

ATOMIC

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With all the ~~any~~ ^{alarming talk about} ~~talking of~~ the leaking out of

American atomic bomb secrets, the question becomes more interesting - how much effort would it take a foreign country to develop the bomb? Today we have an answer in terms of money from one of our top atomic physicists, Dr. Joseph H. Rush, Secretary-Treasurer of the ~~Statian~~ Federation of American Scientists. He says that a foreign country right now could produce the bomb with an initial expenditure of about one-fourth of the amount of money ~~that~~ we put out as ~~the~~ first cost. As we all know, this nation spent two billion dollars to devise the atomic bomb. Dr. Rush says a foreign country could now do the same thing with five hundred million.

Why the great cut in atomic expense? The scientist's answer is a startling thing - that we need never have put up the great Oak Ridge plant. That cost nine hundred million dollars, and that, as it turns out,

was a needless expenditure. So says Dr. Rush - and he adds that a foreign nation would not have to build anything like Oak Ridge, and thereby would save nine hundred million on the original cost of two billion dollars.

But what's the matter with Oak Ridge? Dr. Rush points out that we made two kinds of atomic bomb - one with uranium, and the other with plutonium, a radio-active element closely allied to uranium. The uranium bomb was made at Oak Ridge - and was the most expensive. The plutonium bomb was cheaper - made at Hanford, Washington, the project there costing only three hundred and sixty-two million. The plant at Los Alamos, New Mexico, which worked with both uranium and plutonium, cost only sixty million. These cheaper projects would, themselves, have turned the atomic trick.

Dr. Rush declares that most of the talk about

technical secrets and complex industrial know-how concerns Oak Ridge - with its uranium separation plants. All of which would be ignored by a foreign nation rushing to make atomic bombs. "They will make ~~them~~ ^{they} of plutonium, instead," says ^{he,} ~~Dr. Bush~~

~~Dr. Bush~~ points out that, of our original two billion dollars in atomic expense, six hundred and ~~xxxxxx~~ seventy-eight million went into the construction of those "towns", the building of houses for the atomic workers. A foreign nation won't indulge in such costly comforts for its workers. The main expense of ~~a~~ foreign bomb building ^{would be} ~~it is an elaborate~~ laboratory research and plutonium plants.

Well, it's common industrial experience that turning out the first article is always the big expense, ^{with} ~~a~~ decrease of cost as more and more are made - which common experience would certainly seem to apply to that world question of other nations producing atomic bombs.

NEW LEAD ON

(~~Substitute for early story~~)

(Out at Lake Success, Long Island, today where the United Nations Security Council is meeting, Russia and the United States both agreed ^{that it is} ~~that it is~~ their fervent wish to disarm. Then they disagreed violently on how to go about it -- especially what to do about the atomic bomb.)

Today, Warren Austin, the American Delegate, suggested a compromise plan, proposing that international atomic energy controls be considered at the Council's next meeting. Also suggesting that a Commission be established to discard all other weapons except the atomic bomb and other weapons of mass destruction.

Gromyko, the Russian, promptly said "No," protesting that the American plan would delay all disarmament action for three months.

Upshot was that the Council instructed delegates of the five nations sponsoring disarmament to confer privately and work out a common plan that can be put before the Council on Thursday.

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But this action came too late to prevent a heated debate between Austin and Gromyko -- a personal exchange that left Austin white with anger and the usually stoical Gromyko fidgeting with suppressed rage.

Gromyko suggested that Austin needed an extra twenty-four hours in which to make up his own mind on disarmament plans. Austin shouted that he was ready to fight out the issue right now, provided other delegates would, as he put it, "Cut out the show."

Then Gromyko suggested that heads would be clearer if the Council recessed until Thursday. ~~THE COUNCIL~~
adopted the Russian proposal.

NEW LEAD VANDENBERG (~~Substitute for early story.~~)

The bipartisan support of the State Department's foreign policy will continue -- but at forthcoming conferences in Moscow, Secretary of State Marshall will be without the company of Republican Senator Vandenberg and Democratic Senator Connally. That's the latest word from Washington.

Both Senators, Vandenberg and Connally, have announced that they will not attend the Moscow conferences despite President Truman's request that they do so. However, ~~each~~ each man, his party's leader in the field of foreign affairs, makes it plain that he will go to Moscow later provided further proof ^{is} needed that ~~the~~ AMERICANS, BOTH Republican and Democratic, stand together on American foreign policy.

