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NEW HAMPSHIRE CHAPTER,
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF
ARCHITECTS HOLD WINTER
MEETING AT CONCORD

The New Hampshire Chapter, American Institute of Architects held their winter meeting February 10 at New Hampshire Highway Hotel, Concord.

The executive committee session was held preceding dinner and along with other matters of business were interviews with architects applying for corporate membership.

A Chapter business meeting followed the dinner and guest speaker, Norman P. Randlett, Laconia, reported to the membership on incorporation of the Chapter, and reports were heard from the secretary and treasurer.

NORTH CONWAY IS SITE FOR NEXT MEETING OF
N. H. CHAPTER, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Friday, May 18, has been scheduled for the next meeting of New Hampshire Chapter, American Institute of Architects.

Frank Kennett, program chairman announced the meeting spot as the well known Eastern Slopes Inn, North Conway, N. H.

Program details as yet are incomplete however Mr. Kennett noted that by May 18 the Chapters swinging golfers might care to arrive early and participate in friendly foursomes at the North Conway course. Ladies and guests are reminded that the area abounds with specialty and gift shops which can be a delightful interlude. So with the choice meeting site, and the area attractions let everybody plan now to be in attendance.

AIA CONVENTION
MAY 7 TO 11 1962 DALLAS

A wide-ranging discussion of "New Dimensions of Architectural Practice" will be subject of The American Institute of Architects' 1962 Convention May 7-11 in Dallas, President Philip Will Jr., announced today.

"The nature and needs of our society are rapidly changing", Will said, "New problems and new and broader opportunities for service are being created for the architectural profession.

"Architects across the country are being called upon to expand the scope of their day-to-day practice, and with it their knowledge", he said, "This expansion will be theme of the Dallas Convention and a matter of continuing study for the architectural profession throughout 1962 and beyond."

Other Convention events will include an awards luncheon when AIA's 1962 honors for professional and artistic achievement will be presented; the traditional investiture of new AIA Fellows; a full calendar of social events, and the largest exhibition of architectural products ever assembled.

Chairman of the Dallas AIA Host Chapter Committee is Roscoe DeWitt, FAIA.
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PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
ACTIVE IN 1962 HORIZON HOMES
PROGRAM

Meetings Held at Keene, Manchester and
Other New England Locations

Aimed by the concrete industry at stimulation
of the housing market in the Northern New Eng­
land States, meetings were recently held at Keene
and Manchester. Architects, home builders and
suppliers from about a dozen cities and towns
were in attendance.

The Horizon Home program, which had its
inception last year, was developed as part of an in­
dustry-wide move to encourage design concepts
and building techniques which offer the home
buying public more attractive, more livable and
more comfortable homes at moderate prices. At
the same time, it dramatized to prospective buyers
the beauty, versatility and economy attached to
the imaginative uses of concrete in new home
design, and site improvement.

Chester R. Duhamels, Housing Specialist of the
Northern New England district of the Portland
Cement Association, explained that the program
was conceived as an industry-wide effort to en­
courage home building and buying in the bracket
within the price reach of most families.

(Continued on page 9)
F. W. Dodge Corporation Expands Staff, Facilities at Manchester Office

With a host of "well-wishers" at a recent "open-house" F. W. Dodge Corporation opened their new office and plans room at 1245 Elm St., Manchester. The office will be under the supervision of Walter Gill, Dodge reporter, with Mrs. Bernice O'Brien, assistant reporter and Gordon Marshall, sales representative.

The Dodge Corporation, construction news and marketing specialists, with their new facilities are expanding their services of construction news in New Hampshire through the daily issue of Dodge Reports and Dodge Bulletins.

The new plans room will provide an opportunity for subcontractors and estimators to study blueprints and specifications of major building projects in the state.

James W. Robertson, Boston district manager of the firm stated that the marked growth of construction in the area necessitated the expansion of the local office.

Robert A. Ohlsen, A. H. C., of Milford, New Hampshire, has been named District Sales Manager for the New England area for Amweld Building Products of Niles, Ohio. His appointment, effective February 1, was recently announced by James R. Doran, Manager of Sales of Amweld Building Products, the manufacturer of a complete line of steel doors and frames for commercial, institutional, and residential construction, distributed nationally.

