contaminated clothing can just be left on the floor of the room if no better means of disposal is available.

Besides geometrical shielding from the decontamination room, the shelter when fully occupied and closed is also shielded by food and water placed in the horizontal pipe and by the inner gas-tight door. (Both horizontal entryways should be filled with containers of food and water after the shelter is occupied, because this provides additional initial nuclear radiation protection.) This room is remarkably large and very convenient. We suggest that it be included in the construction plans of shelters that are not yet completed.

MORE RIFLE BAGS

The Iraq-Kuwait war ended so quickly that the American Legion and Fighting Chance were left with a small amount of funds raised for rifle bags and not yet spent. That money, with Cresson Kearny's direction, is now being used to produce improved rifle bags for field tests by the Army and Marines. It is hoped that these tests will generate enough interest that this simple but vital equipment becomes a permanent part of the military supply system.

The new bags are 13 inches wide (rather than 12), 5 feet long, and include imprinted instructions giving their proper use. The new instructions are reproduced below. Cresson Kearny has also tested these bags for use as expedient water containers and expedient flotation devices. Devices for these purposes, especially for jungle infantry, are also items that were once issued to American soldiers but have now been forgotten by the ineffective military bureaucracy.

Even 2000 years ago, Julius Caesar wrote about the need for expedient flotation devices. During the Roman civil war, the enemy had them and his men didn't. Unseasonal rains had swollen streams and conferred a special disadvantage upon Caesar's men.

The drowning of heavily laden American soldiers in jungle waters was an all too common occurrence in Vietnam, but all efforts to get flotation devices for them failed. It is evident that a few of these lightweight plastic bags would be a good addition to the gear of any infantry soldier. If the field tests and later bureaucratic work goes as hoped, maybe they will become a standard part of American infantry gear.

PROTECTION OF SHELTERS FROM ELECTROLYSIS

Our shelter plans show the standard equipment for protecting an underground steel object from corrosion by electrolysis. This protection consists of commercially available, sacrificial electrodes. These cost between about $90 and $130 depending upon your sources of supply. At least one should be attached to each underground steel shelter.