Today both men made their position known after a luncheon conference with Secretary of State Marshall.

The word from Washington is that it was Vandenberg that first declined the invitation, ~~and~~ THEN Connally ~~was~~ followed suit. Now they say they will stay in

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Washington where they can subject the Moscow proceedings to a day-to-day scrutiny and debate.

Administration leaders had been hoping that Vandenberg, especially, would take a leading part in the forthcoming deliberations if only to convince Britain, France, and Russia that the United States Senate will support Marshall in all his promises and decisions.

But Vandenberg made his stand clear in an unequivocal statement which explained that his duties as President of the Senate and Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee make it impossible for him to be in Moscow when the conference opens.

Vandenberg added, however, that his refusal implies no breach of the Republican pledge to keep politics out of international affairs.

POLAND

In Washington, President Truman today received a new Ambassador - an event that normally comes under the heading of the flat and formal. News interest - nil. (The Ambassador presents his credentials, makes a polite speech, with the usual platitudes about friendship between his country and ~~ours~~. The President replies in similar platitudes, and the whole thing is so cut and dried that the President's answer is usually about the same length as the ambassadorial remarks, bouquets, and chestnuts.)

Today, however, it was different. ~~The new Polish Ambassador went to the White House, and the beginning of the ceremony was entirely according to form.~~ The Ambassador went through the motions of presenting his credentials, and ~~he~~ made the usual speech. He gave thanks for American help to Poland during the war, and for food relief and economic aid

thereafter. He pledged himself to remain true to what he called, "a long tradition of uninterrupted friendship and cordiality." He referred to the territory Poland has taken from Germany, in return for the huge area that Soviet Russia grabbed from Poland. The Ambassador took the attitude that Poland's new boundaries were "final" - all wound up in the usual diplomatic double-talk of an Ambassador paying his compliments.

The element of the unorthodox was introduced by President Truman, who failed to hand back the bouquet with similar platitudes - as hollow as an empty barrel. The presidential reciprocation was lukewarm, if not downright critical. Harry Truman mentioned the Polish elections, which our government has denounced as having been carried by violence and terrorism, ~~thereby producing an overwhelming fraudulent majority for the Communist dominated regime at Warsaw.~~ The President

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pointed out to the new Ambassador that the Polish government, together with the big powers, had pledged itself at Yalta and Potsdam to hold free democratic elections. To which he added: "It is a cause of deep concern to me and the American people that the Polish provisional government has failed to keep that pledge."

~~He spoke warmly of American interests in the Polish people, and put accent on the word "people."~~

~~No, the reception of the Polish Ambassador at the White House today was not according to form, but it was according to sense.~~

PALESTINE

Today in Jerusalem, many women stood along a street and watched other women drive off in buses with their children - and there was weeping and the throwing of flowers. Jewish and Arab women watched the evacuation of the families of British soldiers and civilians - families being taken out of Palestine because of the menacing state of affairs in the Holy Land. The Jewish and Arab women wept, and threw flowers. ^P At the same time, pamphlets were distributed, ~~among those who watched the evacuation of the British women and children,~~ pamphlets urging the Jews to start what was called anti-terrorist psychological warfare. It is believed ~~that~~ the ~~few~~ leaflets were put out anonymously by an official Jewish organization, moderate leadership opposed to the campaign of terror.

(At the same time, London reports that the
British government is on the verge of announcing a

{ definite decision in the Palestine crisis, a statement
to be made in the House of Commons in the next two
days.) Both Prime Minister Attlee and Foreign Secretary
Ernest Bevin deny that they have decided on a plan
of partitioning to be enforced in Palestine. But the
rumors insist that some such scheme is in the making -
probably a combination of partition and federation,
local rule for Zionists and Arabs.

WEATHER : #

~~surly as the blizzard blew sheets of snow mixed with
dust. White snow flakes? Not at all - they were dark
snow flakes, the gleaming white of winter, discolored
by dirty gray and brown from the dust bowl far away.~~

In Europe, the worst cold wave of half a century was breaking up today. Shivering Europe was having a thaw, ^{bringing} ~~which brought~~ new troubles - floods. In England, rivers full of drift ice were going over their banks, ~~and flooding large areas,~~ bringing the old story of flood. Towns under water, streets inundated.