With an outstanding background in hardware consultation, Mr. Ohlsen had been architectural hardware consultant for Craftsmen, Inc., of Milford, N. H., for the past two years. He had been contract hardware specialist with the Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company for the three previous years.

Presently chairman of the New England Chapter No. 1 of the American Society of Architectural Hardware Consultants, and a member of the New England Hardware Club, he attended Northeastern University and is a U. S. Navy veteran.

Mr. Ohlsen and his wife, Marilyn, reside in Milford, N. H. with their four children.

Dodge Corporation personnel on hand for open house were, left to right, front, Walter Gill, Dodge reporter, Mrs. Bernice O'Brien, assistant reporter, Gordon Marshall, sales representative, rear, Leslie Scammon Jr., Asst. N. E. news manager, Robert Violette, N. E. news manager, James Robertson, N. E. district manager.

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Duhamel said that the Horizon Homes competitions, in which builders and architects vied for top national honors, were sponsored in 1962 by the Portland Cement Association, National Concrete Masonry Association and National Ready Mixed Concrete Association, with the cooperation of the American Institute of Architects and the National Home Builders Association.

Duhamel informed his listeners that a unique feature of the program is the formation of architect-builder teams which are responsible for the design and construction of Horizon Home models. In an effort to bring the homes within the range of more families, none can cost more than $25,000, exclusive of lot. All must contain at least 51 percent concrete, or concrete products.

Daniel Webster, District Engineer in charge of the Northern New England district of Portland Cement Association, who spearheads the Horizon Homes program in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, showed and described examples of the versatility of concrete now being used in modern home building and design.

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**CONCRETE and CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION COURSES AT LACONIA HIGH SCHOOL**

This is a somewhat belated announcement of courses in “Concrete and Concrete Construction” being held at 7:30 P. M. Monday evenings at Laconia High School.

The series of meetings started February 26 and will continue through April 16. On April 9 the subject is “Prestressed Concrete”, with a film on the manufacture of prestressed concrete and its application to modern buildings. A lecture will be given by Nils Skorve, Chief Engineer, Structural Concrete Corporation. Theme of the April 16 meeting will be “Safety and How it Affects Your Insurance Rate”. A lecture by Mr. Hubert B. Wall of the New England Engineering Dept., Employer’s Fire Insurance Company will be given on the subject.

Sponsors for the series of the eight weekly courses is the Wescott Concrete Corporation and Structural Concrete Corporation, Laconia, N. H.
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After Dick Daland decided to sell the “Wildcat”, pre-student Union rendezvous of UNH undergraduates, and to spend his senior years enjoying the fruits of his efforts, he and Jane resolved to build their dream house. After much searching they found a sloping pine and hemlock wooded lot with a small brook winding through its lower terrain. The selection was a natural one, as the Daland's present home, flanked by masses of rhododendrons has nestled in a pine grove for many years.

In order to properly place the new home upon the site, it was inevitable that a few stately pines would have to go, — however painful the process. With the house roughly sited on the lot, the development of a preliminary one-story floor plan progressed in accordance with the needs and desires of Jane and Dick.

As one enters the friendly foyer, he notices a spacious clothes closet which is a big help when guests arrive. If it is to be a formal evening, the warm and cordial living room is just ahead on the right. However, if it’s a "come as you are" party, the family room on the left with its used brick fireplace and raised hearth has all the homespun cordiality one could desire. Should the occasion be a party of some magnitude, the functional flow from foyer and kitchen through family room and living room back and forth through two triple glazed panels facing the open patio is a feature that the Dalands appreciate. For easy entertaining it is noted that the guests may have access to the spare room, bath and study without encroaching on the privacy of the master bedroom.
Except for Dick's study, the guest suite is always available though not in daily use. It is when the children and grandchildren come to visit that the guest room and study unit with its own bath really comes into its own. Quiet for the children and privacy for the grown-ups then becomes a thing of fact.

For every-day living Dick and Jane have it made. Both of their cars are housed in the single-door two-car garage in the basement at the end of a slightly sloped driveway. An inclined walk leads from the driveway to the rear entrance which opens into the laundry-utility room. In this area is a closet with a separate access door for milk delivery, — which eliminates souring in the summer and freezing in the winter. Also a pantry closet for the storage of staple groceries and supplies is handy to the kitchen. The large peg board on the utility room wall is a big help in day to day household operations.

