



Tearful Reunion—Mrs. Lena Wilson Brunson, 35, of Nederland, Tex., embraces her daughter, Lora Lee Michel, nine-year-old movie actress, when they were reunited in Los Angeles at a custody hearing to determine if Lora Lee is to be made a ward of juvenile court. Mrs. Lorraine Michel, Lora Lee's foster mother, has been charged with mistreating her. This picture was made by Photographer Neil Clemans of the Los Angeles Mirror. (AP Wirephoto)

Atomic Age Building Plans Outlined by Federal Report

By C. YATES McDANIEL

Washington, Feb. 10 (AP)—The federal government today handed the nation a grim primer in construction problems of the Atomic age.

It issued a report entitled "Damage from atomic explosion and design of protective structures," dealing in matter-of-fact language with requirements for buildings which might have to undergo the tremendous force of a nearby A-bomb blast.

The best advice it could offer builders was to erect important structures as far from strategic areas as possible, or put them underground.

It called for dispersal of potential war plants, and said the most vital industries might have to bury themselves deep in caves and mines.

The report was prepared by the national security resources board, for use by civil defense planners across the nation. It will be distributed by the NSRB to the governors of all the states.

The report's findings are based on studies made largely in Hiroshima, the first city ever to feel the terrible effect of an atomic explosion. It included no reference to later, more powerful A-bombs, nor did it mention the fearful hydrogen bomb now being developed.

Surveys made in Japan, it said, showed that heavily framed steel and reinforced concrete buildings offered the greatest resistance to atomic blast. Those which offered the weakest showing were shed-type structures with light frames and long, unsupported beams.

As for housing, the report well-constructed frame buildings stand up well against blast, but are vulnerable to fire.

It cautioned builders against all-brick walls that support floor beams and roofs. Such structures in Japan, the report said, "were engulfed by the oncoming pressure wave and collapsed completely."

Atomic and defense experts who compiled the report made their recommendations on the "assumption" that damage within one-half mile of the point immediately below an aerial explosion would be "so severe as

to make protection of above ground facilities impractical within that area."

A bomb with twice the destructive force of the Hiroshima weapon would increase this area of virtually complete destruction about 60 per cent, the report said.

But outside this area, "a great deal can be done to minimize the damage" from air blast, earth shock, atomic rays and heat.

As a step in the right direction it called attention to building codes adopted in 11 western states concerned about possible earthquake damage.

Under these codes, buildings must be strong enough to resist horizontal forces varying from two per cent to 16 per cent of their vertical loads.

While "a great deal remains to be done before satisfactory design procedures can be established," the report said, it is possible now to offer some "tentative" suggestions.

It said large, new structures should be fire resistant and strengthened against blast and ground shock. Such buildings would have to be strong enough to stand against a horizontal wind exerting 90 pounds per square foot, and a wind blowing straight down with a force of 70 pounds per square foot—besides meeting the toughest requirements of the Pacific coast states.

Soft structural grade steel was recommended for reinforcing, because it bends without snapping as easily as hard steel.

The report estimated that this country has about 320,000,000 square feet of floor space available to vital industries in mines, many of which are reasonably near labor supply and transportation.

"There may be tunnels or caves near cities," it added, "that can be used for control centers, emergency operating rooms, or

for storage of medical supplies. "They must be in good condition and in a suitably stable geologic formation. The entrance doors must be protected against blast by barricades and should be of heavy steel construction.

The report is the second in a series based on a comprehensive atomic study being prepared at the atomic energy commission's Los Alamos, N.M., laboratory. The first report, issued last month, dealt with medical problems.

The new report said that making existing structures A-blast resistant is much more difficult than planning new buildings.

Bomb shelter location in commercial buildings should be given "first priority," it said, with shelters spotted on the lower floors or halls in the building's interior.

Around the shelter should be a 12-inch thick reinforced concrete wall fastened securely to the building's outer structure. "In most cases," the report says, this will be "adequate to resist blast at one-half mile" from the ground center of the explosion.

Rep. Moore to Run
Coos Bay, Feb. 10 (AP)—Rep. Ralph T. Moore, Coos Bay, is going to run for a fifth term as state representative.

Moore said he decided to seek reelection so as to wind up his state highway study project. "However, I am quite certain that this is the last time I will seek election to the house," he said.

Bomb Control Up to Russia

Washington, Feb. 10 (AP)—President Truman said last night that if the United States could get a little cooperation from Russia international controls could be put on atomic weapons.

The President said that this government is standing squarely behind the Baruch plan for international controls.

This is the plan worked out by a commission headed by Bernard M. Baruch and presented to the United Nations. Russia refused to accept its proposals for inspection of atomic facilities in all countries.

At a news conference, Mr. Truman also made it clear that he sees no need for any new commission or committee to evaluate arament policy in the light of possible development of the hydrogen bomb.

This is an idea that has been put forward by some commentators and columnists.

Mr. Truman said the American position has never changed a bit, so there isn't any use in getting all steamed up over the situation.

The United States, he went on, is doing everything it possibly can to preserve the peace and find effective controls for atomic weapons.

Wheat is attacked by 77 diseases.

