

result of dissolved organic matter in the abiogenic petroleum, according to the Russian-Ukrainian theory. The action of deep-dwelling life forms upon the already produced hydrocarbons may also play a part.

The Soviet use of peaceful nuclear explosives for oil and gas exploration may have been operating on this view. This was the same program which pioneered the technique for sealing runaway gas-well fires, using small nuclear charges placed in slant wells which intersected the runaway well several thousand feet down. That program was successful in all its attempts, closing five wells and reducing pressure in a sixth, according to a report, published in 2000, by Milo Nordyke of Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory.

There is some indication that advanced thermal imaging techniques, using satellites, may have been carried out by U.S. government agencies, beginning in the 1980s, in an attempt to map these formations in the Gulf. It is possible that BP obtained access to that classified data for use in its Gulf exploration campaign.

There is also indication that BP is presenting to the public a Hollywood-like scenario of its operations on the sea floor. Engineering experts point out that the Cameron Blowout Preventer, the five-story tower which sits, or once sat, on the sea floor at the well outlet, was designed for a maximum pressure of 15,000 pounds per square inch (psi), while the explosion appears to trained observers to have produced pressures in excess of 30,000 psi. In that case, the blowout preventer would have been damaged beyond functionality. The device we see in the live video streams may be a second blowout preventer, which is getting its oil by piping from the main well, or a nearby production facility. The main well may be completely open, according to some industry insiders.

Thus the Macondo blowout may be the result of having struck into extremely high-pressure migration channels of deep oil. Or, there may be an element of willful sabotage in creating the disaster, directed by British interests against the United States. In either case, the time for expropriation, and preparation of the nuclear option, is now.

—Laurence Hecht



## Another Radiation Scam: Expansion of RECA

### To the Editor:

Companion bills in the House and the Senate would expand the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (RECA) to Idaho, Montana, Colorado, New Mexico, and to areas in Utah, Nevada, and Arizona that are not now covered. Also, the bill would increase the payment from \$50,000 to \$150,000 to any person exposed to fallout from atmospheric nuclear tests conducted at the Nevada test site, who has been or will be a victim of cancers covered by RECA.

For example, my father, who died of heart failure at the age of 94, also had colon cancer at the time of his death, and, therefore, his heirs would qualify for the \$150,000 payment.

The new bill is linked to the 1997 National Cancer Institute (NCI) crude estimates of the radioiodine doses to individuals residing in 3,053 U.S. counties. These estimates almost immediately caused politicians in Idaho and Montana to demand expansion of RECA to their states. [[rex.nci.nih.gov/massmedia/statebystate/statelisting.html](http://rex.nci.nih.gov/massmedia/statebystate/statelisting.html).]

The NCI estimates were based on historical measurements of the amounts of radioactivity deposited, daily local rainfall, and assumptions about patterns of milk consumption. The number of monitoring stations across the United States varied with time, but never exceeded 100.

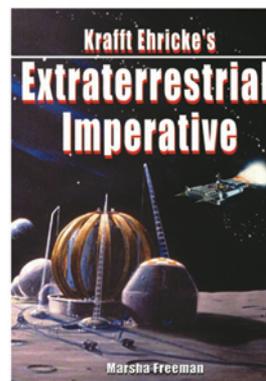
The radioiodine dose averages of the 11 counties of Nevada, the 10 counties of Arizona, and all counties in New Mexico not currently covered are 0.11 rads, 0.22 rads, and 1.5 rads, respectively. For perspective, estimates for parts of Washington County in Utah and several counties in Idaho and Montana exceed 10 rads; Iron County of Utah currently covered (1.6 rads) and New York County not covered (2.3 rads).

If the proposed bill becomes law, what  
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## Krafft Ehricke's Extraterrestrial Imperative

by Marsha Freeman

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Rebecca Harrington

Kintner (standing at right) testifying at a Congressional hearing on fusion.

ernment build large energy “flagship” facilities or demonstration plants. The private sector would develop any needed new energy technologies was their view. Still, Kintner spent the next year trying to convince the Administration to implement the fusion plan. He believed that construction of new test facilities had to be the “strategic backbone” of any commercially successful fusion effort.

It soon became clear that the plan would not be implemented and, a year later, Ed resigned. In his letter of resignation he said he felt the Administration was making “a national error for which a price far greater than present savings will be paid at some future date.”

He said, “There is little more that I can do except to make clear by my leaving that I am not a party to that decision.” (See Fusion Power Associates Executive Newsletter, January 1982). Ed felt that the “strategic backbone” of the fusion program had been removed. He often reminded his staff of another of Admiral Rickover’s favorite mottoes: “Where there is no vision, the people perish.”

#### Back to Fission

In April 1979, one of the two nuclear fission power plants at Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania had had a meltdown, and the cleanup was not going well. Shortly after Ed left the DOE, the owners

of Three Mile Island, GPU Nuclear in New Jersey, hired Ed to be executive vice president and put him in charge of finishing the cleanup at Three Mile Island. He held that position until his retirement nine years later.

Ed, and his wife Alice, then moved to a beautiful house on the side of a mountain at the border of Vermont and New Hampshire, overlooking the Dartmouth University campus. For several years Ed gave seminars at Dartmouth. The Kintners later moved to The Ridge, a retirement home in Exeter, N.H.

Ed received the Secretary of the Navy Commendation Medal in 1959, the Fusion Power Associates Leadership Award in 1981, and was elected to the National Academy of Engineering in 1990. He also received other commendations, too numerous to list.

Ed had an outgoing and friendly personality that endeared him to all, even when he was taking a hard line on a tough management issue. Many will miss him greatly.

His wife, Alice, three sons, Eric, John and Peter, a daughter, Mary, and four grandchildren survive him. Condolences can be sent to Alice at eandakintner@comcast.net and to Eric at Ekintner@aol.com There will be a memorial service June 12, in Exeter.

*Dr. Stephen Dean is the director of Fusion Power Associates.*

## Letters

(Continued from p. 5)

is to stop the 37 other states not included in the proposed expansion but which have county dose averages greater than those of New Mexico to demand coverage? Illinois, for example, has a county dose average of 3.9 rads. The combined population of these 37 states was over 150 million in 1960. You can be sure that once these “downwinders” or their heirs become aware that they are more deserving than even New Mexico downwinders, they will demand coverage .

Of these 150 million, at least 30 million have had or will have cancers covered by RECA. Multiplying \$150,000 per cancer victim by 30 million yields a cost to the government of \$4.5 trillion—that’s six times the cost of the recently passed Health Care bill.

It will likely cost between \$100 billion and \$200 billion to cover the 7 million downwinders in the seven states included in the current bill (only about 150,000 downwinders are currently covered by RECA).

As is made clear in my book, *The Phantom Fallout: Induced Cancer Epidemic in Southwestern Utah* [See *21st Century*, Summer 2009, for excerpts] the original RECA law was not warranted; the downwinders’ cancer rates in Utah have been more than 30 percent below nationwide rates. The original RECA bill clearly had unintended consequences that could cost the taxpayers hundreds of billions of dollars.

**Daniel W. Miles**  
Washington, Utah

## Lance Endersbee Would Be Proud

#### To the Editor:

I thought *21st Century* readers would like to know that Australia’s hated emissions trading scheme did not pass, and, in fact, failed spectacularly in December 2009. This was a resounding defeat to which the recently deceased Lance Endersbee directly contributed. [An obituary for engineer Endersbee and excerpts from an interview with him appeared in the Winter 2009/2010 issue of *21st Century*.]

**Robert Barwick**  
Citizen’s Electoral Commission,  
Australia