The kitchen with its twin well sink, garbage disposer, refrigerator, dishwasher, built-in oven and counter-top grill is arranged for easy and convenient use. The large "pass-through" from the kitchen is ideal for quick service to the "sit-down" snack-bar in the family room.

After a day of golf, skiing or just plain working around the place, the family room with its comfortable furnishings and homespun decor is where Dick and Jane can read, reflect or converse to their heart's content.

The master bedroom, carpeted from wall to wall, has spacious closets for the master and the mistress of the household. Off the master bedroom is the bath with its linen closet and twin lavatories, — all in compatible color.

Zoned forced hot water heat, certain wall areas of natural wood panelling, built-in spot-lighted cabinets and tasteful color harmony throughout all tend toward the Daland's full realization of their dream come true.

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Our Need For An
All-Effective Bomb Shelter Program

By Arnold Perrotin, A. J. A.

We are all aware of the fact that our Federal Government, in its new Civil Defense Program, is making a timely effort to provide the public with fall-out shelters for protection against a possible nuclear bomb attack.

In order to see how effective the proposed new program would be for all of us here in New Hampshire, I have made a study and analysis of all the available information. Since my findings may be of timely interest and benefit to all New Hampshire citizens, I am presenting them in this paper as follows:

FIRST, LET US REVIEW BRIEFLY WHAT IS BEING DONE ABOUT OUR CIVIL DEFENSE, AND HOW WE MAY BE AFFECTED THEREBY.

A Federal Shelter Incentive Program of $700 million will be offered to Congress in this session, as part of the Federal Defense Program. A matching amount is proposed to be spent by State and local governments. This will provide the aid for the construction and equipment of public fallout shelters for about 20 million persons, in the fiscal year starting July, 1962. If this amount is apportioned according to the national population, our state would get about $2,625,000 federal aid. If this amount was matched equally, the total amount available for public fallout shelters in our state would be about $5,240,000 for the coming fiscal year.

In July, 1961, the President asked Congress for $207,000,000 to stake out public buildings suitable for fall-out shelters and to stock them with supplies for 50 million Americans. A survey is now under way to identify such spaces in New Hampshire, as elsewhere throughout the nation. It will be completed by July, 1962.

The Federal Government also announced that fall-out shelters were being designed to be built into new public buildings and into existing ones. The Federal Government has also issued a new booklet entitled, “Fallout Protection — What to Know and Do about Nuclear Attack,” which urges planning by State and local governments and by families. It informs the public what happens when a nuclear bomb explodes, and it explains how to locate and build fallout shelters, how to stock them and make other necessary preparations for survival.

A careful study of this booklet and the other pertinent information reveals that the emphasis is entirely on protection against radiation from fallout. It would provide for community and family fallout shelters in or adjacent to existing and new buildings within each town and city of the nation. Let us see how effective this fallout shelter program will be as a safeguard for survival in New Hampshire.

Let us see what happens when a bomb explodes. For purposes of Civil Defense, the booklet assumes an attack from the enemy by a weapon of five megatons — that is, having the power of five million tons of TNT. A five-megaton burst at ground level, the booklet says, “...would destroy virtually everything and start great fires within a mile or two-mile radius. Great building damage, fires and early fallout would result five miles away. Some building damage, fires and early fallout would occur up to ten miles and possibly beyond. At fifty miles, windows would shatter and early fallout would arrive within three to four hours, and correspondingly later at a hundred miles. All this early fallout, which carries the bulk of the radiation danger, would descend in less than 24 hours. The less dangerous lighter particles — delayed fallout — might stay aloft for months, and could spread over thousands of square miles.” A correspondingly greater danger can be expected if a ten- or more megaton bomb were used.

The booklet further warns, “To those who survive the initial blast and fires, the greatest hazard to most people would be early fallout and delayed fallout,” and “because there appears to be no practical program that would avoid large-scale loss of life,” presumably in the blast area, only a fallout shelter program is emphasized and advocated.

From this description, it can be assumed that fallout shelters would be effective only in areas beyond a ten- or twenty-mile radius from the burst. Within the radius, the flimsily built fallout shelters, as illustrated in the booklet and intended just for fallout protection, would not protect their occupants from the blast shock wave, heat, wind, fires and gas in the blast area. This would be particularly true if these shelters were located within or near buildings in towns and cities or in wooded sections in the blast area. This would also be particularly true within the two-mile and five-mile radius where the tremendous shock waves and winds would flatten most buildings, and where fires would break out and heavy gas would settle into the basements and nearby underground shelters, thereby suffocating and baking the hapless occupants entrapped therein. The resulting fires storms may even extend to twenty miles or more and expose the occupants in other fallout shelters to similar fate.

