

# The Hanford Story-

(The following is the third of a series of seven articles disclosing the highlights and sidelights which have accompanied the nation's development of atomic energy. Prepared at the Hanford atomic energy plant, the series deals with the human things which followed in the wake of the first historic announcement that man has harnessed the atom. It touches upon the things which lie ahead.)

By Bill Jury  
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Hanford Atomic Plant

Atomic energy and its development has been pictured as a vast and mysterious operation, imagined run by groups of bushy haired little men who carry pocketfuls of gamma rays and drag behind them long chain reactions.

But Misconceptions of this new phase of development in America's industrial and scientific history rapidly is being dispelled as official facts and information are reported to help shed light into the shadows of the unknown.

Atomic energy was developed in time of war, and as long as we live in a world of war and under threats of war, secrecy must guard those phases that are important to the security of the nation. But much of the atomic story can be reported to the public, and much of it is being told today through congressional and Atomic Energy Commission representatives.

Researchers at the General Electric Company-operated Hanford atomic energy plant foresee the day when workmen will handle radiation problems as routine. They predict farmers will utilize atomic isotopes in their crop planning, just as they now employ types of fertilizer, and terms like "fission," "reactor," and "neutrons" will become household words.

Industrial nuclear power points toward the use of atomic energy in much the same way that energy from the burning of coal is utilized in an electric power plant. The difference is that one pound

of uranium-235, completely fissioned, yields energy equivalent to that obtained from burning 1500 tons of coal, or 300,000 gallons of gasoline.

The practical means of direct conversion of atomic energy to electricity so far has escaped achievement, although if the promise of the new atomic battery is fulfilled on a large scale, the power plant of tomorrow will need only an atomic generator and direct cables to connect power straight to far-flung communities. Boilers, engines and cumbersome electric generators conceivably could become as obsolete as the candle.

Atomic isotopes, for example, can effect our everyday lives in almost every field of endeavor. They play a major role in diagnosis and treatment for health. They can be employed to separate ions in the water treatment, metal recovery, antibiotics, and numerous other phases of industry.

Transportation systems could be revolutionized. The first atomic-powered submarine already has been tested satisfactorily. Atomic-powered ocean liners are seen as a definite possibility for the future. Scientists now are working to find the key to atomic-propelled aircraft.

Atomic energy is so new, so big, so revolutionary and so full of commercial possibilities for the future that many American corporations have been attracted to the field. These companies are engaged in engineering studies, spending their own money in attempts to produce answers to the foremost question of economical nuclear power.

Nuclear physics is an infant science; the things that are known are as nothing compared to the things unknown. Locked up in the atom is practically all the energy of the universe, an energy in such fantastic quantities that it defies comprehension.

## Wranglers List Winners of Events At Sunday Show

Winners of last Sunday's Wranglers events were as follows: Barrel race, 12 years and under, 1st—Kit George, 2nd—Geraldine Swaggert, 3rd—Marlene Fetsch; 13 through 17 years, 1st—Larry Fetsch, tied for 2nd—Pat Steagall, Carol Wiglesworth; Seniors, tied for 1st—Neil Beamer, Kathryn Healy, 2nd—Bruce Lindsay, 3rd—Ralph Beamer.

Musical ropes; 12 and under, 1st—Bobbie Hutchins, 2nd—Kit George, 3rd—Geraldine Swaggert; 13 through 17, 1st—Christine Swaggert, 2nd—Carol Wiglesworth; Seniors, 1st Kathryn Healy, 2nd—Neil Beamer, 3rd—Ron Currin.

Flag race, 1st team—Oscar George, Bill Healy and Christine Swaggert; 2nd team—Bob Buschke, Pat O'Brien and Verne Evans.

Cowgirl race; 1st—Carol Wiglesworth, 2nd—Sandra Eubanks, 3rd—Karen Crabtree.

Cowboy race; 1st—Bob Buschke, 2nd—Morris McCarl, 3rd—John Swanson.

Ribbon roping; 1st—John Williams, 2nd—Charlie Daly, 3rd—Bruce Lindsay.

Calf roping; Seniors, 1st—Don Greenup, 2nd—Bill Healy, 3rd—Howard Bryant.

Sack race—12 and under, 1st team—Marlene Fetsch and Cheryl Hartman; 2nd team—Sandra Eubanks and Diane Fulleton; 3rd team—Ronald Crabtree and John Swanson.

Stake race—12 and under, 1st—Kit George, 2nd—Marlene Fetsch, 3rd—Sandra Eubanks; 13 through 17, 1st—Pat Steagall, 2nd—Larry Fetsch, 3rd—Carol Wiglesworth; Seniors, 1st—Ralph Beamer, tied for 2nd—Oscar

George and Roice Fulleton, 3rd—Bruce Lindsay.

Junior calf roping; Carol Wiglesworth.

Pole bending; 12 and under, tied for 1st—Kit George and Marlene Fetsch, tied for 2nd—Bobby Fetsch and Geraldine Swaggert, 3rd—Bobby Hutchins; 13 through 17, 1st—Pat Steagall, 2nd—Christine Swaggert, 2nd—Lrry Fetsch; Seniors, 1st—Ron Currin, 2nd—Kathryn Healy, 3rd—Bruce Lindsay.

Cow riding—Bob Steagall.

Exhibition bulldogging was another feature of the events.

## New Producers Tags Soon to Be Required For Carcass Shipping

New produce tags for the movement of carcasses of cattle, calves, sheep and hogs will be available in this county after August 3 from Harold B. Johnston and Edgar G. Alberts, both of Heppner.

This word comes from the state department of agriculture at Salem, which also says producers may get the free tags from the brand inspectors at livestock sales yards.

Under 1955 amendments to the gasoline cowboy act—which always has required producers to tag carcasses moved from the premises where slaughtered—only one tag will be necessary. Tags to move poultry and rabbit carcasses will not be needed after August 3.

The legislature also put distribution of these tags in the hands of the department's brand inspectors and others designated by the department. "We hope," says M. E. Knickerbocker, animal division chief, "to maintain the same high level of identification reached by the sheriffs of Oregon in the many years they have handled these tags. In a few counties, producers will still be able to obtain tags through the sheriff's office."

In readiness for the switch-over the department has distributed in entirely new type of producer tag. After August 3 the old tags will not be recognized by the state.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Spaulding spent the weekend in Portland.

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