyone throughout their schooling and adult life.

The Soviets have produced a great many detailed motivational and instructional posters which are used to remind the people about civil defense facts and procedures. On pages 14, 15 and 16 below we have reproduced three representative posters. The posters are very large. These three are less detailed than many, since the details are not easily discerned when the posters are reduced to our page size. Small numbers have been placed on these posters to correspond to the English translations of the Russian given below.

SHELTERS (page 16)

1. Shelters are means of collective protection of people against weapons of mass destruction. They can withstand the significant loads of excess pressure of a shock wave and protect people against light radiation, penetrating radiation, radioactive contamination, toxic substances and bacterial (biological) agents and the dangerous effect of high temperatures and the products of combustion during fires.
2. General appearance of a shelter. To prepare a shelter to receive the people taking refuge there freight containers are hauled in, bunks are set up, and other jobs are performed.
3. A shelter built into a building.
4. A separate shelter
5. Internal furnishing of a shelter
6. Filtration equipment of a shelter
7. Each person must know his place in the shelter at work and in the place of residence and be able to get to it quickly, without fuss.