Realizing the possibility of such a fate, what percentage of the people in New Hampshire might be protected or trapped by the fallout shelters?

There is a general assumption, based presumably on wishful thinking that blasts may occur only to the south and west of the New Hampshire border. Thereby, the inhabitants would be exposed only to fallout, for which the shelters as advocated would be adequate protection. Under these circumstances, all, or a hundred per cent of the people in New Hampshire might be saved if they have fallout shelters.

However, New Hampshire also has some strategic areas which might be bombed. For instance, the Navy Yard and Pease Air Base might be bombed — thus affecting Portsmouth, Dover, Durham, Exeter and the Hamptons. The Tracking Sta-
tion at New Boston might be bombed thus affecting nearby Manchester. The City of Concord with its State Headquarters, and even Nashua and distant Keene, with their manufacturers of strategic materials, may also be bombed during an all-out attack. Each of these areas represent the densely populated sections of the State, and are within a ten to twenty mile radius of a possible burst. Therefore, the people in or near these potential blast areas would be subject to the dire effects of the blast and might be killed even in their fallout shelters. Only the people beyond the twenty-mile fringe of these areas and in the northern sections of the State would have a chance to be saved by fallout shelters.

Consequently, under these circumstances, only about 40 per cent of the inhabitants of the State would be saved with the fallout shelter program, as proposed.

Furthermore, there may be thousands of normal travelers and “out-of-staters” on New Hampshire highways during a critical time. Desiring to reach their homes and shelters in the mountains and elsewhere and to escape from the dangers of threatened bombing, the normal travelers and the “evacuees” from the south and west may be caught unprotected. With the possibility of inadequate time or inability to reach fallout shelters in distant villages or towns, and with no fallout shelters available along the Federal and State highways, a bomb attack may bring unexpected death to additional thousands.

Such is the way that the presently proposed program of Civil Defense may affect most inhabitants and the in and “out-of-state” travelers in New Hampshire. It appears that much effort and millions of dollars are about to be wasted for an inadequate program.

For the sake of the thousands who are doomed to die in our State if an attack occurs, let us not stop with such half-way measures. Since the construction of just fallout shelters is not the sole answer, we must find a better one. Let us provide a practical program that will reduce the possible loss of life to the absolute minimum by making our Civil Defense program an all-effective bomb shelter program, even in the potential blast areas.

SECOND. LET US SEE HOW AN EFFECTIVE AND PRACTICAL BOMB SHELTER PROGRAM CAN BE PROVIDED IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

From the above analysis, it is apparent that the major inadequacy lies in the fact that fallout shelters would provide irrespective of whether the area was potentially only a fallout area or primarily a blast area. Apparently, influenced by the thought that great loss of life is unavoidable and the saving of life is impractical in a blast area, nothing more than fallout shelters are provided. Let us see if this point of view is justified.

It is true that tremendous destruction would occur in blast areas; but it is also true that the intensity of this destruction would depend upon the distance from the burst. For instance, a five-megaton burst at ground level would leave a crater of about a half-mile radius and everything within a mile radius would be destroyed. The great shock waves and heat rays emanating from the burst would extend about ten miles, with a graduated lessening of their intensity as they approached and continued beyond their ten-mile extremities. Consequently, the possibility and practicality presents itself for protecting against these shock waves, heat rays and resulting wind and fire damage at, near, or beyond the ten-mile perimeter, and would thus justify the construction of blast shelters near this perimeter to protect the people in the potential blast areas. Similarly, protection from a ten-megaton bomb or more can be provided.

Therefore, a well-planned blast shelter program in the potential blast areas, in addition to a well-planned fallout shelter program in the fallout areas, which would be properly coordinated to an adequate detection program, would constitute the right answer to assure an effective bomb shelter program. To assure the practicality of a blast shelter program, the following points of action should be taken:

1. We need to distinguish between and identify the blast areas and the fallout areas, and plan according to the needs of each.

