



242 Nominated To Hall of Fame for Great Americans

New York - (AP) - A total of 242 persons, including poet Joyce Kilmer, Mormon leader Brigham Young and Christian Science founder Mary Baker Eddy, have been nominated for 1960's 13th election to the hall of fame for great Americans at New York University. It has been announced.

The list, to be voted on by 147 distinguished citizens, includes Presidents Andrew Johnson, William McKinley, James Knox Polk, Calvin Coolidge, William Henry Harrison and Benjamin Harrison. Four presidential also-rans also are included - Samuel Jones Tilden, Horace Greeley, William Jennings Bryan and Aaron Burr.

Other nominees include military heroes, crusaders for woman's suffrage, abolition of slavery, authors, artists, composers, pioneers in medicine, scientists, educators and business leaders.

To be elected, a person must have been dead at least 25 years and must have contributed significantly to the history, culture or development of the nation.

A maximum of seven candidates will be selected, with the results to be named Nov. 1.

Among the nominees are Horatio Alger, author of books for boys; Thomas A. Edison, inventor of the electric light, and Will Rogers, humorist and actor. Publishers Adolph Ochs and Joseph Pulitzer are on the ballot, as are artist Winslow Homer and Francis Scott Key, author of the text to "The Star Spangled Banner."

CHESSMAN KIN GLAD - Richard W. Chessman, 64, of Chicago, uncle and closest kin of the late convict-author, Caryl Chessman, said that the \$5,000 willed him by Chessman will come in handy. He said he barely knew his brother's son, Caryl, who died in a California gas chamber May 2. Chessman's will was probated in San Rafael, Calif., Wednesday. Richard Chessman said a 1958 heart attack forced him to quit his bus-boy job. (UPI Telephoto)

Underground Atom Blast Seen Hard To Identify

Washington - (AP) - The congressional atomic energy committee has reported unanimously that it will not be possible, for at least several years, to positively identify clandestine underground tests of Hiroshima-size weapons.

The panel also reported a general agreement, by scientists at recent hearings, that clandestine tests of large nuclear weapons could successfully be conducted in space "within the present scope of missile and satellite technology."

The committee released a summary and analysis of test detection hearings held by two of its subcommittees sitting jointly last month. Issued as a committee report, the analysis was approved by all of the full committee's 18 members.

Could Escape Detection
The summary said resourceful cheating on a test-ban could, for the next several years, escape detection of tests of weapons five times the Hiroshima size by muffling their shock effect in large underground cavities.

"Therefore it seems that for the next several years and possibly thereafter there could be a race between improved means of detection and identification as against improved means of concealing and muffling nuclear tests," the committee said.

President Eisenhower announced yesterday that the United States will resume underground testing of nuclear weapons by the end of the year for "non-weapon" purposes - including improved detection system.

The committee summary noted that the 1958 conference of scientific experts in Geneva concluded that underground tests yielding a force of less than 5,000 tons of TNT could be detected and located with a system of 180 control posts throughout the world spaced 600 to 1,000 miles apart.

Underground Disturbances
The finding of the senate-house committee was, in effect, that underground blasts yielding some about the equivalent of 20,000 tons of TNT (the Hiroshima size) will not be identifiable as clandestine weapons tests "at least for the next several years" although they may be detected as an underground disturbance.

This was the committee's finding:
"It appears from the testimony that at least for the next several years it will not be possible to identify underground events whose seismic signals record the equivalent of a non-muffled nuclear explosion of 20 kilotons or less, although they may be detected."

Further, it appears that for this same time period it

will not be possible to detect muffled tests of 100 kilotons or more set off deep underground in large cavities."

Program Needed
The committee reported that a score of scientists who testified at the hearings generally agreed that:

- A "vigorous and sustained program of research and development" is needed on techniques for detection, identification and inspection of underground tests.

- The proposed Geneva control system will need "augmentation and improvement" to get down to the level of a 5,000 ton TNT range blast.

- More detection stations will be needed and, if they are provided, there will be more unidentified underground rumbles which may require on-site inspection.

Cigarette Smoking Cuts Lung Power

Bethesda Md. (Science Service) - The coach is right, athletes. Smoking reduces lung and breathing capacity.

A study, partly supported by the National Heart Institute here, shows:

The study indicates certain irritants produced by smoking can lead to chronic infection and permanent damage to the lungs. The researchers conclude that lungs are probably physically changed by smoking.

The study was made in Dallas, Tex., by Dr. Russell H. Wilson and Dr. Robert S. Meador, both of the University of Texas Southwestern Medical school, and Bruce E. Jay and Evelyn Higgins, both of the Veterans Administration hospital, Dallas. They are reporting details in the New England Journal of Medicine.

They studied 14 smokers and 14 non-smokers. These persons were selected from similar backgrounds. They had no significant differences in physical appearance, age or history of disease. The only significant difference reported by the researchers is that one group had smoked a pack or more of cigarettes daily for an average of 18 years and the other group had not smoked at all.

Weather Map Said Aid to Vacationers

Washington - (Science Service) - Newlyweds planning their honeymoons or persons planning vacations in June will find help in a June temperature map issued by the U.S. weather bureau here.

The map shows the average temperatures expected in areas throughout the United States. Vacationers who like fairly even temperatures with average variations of less than 10 degrees Fahrenheit a day may find the Texas coast, near Galveston or the Pacific coast of Washington and Oregon will fill the bill. For those who want hot days and relatively cool nights, Arizona is the state, for there the average temperature changes about 30 degrees within 24 hours, averaging about 80 degrees.

As might be expected, the coolest June temperatures are to be found in the Rocky Mountain states, where daily temperatures range vary from 25 to 33 degrees. For warm weather with 12- to 15-degree variations from day to night, southern Florida is the place to go.

The weather bureau charts contain generalized information only, based upon records of 600 stations for periods of more than 50 years. Local weather bureau offices can often furnish specific information on climate in their areas.

Heavy Water Helps Growth of Viruses

New York - (Science Service) - Viruses multiply better in cells grown in heavy water deuterium oxide than they do in cells grown in ordinary water.

Dr. David Krichevsky of the Wistar Institute, Philadelphia, told a New York Academy of Sciences conference here that a weakened polio virus strain, known as the CHAT strain, grows well on monkey kidney cells when the medium contains water that is 40 per cent to 50 per cent deuterium oxide. Where there is no heavy water, the virus does not thrive.

The CHAT virus was also grown on experimental tumor cells, called HeLa cells, Dr. Krichevsky said. When the water contained 25 per cent deuterium oxide, the virus burst, or the number of viruses emerging from a cell infected by a single virus when the cell bursts open, was five to ten times greater.

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