And in Italy - Venice ~~is~~ having a flood. Which would seem to be a peculiar thing - Venice with inundated streets. We are rather reminded of the gondoliers of Gilbert and Sullivan, in which the Duke of Plazatorro remarks, in effect, that Venice was a handsome city, but the streets seemed remarkably wet. Well, they're wetter than ever now - the canals of

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Venice rising and flooding the basements and lower floors of buildings. ^{TP} They've been having ~~great~~ snows in Italy, and now a ~~heavy~~ ^{big} thaw is on. The rivers are swollen - and Venice is ~~having~~ flood^{ed}. You'd have to take a boat along the Venetian main street - only you always did have to take a gondola on the Grand Canal.

TRAIN WRECK

Tragedy compounded in Kingsburg, California, today!-- First collision, then fire! A streamlined Southern Pacific Express crashed into a truck and trailer carrying fuel oil ^{at} a crossroads.

Then an inferno! Blazing oil spreading over eleven cars of the fifteen-coach train, Two cars totally destroyed, nine others ^{badly} ~~seriously~~ damaged.

Full reports on the dead and injured aren't in yet. Southern Pacific railroad officials say three were killed and fifty injured. Kingsburg police, however, place the casualties at six dead, at least one hundred injured.

Flames roared from the truck at the moment of impact, leaping two hundred feet into the air and burning for at least two hours before fire equipment, rushed from Kingsburg and surrounding towns, brought the fire under control.

With the collision, there was panic -- screaming passengers stampeding along the aisles toward the front and rear of the train.

A coach load of Army enlisted men at the rear of the train are reported to have performed a heroic job in leading passengers out of the burning cars. The G.I.'s raced through sheets of flame to enter the cars. They kicked out windows and in some instances threw burning victims from the train to rescue crews waiting outside.

Home owners along the right-of-way pitched into the rescue ~~work~~ work, taking scores of injured to nearby hospitals.

Among the passengers on the train was Amos Alonzo Stagg, the "grand old man" of football. Stagg was not injured, but, a number of members of the San Francisco Shamrock Hockey Team, also aboard the Express, were injured.

CONVICT

Here's a story with a surprise ending -- a startling ending. In Colorado Jack Braden was a cripple for ten years -- and a criminal as well. He was sent to prison for a swindle, and there the doctors operated on his twisted legs, straightened them out -- and the convict ~~announced~~ threw away his crutches.. Whereupon Jack Braden announced that he was straightening out his own twisted morals, too. He was not only going straight but was determined to devote his life to helping other wayward youths. He ^{wanted} ~~was studying~~ to enter the Ministry, ~~so that, when he got out of prison, he would become a missionary, preaching the good life.~~

That was a heartening thing, and last Christmas the Colorado Patrol Board gave Jack Braden his freedom, and a group of public-spirited citizens provided him with a scholarship to go to the Denver Bible College. Jack Braden went to classes, and did all right with his Bible study. He was in a hurry to begin his new career and start preaching. A church engaged him, and advertised the sermons he was to give.

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As an up-and-coming Evangelist he needed a car, and offered to purchase an automobile from a Denver pastor. The car was turned over to him, and he said he would get the money and return and pay.

That was the last seen of Jack Braden. He failed to appear for his pulpit engagements, and tonight the police are looking for him. It would seem that Jack Braden's good intentions vanished and the old instinct to swindle came back to him -- when he had a chance to pinch a car from a parson. His twisted legs were straightened but his twisted morals were not.

BRITISH SONGS

In London today, a sour note was sounded in the ancient and venerated art of -- song plugging.

British publishers of sheet music were told they'd have to stop giving bribes to radio singers.

The prosecutor in the matter, Lawyer Valentine Holmes, stated today that the ordinary rates range from between five and forty pounds per plug. At the same time it is being charged in Parliament that radio executives have received fur coats and other expensive gifts for conniving with the song-plugging for pay.

This new drive against broadcast bribery has the British publishers of sheet music badly worried. Before people purchase copies, they've got to hear a song over and over, and that means plugging, an art in which radio shines and excels -- radio being the greatest plugger of them all.

In London they have to hand out cash to get radio plugs for their latest Tin Pan Alley blasts of swing. And so, if the drive against bribery goes on

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they'll "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," or "Close the
Door Richard."

And now open the door, Nelson.