The location of each strategic point that may be a potential target for bombing, such as the Navy Yard and other aforementioned points, should be pin-pointed. An area within a ten mile radius of these points should be designated as the blast area for a five-ton megaton bomb. A correspondingly larger area should be allowed for higher megaton bombs. An additional area of ten more miles, or a total area extending to a twenty-mile radius from the potential burst should be designated as the minimum safety area for blast shelters.

The general area beyond these twenty-mile radius areas can be identified as “fallout area.” In this area, the program for fallout shelters, including early and delayed fallout, as newly proposed in the Civil Defense program, would be adequate. This is true, however, with one exception. Fallout shelters should be provided along the major highway systems, to prevent “gun-shot” receptions for travelers seeking shelter in communities along the highways.

In the blast and minimum safety areas, a shelter program should be provided to serve the basic needs for these areas, as further described here.

2. We need to provide a program to disperse all the people from the potential blast areas.

A program of dispersal should be provided to avoid the extreme dangers of shock waves, heat rays, and particularly the fire storms in urban areas. We need to remove all people from the strategic and vulnerable target centers, cities and towns; and disperse them in blast shelter areas along the perimeter of the blast area, or preferably in locations throughout the minimum safety area which are within a practical time limit for dispersal.

These locations should be scattered along the existing radiating roads leading from the points of danger, and along the existing circumferential roads or highways on the perimeter of the blast.
area, or in the safety area. Each section of an urban area should have the locations of its blast shelter area designated. All means of transportation must be commandeered and scheduled to disperse all the people in an orderly manner to their respective blast shelter areas on warning of an attack.

The blast shelter areas for the people in the potential blast area should not crowd the federal and inter-state highways, since sufficient shelter area should also be reserved along these highways for travelers normally on the highways and for evacuees from other distant points, during critical periods.

This program of dispersal should not be confused with the Evacuation Program proposed during the early days of Civil Defense planning. That program attempted the mass evacuation of thousands and millions of people to other distant areas which were not able to absorb them, and created problems of jamming strategic highways and exposing the long-distance evacuees to the dangers of radiation — all of which has brought an end to these endeavors. The Dispersal Program, as here proposed, merely scatters the people comparatively short distances and to well-designed and prepared locations ready to receive them.

3. We need to shield and plan the blast shelters.

Much of the danger from an atomic explosion can be diminished not only by locating the blast shelters a proper distance away from the potential target and burst, but also by shielding and planning the structures. They can be shielded by placing them in depressions and on the off-hill side away from the target area. The effects of fire storms can be minimized by clearing land of all trees and structures in the immediate vicinity of the blast shelters. They can be shielded further by placing them completely or partly under ground and under adequate embankments of earth. They should be oriented to provide easy, quick and safe access from approaching highways under all weather conditions. The shelters should be planned to accommodate a reasonable number of people, as may be determined, and equipped and stocked to safeguard life for a determined period of time.

4. We need to design and construct the blast shelters to assure every possible structural and functional safety.

In addition to having a distant and shielded location, the structures for the blast shelter need to be properly designed and constructed to protect the occupants from the remaining effects of the shock waves, heat rays, fires, gas and radiation. The possibility of providing adequate protection against these dangers is easily within the realm of practicality with the use of modern reinforced concrete construction. Underground structures of reinforced concrete can provide the structural and functional safety as may be required and determined by their distance from the potential target point.

Such structures will permit the use of power equipment for the earth work, for hoisting the structure members in place, and also the use of transit-mix concrete. The use of perimeter formed concrete footings and floor slabs, the use of Form-bloc reinforced concrete wall construction, the use of precast and prestressed posts and beams, along with the use of additional concrete tapping for the roof and the use of earth embankment, will permit the employment of large groups of comparatively inexperienced labor under the proper supervision.

Consequently, the possible employment of people on relief, the unemployed, high school and college students during the summer months, and the use of voluntary civil defense workers in addition to experienced workers, all under proper supervision, would permit the economical and fast construction of these blast shelters.

While reinforced concrete has been used here for an illustration, nevertheless, other structural materials and systems may also be used. In any case, such structures should be standardized and built of a size, shape and strength: and compartmentalized, equipped and stocked as may be needed to assure effective protection against the dangers of a nearby blast.

