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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
Chicago 37, Illinois  
Department of Physiology  
930 East 58th Street

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Division of Biology and Medicine  
U. S. Atomic Energy Commission  
1901 Constitution Ave.  
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Dr. John Z. Bowers

Dear Sir:

~~CAUTION~~  
This document contains information affecting the  
National Defense of the United States within the  
meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C.  
and the Prohibition Laws, Title 18, U.S.C., and  
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manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by  
applicable Federal laws.

The staff of the panel on the Biological and Medical Aspects of Radiological Warfare would like to call attention of the proper strategic planners of the National Military Establishment to the potential use of RW agents against certain highly vulnerable industrial targets. This has particular reference to those industries and military applications which are dependent upon photosensitive materials. It appears that a very low level of contamination with long lived isotopes might well completely wipe out the manufacturing industries which prepare photosensitive materials. This could probably be done with a level of contamination considerably below that anticipated to produce human casualties. In view of the tremendous dependence of various activities upon photosensitive materials, this appears to be of major importance from the strategic standpoint. For example, the x-ray film which is utilized in the induction and discharge procedure of military personnel, as well as in the treatment of those subjected to traumatic injuries, is particularly dependent upon photosensitive materials. Photographic procedures such as photoreconnaissance, documentary films, reproduction processes and other military applications of photosensitive materials are also extremely dependent thereupon. There is a considerable amount of other dependence upon photosensitive manufacturers which warrants the consideration of strategic planners. It would appear that in view of the rather high concentration of manufacturers of these agents and their particular vulnerability to radioactive substances that a radiological warfare program aimed at such installations could be easily carried out without the expenditure of a large amount of neutrons.

It is the hope of the staff that this matter will be referred to the proper authorities in the National Military Establishment.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ John R. Hall, Jr.  
JOHN R. HALL, JR.  
Lieutenant Colonel, Medical Corps  
United States Army  
Research Associate

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW  
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