



The second atomic bomb ever exploded made a charred wilderness of the Japanese city of Hiroshima. Of the city's 340,000 population, 100,000 were killed.

ATOMIC ATTACK

A-Bomb Damage Would Be Big But Cities Can Survive Blast

If an atomic bomb was exploded 2,000 feet above the sidewalk of New York city today, from 100,000 to 500,000 people would die, depending upon that number within a mile and a half radius of the point of the explosion. Most Americans can not conceive the power and destruction of such an explosion, and, many have shrugged helplessly believing that there is no defense against sure death if an atomic bomb was dropped in their vicinity.

There are, however, some things the public can do to help itself. Many of these things have been outlined in a book entitled "The Effects of Atomic Weapons" just published by the atomic energy commission at Washington and the United States department of defense.

The book suggests that the public can help itself on a community scale by an alarm system, by designating large shelters, by training to meet emergencies, by preparing to evacuate target areas and by long range, but hastened, development of highways and removal of danger points, such as slums.

Many cities, such as New York and San Francisco, have started such programs.

Three Types of Bombing

As individuals the public can protect itself by learning how to take care of injuries, by deciding in advance how to act under attack as a family or neighborhood group, by preparing simple home shelters.

Death and destruction from an atomic attack would be immense, but a city can survive as many did from terrific conventional bombing.

The terrible destruction and death rate from an atomic bomb is outlined in the book which tells what one bomb did to Hiroshima where 100,000 of the 340,000 population were killed, and what happened at Nagasaki where 70,000 of the city's 250,000 people died from one A-bomb explosion.

The book reports there are three possible types of A-bombing: High air burst as at Hiroshima and Nagasaki where the bombs were exploded about 2,000 feet above the cities, low ground, and underwater or underground.

The high air burst is the most probable in an attack on the United States. It kills the most people and does the most wide-spread damage. Its effectiveness is somewhat determined by weather and topographical conditions.

But in the average American city it would:

Kill 85 per cent of the people within a half mile radius of ground zero (the point directly below the burst), 35 per cent at one mile and 2 per cent at a mile and a half. Cause various radiation and conventional violent injuries and burns up to several miles.

Explosion Described
Obliterate virtually all property above ground in the first zone. Do damage ranging from intense to light from the first zone to some eight miles from ground zero. Cause immense fires.

Dr. J. O. Hirschfelder of the University of Wisconsin, head of the board of editors for the book, describes an atomic explosion:

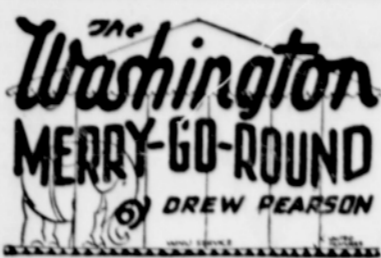
"A fraction of a second after the bomb explodes, a ball of fire shoots out to a radius of 150 yards. It gives off light of the same spectral characteristics as the sun.

"On a clear day, the light from the ball of fire will produce skin burns up to a distance of two miles. Under some conditions, the whole area beneath the explosion may be converted into a huge fire storm or bonfire.

Radiation Changes Cell Structure

The new book discussed the effects of radiation and suggested that persons exposed to damaging radiation such as from an atomic bomb—might be wise to refrain from begetting children for several months.

Radiation can change the structure of cells of the body which carry hereditary traits. A period of two or three months might enable nature to repair the damage to the parents' cells, the book said.



Alliance Plot

RIGHT-WING Republicans and Dixiecrats are secretly plotting a political alliance to capture control of congress by 1952, then to take over the electoral college—key to the presidency. We have documentary proof of this daring plan, which already has the secret backing of nationally known conservatives.

In brief, the plan calls for Republicans and southern Democrats to join forces without changing party affiliations. However, they would merge their seniority and run congress jointly. Then the next step would be to organize a similar coalition to dominate the electoral college and name a conservative president.

