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President invites Begin to talks; Sadat would not attend

Carter asks summit at Camp David

By BARRY SCHWEID
Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Carter determined to "spare no effort" for peace in the Middle East, called on Sunday for a new Camp David summit conference to try to conclude a treaty between Israel and Egypt.

The talks would be held, possibly beginning later in the week, with Prime Minister Menachem Begin representing Israel but without the participation of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

Egypt would be represented by Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil, who Carter said had been authorized by Sadat to conclude the negotiations. There was no official explanation given for Sadat's absence.

IN ISRAEL, several senior Israeli officials said they were surprised Sadat would not represent Egypt at the proposed talks.

One Israeli government source said it was unlikely Begin would attend unless Sadat did so, adding, "Carter knows it is only Sadat and Begin who can make the decisions. If Begin goes without Sadat, it will seem like Israel is being asked to make all the concessions."

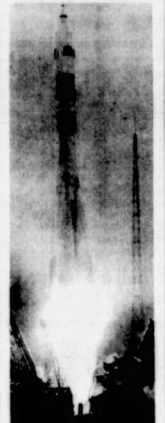
Other Israeli officials would not try to predict how Begin might respond officially to Carter's invitation.

Carter made the announcement at the windup of four days of treaty negotiations between Khalil and Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan.

Seeing them off on the South Lawn of the White House, Carter said he was prepared "to spare no effort in achieving the peace settlement" foreseen in his summit meeting last September with Begin and Sadat.

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Blumenthal warns China of wider war

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PEKING — U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, delivering a message from President Carter, told senior Chinese ministers Sunday night that China's invasion of Vietnam carried a risk of "wider wars" and could "turn public opinion against the transgressor."

Blumenthal's warning moved his host, Finance Minister Chang Ching-fu, to offer an unusually long and emotional explanation of China's reasons for sending troops into Vietnam, charging the Vietnamese with crossing China's border.

Chang strongly defended China's attack on the "Vietnamese aggressors," who he said "were emboldened by the support of the Soviet Union."

IN OTHER developments Sunday:

- ✓ The Soviet Union sharply attacked Blumenthal's visit to China, calling it a "clear encouragement" to Chinese aggression in Vietnam.
- ✓ Vietnam and China both claimed battlefield victories.

A Chinese leader said that Peking had no intention of attacking Vietnam's populous Red River Delta or the capital city of Hanoi.

Blumenthal, speaking in Chinese for the first and routine part of his remarks, briefly outlined the potential economic benefits of normal relations, but added that these could flourish only under conditions of world peace.

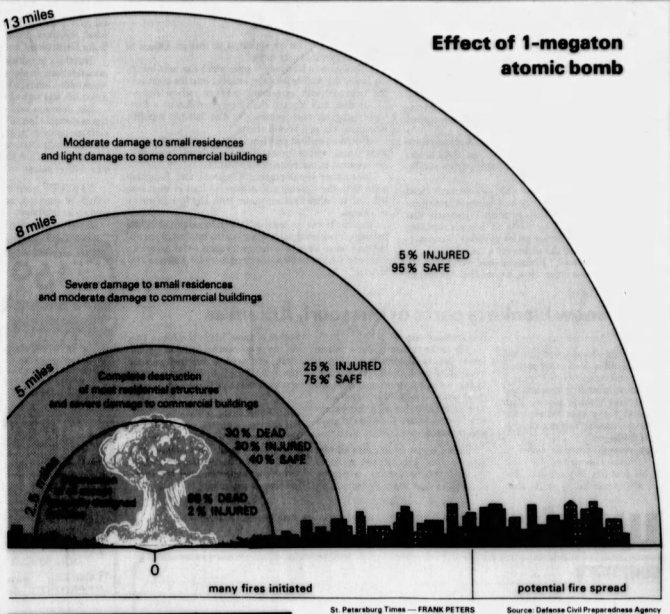
"Respect for the independence and the territorial integrity of all nations and reliance on peaceful means to resolve disputes are the fundamental principles of international conduct," Blumenthal said.

"ANY EROSION OF these principles harms all nations," he said.

Chang, restating the position that Peking has taken since Chinese troops crossed the Vietnamese border on Feb. 17, declared, "We do not want a single inch of Vietnamese territory."

Blumenthal is scheduled to open talks today on broader trade and commercial relationships. He will also preside over the official opening of the U.S. Embassy during his nine-day visit.

See CHINA, 4-A



St. Petersburg Times — FRANK PETERS Source: Defense Civil Preparedness Agency

DOOMSDAY II

■ The unthinkable has happened and the United States and the Soviet Union have plunged the world into nuclear war. Doomsday is now a memory for those left to execute the post-nuclear war recovery. Much of the nation is a radioactive shambles. The President and other high-ranking government officials were moved to a series of bunkers in the Appalachian Mountains called the Federal Relocation Act before the attack. A Clearwater family, the Wechaks, survived both the Tampa and St. Petersburg strikes, but their house was destroyed. The Braggs of St. Petersburg also survived the blasts in the shelter of a downtown vault. Their home was burned to the ground. ■

After the attack, a fight to survive begins

By NAN RANDALL AND WILLIAM KINCADE
Special to The St. Petersburg Times
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Three days after the attacks, downtown Tampa and the area north of St. Petersburg, where the blast was centered, were virtually lifeless.

