

Ike Spends Easter In Georgia

AUGUSTA, Ga. (AP)—It was a happy Easter for all the Eisenhowers, from the President and the First Lady right on through to their youngest grandchild in her perky new bonnet.

The grandchildren—David, 6, Barbara Anne, 4, and Susan, 2—started the day at the Little White House with a rousing egg hunt which the President got up to watch shortly after 6 a.m.

The group went to church later, and when the President got home he and David put on their "little stunt," as Grandfather Eisenhower termed it. It went like this:

The President, a big grin on his face, clapped his hands smartly. David pulled open his navy blue suit coat in a twinkling and whipped from his belt—with buckle inscribed "Smoke"—a man size air-shooter cap gun.

The youngsters were just about as fast on the draw as a real live cowboy, and the President got a hearty laugh out of it.

But President or not, he couldn't conceal a bit of caught-in-the-act uneasiness when David's mother, Mrs. John Eisenhower, showed up.

"Don't tell your mother," the President said in an aside to his grandson. "Cover up the gun."

Back it went fast—into David's belt, and the blue coat whisked over it. But mother saw it and said to the two of them in a tone of mild and smiling reproach:

"This is not much of a religious theme."

All of this took place on the lawn in the bright sun in front of the Little White House at the Augusta National Golf Club.

The President and Mrs. Eisenhower had just come from 9 a.m. worship at the Reid Memorial Presbyterian Church, and they were dressed in their Easter best. So were their son John, an Army major, his wife Barbara, and the First Lady's mother, Mrs. John S. Bond.

Mrs. Eisenhower wore a white straw hat with a flat crown and a wide curving brim edged with navy blue grosgrain and with tabs the same color in back. A Sally Victor number.

Her dress was by Molly Parnis—a navy blue silk with white polka dots and elbow length sleeves. The designer said it all added up to the new "dancing girl" silhouette. At her shoulder the First Lady wore a three-orchid corsage.

After the services Eisenhower laid the cornerstone of the new Reid Memorial Church.

Later the President and John played golf.



THE ANNUAL ARMORY INSPECTION of Battery B, National Guard unit was made Wednesday night by (center) Lt. Col. Bynum, from the Presidio at San Francisco. Other top brass witnessing drill practice at the Airport were: (left) Captain Hogue, battery commander; Lt. Col. Ayres, battalion commander, Ashland; Lt. Col. Bynum, inspector general; Major Martin, army instructor, Ashland, and Major Peterson, group adjutant, Portland.

Land Survey Completed

MACDOEL — Engineers of the Soil Conservation Service have surveyed for land leveling operations, in excess of 1,000 acres, so a considerable amount of land development work is underway within the Butte Valley Soil Conservation District preparatory to bringing land under irrigation.

No less than eighteen leveling outfits are in operation on the following farms: Tom Cavener, Oren Story, Jack Liskey, Kenneth Holbrook, Jim Horn, Pete Wilkerson, Bob Cheyne, Dale West, Earl Crawford, Virgil Tucker, Russ Bretches, Delos Mills and Criss Brothers. The SCS owned and operated rig is leveling land on the Howard Myers farm and will shortly be leveling land for Don Griffin.

Overnight irrigation ponds are being constructed on the farms of Jack Liskey, Eireno Harrison and Bob Cheyne. Delos Mills has cleared over 600 acres preparatory to initial land leveling operations. Two new irrigation wells have recently been developed on the Mills land.

Over two miles of drain ditch is being constructed on the farms of Don Griffin, Don Dyser, Mike Short and Enos Bland.

Russ Bretches has seeded approximately twelve acres of dry-land to intermediate wheat grass. At a meeting of the SCS directors Monday night, Chairman Walter Robison of the Butte Valley SCS board of directors reported that preference allotments were allocated to 15 permittees for grazing of over 400 head of cattle on the Butte Valley land Utilization Project during the 1954 season. Cattle will go on the project May 15.

Eight trial applications of nitrogen, phosphate and potash have been applied to seedings of pasture, alfalfa clover, alfalfa and small grains on the farms of James Butler, Johnny Backman, Jack Liskey, Lloyd Naught, Roy Andrus and Clarence Cross.