The ringleader of this amazing plot is a stocky, ruddy-faced, North Carolinian, named J. Harvie Williams. Though comparatively unknown, he claims to have the support of such GOP leaders as Senators Karl Mundt of South Dakota and John Bricker of Ohio, Congressman Charlie Halleck of Indiana and Frederic Coudert of New York; also such southern stalwarts as Senators Harry Byrd of Virginia and Dick Russell of Georgia, Congressman Gene Cox of Georgia, and Dixiecrat governor-elect James F. Byrnes of South Carolina.

Painstaking Plan

Williams has set forth his so-called "political realignment" plan in painstaking detail in a series of "strictly confidential" memos, which are also marked: "Please do not discuss outside sympathetic circles."

"Our plan for political realignment is a simple one," he writes. "It involves nothing more than a formal alliance between Republicans and southern Democrats in the senate, in the house and in the electoral college."

Of the 64 senators in the Republican-southern bloc, Williams calculates that three southerners and seven Republican senators would refuse to join the alliance. This would still leave a majority of 54 seats to 42. In the house, he expects to lose 21 Republicans and 13 southerners, giving the coalition control of the house by a 240-to-195 margin.

Williams explains: "In effect, this realignment would create a new party, but without the necessity of any change of party names. This realignment is legally possible now. The rules of the senate and the rules of the house speak of the majority and of the minority rather than of Democrats and Republicans; and members of congress are elected under the election laws of the 48 states.

"Similarly," he continues, "presidential electors are elected under the laws of the several states. The 1948 'secession' of the Democratic parties in four southern states indicates the method and the possibilities of extending realignment into the election of the president."

'Front' Organization

Williams has already formed a "front" organization to carry out his plan. He calls it the Citizens Political Committee, though he admits frankly "Its title does not disclose its purpose." Williams uses the Remington Rand Company, room 1200, 314 Fourth Avenue, New York city as a headquarters—though he is not now on Remington Rand's payroll.

In a private letter, dated May 13, Williams names ex-Senator Albert Hawkes of New Jersey as the leading money raiser.

"Senator Hawkes has agreed to handle that (money raising) for us," Williams writes. "I am not going to initiate any new prospects, and have turned over to Hawkes the names of the men he knows whom I've seen or corresponded with on the subject."

In another letter, dated May 1, Williams also writes: "Two things need to be done to put the realignment proposal in shape for presentation to a group for substantial financial support (about \$200,000 for a one-year budget). Harold E. Talbot has agreed to arrange that group meeting. The two things are required by southern senate leaders. They are: (1) A rather detailed plan for the joint-nomination in 1952, and (2) a merging on paper of committee seniorities of Republicans and southern Democrats."

Congressional Reaction

As a sample of private congressional reaction, Williams received a letter from Senator Mundt, dated May 16, and addressed "Dear Harvie."

"I am still inclined to believe that the merger at the congressional level has too many practical barriers to make it feasible at this juncture and that the most realistic approach is one which would handle this matter in the electoral college," the senator from South Dakota suggested.



Age of Appeasement

WHEN GERMANY quit in World War II, Washington halted our army at the gates of Berlin that the Russians might march in and dominate the captured city. The American people were denied knowledge of the surrender until the Russians might sit at the surrender table, and because an American newsman did not wait, did not participate in that appeasement of Stalin, he suffered the loss of his job, his permission to remain in Europe, and his standing as an American correspondent. The Washington government was appeasing the Communists at our expense.

Russia was permitted to take over all that was left of the German submarines, and we are now paying for that bit of appeasement. We permitted the Reds to carry away a large portion of Germany's industrial plants in the guise of reparations, and those plants, moved to Russia, are now producing munitions for the Red army. They represented a value of hundreds of millions of dollars, which the American people have largely replaced by Marshall plan payments.

Without those German industries we permitted the Reds to walk away with, Russia would have been impotent for many more years, at best, unprepared for war. At the Potsdam conference, we made appeasing statements, that Joe Stalin now interprets as he pleases, and to the advantage of Russia.

During the war, and since, we have permitted the infiltration of Russian spies, and thousands of such have taken advantage of our leniency. We have provided opportunities and places for them in our industries and in our government departments in our efforts to appease the Russians.