5. We need to coordinate our Civil Defense organizations to assure an all-effective blast shelter program.

Since the locations of the proposed blast shelters in each blast area may necessarily cut across town and city boundaries, the civil defense organizations in every section affected need to coordinate their work to have these shelters built. They need to provide guidance and supervision to make the help and contribution of the aforementioned people effective. With such help and coordination, the blast shelters can be made available to everyone. While the shelters described herein are intended primarily for public use, they can also be adapted for construction and use by private groups, if so desired.

Finally, by following these points as outlined, a dispersed blast shelter program can be made a successful undertaking and a timely benefit to all people in affected areas of New Hampshire. It is particularly hoped that this blast shelter program will help overcome the feeling of futility which is felt more by those in blast areas than by those in fallout areas, and thus help restore their confidence in the possibility for survival even in a blast area. It is true that a bomb striking off target may still hit other sections adjacent to the target, but the dispersal program as proposed here will minimize the loss of life particularly in urban areas.

Furthermore, with the use of the blast shelters in the blast-safety area, and the fallout shelters in the fallout areas, an all-inclusive and all-effective bomb shelter program can be provided for all the people in New Hampshire. Needless to say, all these shelters can also be designed and constructed to serve dual purposes and future peacetime use, as may be found desirable.

THIRD, WHAT THE PUBLIC NEEDS TO DO TO MAKE THIS PROPOSED BOMB SHELTER PROGRAM A TIMELY REALITY.

At present, the weakest link in our national defense program is our HOME FRONT. New Hampshire, like all other sections of our nation, is in a very vulnerable position as far as protecting its inhabitants against an actual or threatened
attack is concerned. The ever-present danger of a bomb attack should not be discounted at any time. We can expect anything, at any time, from a ruthless enemy who has already exterminated and enslaved millions of people throughout the world, and who is willing to sacrifice, as reported, half of their own people in order to gain its much-publicized aim of world domination. There is no assurance that they will not bomb our nation, and even our own state, as the time or need may make it expedient and opportune for them.

There is also the more likelihood that they will use our vulnerable home front as a means to force our continued appeasement and eventual national surrender. The strongest impulse in any human being is the desire to live, regardless of what the circumstances may be. Under the strain of continued threats of bomb attack, with no place to go for protection, and demoralized by increasing propaganda, panic may result among the people and even among our governmental officials.

This course of events could eventually bring about the at-present inconceivable surrender of our nation.

Both the public and our officials have contributed to this unfortunate state of affairs. By their ineffective solution of our civil defense problem, our officials engendered their much-vaunted apathy and indifference in the ranks of the public. And, in turn, the public by its lack of interest and effort has made difficult the progress that could have been made in providing itself with adequate bomb shelter protection.

The time for the last call has come. Every citizen still has the opportunity to make the right move to protect his own life and free interests, those of his children and state and nation, if he will act now.

If the above-proposed program makes sense to you, then you are urged to make every effort to have it realized. Every person, individually or collectively, through the efforts of the appropriate organizations, needs to impress the officials of our local, state and federal governments with the urgent necessity to construct the blast shelters proposed here, as well as the fallout shelters proposed by the federal government.

With the approval and aid of our federal, state and local governments, and with the cooperation of our Civil Defense organizations on all levels, and with the concerted help of all of our citizens, we can provide an all-effective bomb shelter program, which is our most urgent need today.

It is very strange indeed that in this cold war of threatened nuclear bomb attack, we the people, the citizens of the United States, are the focal point of the attack and yet are practically defenseless on our home front.

The need for an effective defense on our home front is most urgent. Just recently the Soviet remark was reported, "We are capable of wiping off the face of the earth, with one rocket-missile blow, all industrial and administrative-political centers of the United States." In return our government has the power of even greater retaliation against the Soviet Union with all its people. There is one difference, however. Since 1945, Civil Defense training and shelters have been compulsory in Russia. It is reported that they now have one defense shelter unit for every 300 persons. Thus, the people in Russia are far better protected on their home front than we are.

To repeat — we have a most urgent need now to provide for an all-effective bomb shelter program on our vulnerable home front. Only in this way can we help assure our own survival and that of our state and nation.

Arnold Perreton, A. I. A.
Architect and Planning Consultant

Reprints of this timely paper, OUR NEED FOR AN ALL-EFFECTIVE BOMB SHELTER PROGRAM, are available. Address your request for copies to:

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