At the Security Council of the United Nations, the Americans today moved to resume action on atomic security - and general disarmament. Our delegate, Warren Austin, entered a resolution for immediate discussions on world disarmament - with priority for atomic control. That is, ^{we'll} go along with all discussion for abolishing weapons, ^{but} we want to give first attention to atomic weapons. Delegate Austin stated that the resolution represented the opinions of President Truman, Secretary of State Marshall, and Secretary of War Patterson. ^R We are willing to go on the road of disarmament and atomic control - "as fast," said he, "and as far, as our fellow members of the U.N. will travel with us."

The Soviets objected. *Granglo* said No!

VANDENBERG

Senator Vandenberg will not go to the Moscow Conference. He has rejected President Truman's invitation ~~to~~ to accompany Secretary of State General Marshall on his trip to the Soviet capital for the framing of a peace treaty with Germany. ^{TR} Today ~~Sen.~~ Vandenberg, ranking Republican in the ^{Upper House} ~~Senate~~ had lunch with General Marshall, and they discussed the matter. The Senator told the new Secretary of State that his time in the next few weeks would be monopolized by his duties as presiding officer of the Senate and Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. ^{TR} The Senate is scheduled soon to ratify the peace treaties concluded with Italy and the Balkan satellites of the Nazis - and that will impose a lot of work on Senator Vandenberg. So he feels he will have to relinquish the partnership in foreign negotiations that he shared with the retired Secretary of State Byrnes and

Senator Connally of Texas, the ranking Democrat in foreign affairs, *who also is not going!*

Vandenberg emphasizes the fact that his inability to accompany General Marshall does not in any way imply a weakening of the bi-partisan principle - joint Democratic and Republican support of the Secretary of State. And he adds that, he will be in constant touch with General Marshall during the Moscow conference - keep in contact in framing the peace treaty with Germany. Moreover, the Senator is willing to join the Moscow meeting later on - when and if his presence over there should be needed to demonstrate Republican support for General Marshall.

WEATHER

The news about the weather has peculiarities both from near and from afar. On this side of the ocean, the cold wave is sweeping eastward, with ~~whistling~~ glistering winds and blizzards. The snow is to be expected, but there are dust storms ^{coming} as well. ^{TP} In the western Dakotas and Nebraska, which were dust bowl areas back in the 'Thirties, the cold wave came sweeping with lots of chilly wind - but no snow. The result was the top soil of that one time dust bowl section was left dry and powdery, and the winter gale swept it up in thick clouds. ^{TP} These dust clouds, riding high, were blown east, and came drifting down to form freak storms, dust-blizzards. These have been whirling in Wisconsin and northern Illinois, the dust blizzards mixing with snow. The white flakes of winter - not so white. Great snowdrifts, colored a dirty brown. ^R In Chicago today, visibility was low, the city dark and

PORTAL PAY

The great portal pay dispute produced a puzzling question at Detroit today. Why can a sixty-four year old general manager walk three times or six times as fast as a worker of twenty or thirty? This curious riddle comes up in the consideration of the original portal pay case of them all - the one that started ^{the} a whole wave of portal claims.

The company concerned is a manufacturer of pottery at Mt. Clemens, Michigan, the employees of which ~~got the first portal inspiration, and~~ sued for time they ^{had} put in at the factory before their pay began each day. Michigan Judge Picard upheld their claim; so did the Supreme Court - which started the portal epidemic.

Judge Picard right now is giving further consideration to the case, and today testimony concerned the time it took to walk from the portal to the various work benches in the factory. ^{TR} One witness was the general manager of

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the pottery company, an executive of sixty-four. He stated that he had walked the distances repeatedly as a test. He had clocked his speed to various work benches, and found that his pace was from two-hundred-and-eighty-five feet a minute to three-hundred-and-eight feet a minute.

That sounded reasonable enough, until it was compared with testimony given by pottery workers, themselves - young fellows of twenty and thirty, with strong springy legs, that lively gait of youth. They testified that, walking to the work benches, they made from forty-eight-and-a-half to eighty-eight-feet a minute. That made the dragging feet of sixty-four from three to six times as fast as the young legs of the sprinting, baseball playing time of life.

Which certainly is a paradox, and what can the answer be? Those young fellows, walking to work benches

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at the rate of forty-eight-and-half feet a minute, were going as fast as half a mile an hour, or even a little better. You'd think they could climb a mountain that fast -- but, then maybe this is not the age of speed--at least for fellows going on the job--who take three times to six times as long as a manager.