HIGH WIND

SOUEL (AP)—A high wind crashed a brick wall onto a home today, killed a man and his wife and injured two adults and five children.

Use Of New Army Weapons Poses Serious Problems

By ELTON C. FAY
AP Military Affairs Reporter

WASHINGTON (AP)—New weapons—atomic cannon, guided missiles, rockets—are giving the Army firepower undreamed of not many years ago but they also are creating serious problems in the already intricate business of running an orderly, efficient battle.

These are among the problems to be worked on in maneuvers, involving 100,000 Army and air men, starting this week in the Carolinas. They are the first big-scale exercises involving the firing or simulated use of virtually all new weapons.

Deciding what weapons to shoot at what target has been a source of argument even with conventional artillery and aircraft. The advent on the battlefield of "artillery" that can range out from 20 to scores or even hundreds of miles and has a much greater demolition radius is compounding the problem.

The Army's new 280mm. cannon, which like the Corporal missile or the Honest John heavy bombardment rocket fires either atomic or conventional explosive, is an example. The approximately 11-inch gun has a maximum range of about 30 miles. Under present organization, the gun is considered "corps artillery." That means that control of batteries of the gun rests with the headquarters of a corps (a corps usually is composed of two or three Army divisions.) The control does not go back to a higher headquarters, such as a theater command, where coordination of tactical bomber and fighter-bomber aircraft of the Air Force and Navy is maintained.

Yet the range of the 280mm. gun and bombardment rocket, and especially of the guided missile, reaches out far ahead obliquely to either side of the normal fighting front of a corps. Some tacticians see in this rigidity of corps control both potential inefficiency and danger, contending that:

1. A corps headquarters can decide to strike a target which is already under attack by other units. It may have been taken care of by bombing planes sent by a higher headquarters.

2. Without coordination, planes heading for a target may fly into the path of fire from atomic cannon, missiles or rockets.

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New Petroleum Industry Faces Growth Problems

By SAM DAWSON
SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—One of the nation's leading growth industries is suffering a little from growing pains.

Petrochemicals—the family of products once looked upon as mere by-products of oil refining—has shot up since the war to produce such widely accepted products as synthetic fibers for clothing, detergents for cleaning, synthetic rubber for tires, a host of plastics, fertilizers and ingredients used in medicine and food processing.

Today the industry is suddenly faced to face with such facts of life as overcapacity here and there, keen competition, price queasiness and even the hard-sell.

But industry leaders say it's merely a matter of getting their second wind; the industry is fundamentally healthy, and leading companies continue their expansion plans. They insist that neither product possibilities nor market potentials have begun to be exhausted yet.

The very lushness of the petrochemical growth since the war attracted a rush of companies into the field and may have caused temporary overexpansion in some products. Some 60 oil companies and 80 chemical companies are making one or more petrochemical products derived from petroleum and natural gas. Rubber companies have jumped in, and now nearly a third of their sales are accounted for by their chemical subsidiaries.

Leading petrochemical producers are now adjusting to the new competition marked by two things: the rapid expansion and growth of capacity, and the slackening in demand for some of the industry's end-products, such as a few of the synthetic fibers and auto tires.

But they say they aren't worrying. "Capacity slightly above demand is normal in American business—or was before the abnormal postwar boom years," says an official of the Oronite Chemical Co., subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co. of California.

About half of Oronite's business is supplying the cleaning industry with key materials used in making household and industrial detergents, a demand that continues to expand, company spokesmen said.

It also produces one of the basic chemicals used in the manufacture of the polyester fiber marketed by Du Pont under the trade name Dacron. Oronite is now completing a phenol plant in the San Francisco Bay area to produce products used in the plastic, plywood, paint, petroleum refining, and lubricating oil additive industries.

So steady has been the growth of its petrochemical business that Oronite is planning further expansion with an isophthalic plant to make products for the surface coating and plastic industries.

The petrochemical industry has made great strides along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. It has been a prime factor in the postwar industrialization of the area. Nearby Texas and Louisiana oil has been the lodestone.

Phillips petroleum has expanded its chemical subsidiary greatly in Oklahoma and Texas, producing fertilizers and chemicals for use in synthetic fibers, plastics and jet and rocket fuels, among other products. Lion Oil is stressing expansion of its petrochemical production for