Many who had been injured had died in the intense radiation they had been unable to escape. Because of the continuing radiation danger, burials were nearly impossible, though there was a serious concern about disease among local officials.

Here and there, a few work parties in radiation-protection gear searched for any living and gathered up the dead. As soon as authorities could be sure that limited sorties into the blast area were safe, they hoped to assemble larger teams to try to control the spread of disease by burying the dead in mass graves.

FIRES continued to rage uncontrolled downwind of the blasts (Chart, 14-A). Those parts of the two cities where wood houses predominated — Palma Ceia in Tampa and the near northern section of St. Petersburg — were reduced to smoldering ashes. Houses constructed of block and brick fared better but were often uninhabitable. Where houses could still be lived in, they were often overcrowded with survivors. Residents had to watch for wayward sparks and use some of their dwindling water supplies to control sudden flare-ups.

The food and water situation was becoming acute, even for those whose homes were barely affected by the blasts and severe fallout.

It was difficult to tell just where the fallout was. Winds shifted. Hot spots developed. Monitoring teams with the surviving radiological detection equipment could not cover all areas at once or rapidly inform people what places to avoid. Most families could get along for a

See DOOMSDAY, 13-A

Arcs of destruction

Here's how destruction would spread from a 1-megaton hit on the defense electronics plants north of St. Petersburg. Some geographic points that correlate to the arcs of destruction in the chart are: within 2.5 miles, Lake Seminole to the west, Four Corners to the north, 84th Avenue N. in Pinellas Park to the south, and 49th Street to the east. Within the 5-mile arc are Ridgcrest Park to the west, Clearwater High School to the north, Roosevelt Boulevard and I-275 to the east, and Kenneth City to the south. Within the 8-mile circle are the Gulf of Mexico to the west, Safety Harbor to the north, Tampa Bay to the east and Central Avenue to the south. In the 13-mile range are Dunedin Causeway to the north and the Pinellas Bayway to the south.

In case of nuclear disaster, Florida is better prepared than most areas

By PAUL TASH
St. Petersburg Times Staff Writer

Locked away in a fireproof vault at the Pinellas County Courthouse are plates that could print ration coupons for food, gasoline or medicine if nuclear weapons ravaged the Suncoast.

Inch-thick alternate plans call for evacuating half of Pinellas County if there were enough warning before a blast, or for burrowing residents in 380 radioactive fallout shelters if there were not.

The county civil defense office keeps dozens of files on persons who have completed correspondence courses on how to manage shelters. It stockpiles hundreds of Geiger counters to measure radiation so shelter refugees would know when they could come out.

"The possibility of a major nuclear attack upon the United States is an ever-present contingency of the nuclear age and the current political environment," reads the first line of a county civil defense plan.

INDEED, SHOULD the superpowers start trading nuclear punches, Pinellas County and Florida are better prepared than many other areas in the country, including the rest of the Southeast.

Some of the state's preparations for hurricanes could also be applied to nuclear disasters, giving Florida a head start on surrounding states.

"Any time you want to go downhill in nuclear preparedness, all you have to do is cross the state line," said Herb Johnson, Florida's top civil defense officer.

See FLORIDA, 15-A

Florida's Bennett wants to make ethics panel 'fair, honest'

WASHINGTON — The ethical conduct of the U.S. House of Representatives is now in the hands of Rep. Charles E. Bennett, a man whose innocence is unscarred by 31 years of congressional service.

The Jacksonville Democrat, now the third most senior member of the House, inherited the chairmanship of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct at the beginning of this Congress.

It is his desire, he told fellow committee members last week, to make the committee "fair and honest and good and make people proud to serve on it."

A short while later, he said in an interview that in view of the excellent salaries congressmen receive, he cannot understand why some members compromise principle for penny-

WASHINGTON REPORT
CHARLES STAFFORD



morale, more from being undeducated in this field of ethics than of being conscious of doing wrong."

But when the committee was created, Bennett was passed by for chairmanship and membership. Several years passed before he became a member.

When he was finally named to the committee, he had the unhappy duty of participating in a review of the conduct of Rep. Robert L. F. Sikes, who was dean of the Florida delegation. Sikes was eventually reprimanded by the House for mixing personal business with his official duties. Bennett anguished at the time over the committee process, which he said required members to serve as both prosecutors and jurors.

There was some skepticism of the committee's dedication to duty during the Sikes case, primarily because it was chaired by Rep. John J. Flynt, a Georgia Democrat. Flynt's past was sullied with charges that he had leased part of his Georgia farm to the Ford Motor Co. for \$12,000 a year while supporting congressional efforts to ease auto emission requirements; tried to beat his hometown of Griffin, Ga. out of a \$4,000 paving assessment by selling a narrow strip along the right-of-way of his lot; used corporate aircraft for vacation trips and personal business while serving on an appropriations subcommittee that approved defense contracts for the company; put his farm manager on the congressional payroll as a part-time employee.

See STAFFORD, 4-A