No Red Tape For India—Just White Tape

New Delhi, India, Feb. 10 (AP)—There will be no more red tape in the government of India.

Red tape—of the variety used to tie up letter files—is being replaced by white tape.

Officials explain red is a British imperial color and has no place here now that India is a republic. Besides, white tape is cheaper.

Load Limits in Benton
Corvallis, Feb. 10 (AP)—All heavy trucks were banned from Benton county roads today to prevent damage in still-thawing sections. The load limit was seven tons.

NO TRICK DEFENSE

Keep A-Bombs Away, Hit Plants, Scientist Says

Washington, Feb. 10 (AP)—Dr. Vannevar Bush, atomic scientist, said Thursday the only defense against atomic or hydrogen bombs is to keep them from reaching their target or to strike the place where they are made.

"There is no defense against a bomb, as such," Bush told reporters.

He said he had given that opinion to the senate armed services committee during a two-hour secret discussion of modern weapons and defenses.

Bush was one of the key scientists who advised military leaders on weapons during the last war. He was director of the office of scientific research and development and also advisor to the joint chiefs of staff. "The way to defend against an atomic bomb," he said, "is to stop the airplane or other carrier before it gets to the target, to bomb the place that is manufacturing."

Bush said the same would apply to the projected hydrogen bomb on which this country is working.

There is "no trick way" to do it, he emphasized. He added, however, that defense against new weapons develop so quickly it is dangerous to forecast effectiveness.

But he said he knows of no way to set off an enemy's atomic bomb or any other kind of bomb on its way to a target.

Before other senators, meanwhile, the national council for the prevention of war was urging that the hydrogen bomb be outlawed and that the nation "prudently" junk all weapons more destructive than a rifle.

"We ought to do it first by example," James Finucane of Washington, a council told a senate foreign relations subcommittee.

Bush testified after several lawmakers had expressed concern over President Truman's delay in naming a new atomic energy commission chairman to succeed David E. Lillenthal. Lillenthal resigned last December, effective Feb. 15.

Thus far the president has not recommended a successor and a number of lawmakers are con-

Atom Power by End of the Year

New York, Feb. 10 (AP)—The United States' program toward harnessing the atom for power is making rapid progress and before the end of the year the first pilot plants may be in operation.

They will be pilot plants that ultimately will lead to atomic engines for electricity and for propulsion of ships or airplanes.

They are definitely out of the blue-print stage, and detailed engineering design of a ship propulsion reactor is scheduled to begin this year.

In addition, preliminary construction of an experimental breeder reactor in Idaho— from which a small amount of useful power is expected as a by-product— is scheduled to be completed by the end of the year.

Progress of the American program to obtain atomic power is reported in the seventh semi-annual report of the atomic energy commission.

The commission's report tells of four major reactor projects, all of which pertain to atomic power in one way or another.

Conventioners Return

Unionvale — U. S. Alderman, Adolph Hrabá and Mrs. Neva Crabtree of the Alderman farm in the Unionvale district have been in attendance at the national frozen food packers and distributors convention, held in Chicago, Ill. Hrabá traveled by rail, Alderman and Mrs. Crabtree traveled by air. Hrabá and Mrs. Crabtree returned Tuesday. Alderman remained longer.

Lean, Red Meat

PACKED IN EVERY CAN OF

KEN-L-RATION

SUPERCHARGED WITH VITAMINS



ON STOP SHOWING OFF!

Yet Costs Less than Butcher Meat

Looks Good! Smells Good! "Tops" for Your Dog!

Yes, every can of Ken-L-Ration is chock-full of all the food elements your dog needs for top health. Lean, red meat—nutritious U. S. Government Inspected horse meat—plus vitamins and minerals dogs need daily. Yet Ken-L-Ration costs far less than butcher meat. Just open and serve. Get 3 cans of Ken-L-Ration from your favorite store today. Better yet, save time and buy it by the case!

FREE DOG BOOK—Nothing like it! Send name and address for your Free copy today. Ken-L-Ration, Chicago 77, Illinois.

KEN-L-RATION
DOGS LOVE IT! CATS, TOO!

HERE'S YOUR BIGGEST NEW CAR VALUE YET!



NEW LOW PRICE FOR
MERCURY
MAKES IT A "BETTER THAN EVER" BUY!



WHEN you compare them all, it's plain to see which car gives you the most for your money today.

It's the Mercury for 1950! For Mercury's new low starting price now brings you the better-than-ever buy!

And it's miles ahead in value, too. Big! Beautiful! Roomy! Better in styling—with new "Customized" interiors! Better in comfort—with "Lounge-Rest" foam-rubber cushioned seats! Better in economy—with "Econ-O-Miser" carburetion! Better in performance—with "Hi-Power Compression"! Better to drive—easier to park!

Come in today. See and drive the better than ever new 1950 Mercury yourself. You'll be glad you did!

Mercury prices now start at

\$2189⁰⁰

For big, Six-Passenger Coupe, Model 72A, delivered here. License, State and Local taxes, if any, extra. Price may vary slightly in nearby communities due to differences in transportation charge.

WARNER MOTOR COMPANY
430 North Commercial
Salem, Oregon