Taking advantage of the opportunities offered, Russian spies have stolen our know-how and our industrial and scientific secrets, and are still doing so.

Throughout the period of World War II and for sometime after the fighting stopped, we provided Russia with war equipment to the extent of billions in value. Much of that equipment is today pointed toward our western European allies or is being used against American troops in Korea.

Following the advice of those favorable toward Russia we permitted the Chinese Communists, aided and abetted by Russia, to defeat the Chinese Nationalist armies and drive them out of China. From those Chinese Communist armies, the Korean Communists, at the instigation of Russia, are drawing much of the forces that are fighting our American troops in Korea.

All that touches but a small part of our continued program of appeasement. We have been lavish in our efforts to buy off Stalin and his Communist hordes. Either by intent, or through ignorance, we have given our all, and have endangered our own and the freedom of other nations. If it was ignorance, our state department has demonstrated that it has been a poor guesser as to the purposes of Stalin, not a guesser it is safe for us to depend upon, or upon which to take more chances.

While we continue to dally and appease, our American soldiers in Korea are being maimed or killed by guns, tanks and bombs, made in America, and contributed to Russia by a magnanimous America, a magnanimity that has been unwarranted, and is still unwarranted.

What we are paying today is but a small part of what we are destined to pay. The next may be Iran, or it may be Yugoslavia, or it may be a direct attack on the nations of Europe, which can offer but small resistance to the hordes of a mighty, and at least partially American equipped, Red army.

Against such an attack we have no assurance of victory. Largely because of the secrets we permitted Russian spies to steal from us through ignorance or connivance with American officials, we may have to pay the supreme price, our liberties and our freedom. Appeasement has been a poor policy.

Is it the high cost of living or the cost of high living, that we may keep up with the Jones family, that keeps us broke?

A way to save a few billions is for the President to send congress home so it could not pass additional appropriations which he proposes. That would be worth more than a tax raise.

Every new government project started means a continuing annual maintenance cost for the tax payers to provide.

With government projects as with individuals, it is not the first cost, but the upkeep that breaks us.



MAKE DASH FOR COVER . . . Two American soldiers, somewhere in Korea, run for safety after their truck begins to burn in a ditch. The fighting continued violent as the United States insisted that any United Nations peace program for Korea must include among its objectives creation of a unified and independent country. This declaration in the midst of the Korean conflict was interpreted as a hint that the unified command might keep on driving past the 38th parallel and occupy all North Korea, once it started the North Koreans on the run. Chief U.S. delegate, Warren Austin, has avoided any direct reference to this possibility in outlining U.S. peace aims.



SOLDIER HIT BY SHRAPNEL FROM ENEMY SHELLS . . . An American soldier lies on the ground shortly after being hit by shrapnel. INP staff cameraman Charles D. Rosecrans, Jr., was standing just eight feet away when the GI was hit. The soldier fell somewhere in Korea where the fighting has been described as just as rugged as the savage combat waged by marines in the Pacific islands during the Japanese war. American soldiers have been warned not to underestimate the enemy soldier.



PUSAN POSIES FOR LEATHERNECK GENERAL . . . Taking the gesture in his stride as leathernecks generally do, Brig. Gen. Edward Kraig gallantly clutches the bouquet of Korean blooms just presented to him by Pusan's mayor (on the general's left) upon General Craig's arrival from the United States with the First Marine brigade. Other members of the South Korean welcoming committee are not identified. Pusan has been the major objective of the North Korean Communists trying to dominate all Korea. It has served as the main seaport for receiving United Nations supplies for their embattled troops fighting the North Koreans.



DISCUSS PROPOSED RADAR FENCE . . . Taking time to check some material before a session of the armed services committee in the nation's capital are (left to right) Major Gen. T. H. Landon of the United States Air Force, Rep. Melvin Price (D., Ill.) of the house armed services committee, and Maj. Gen. Francis L. Ankenbrandt, the United States Air Force director of communications. The armed services group met in secret session to hear testimony of the Air Force generals on the proposed U.S.-Canada radar fence. Such a project would need cooperation between U.S. and Canadian defense chiefs, which is virtually assured.