

By FRANK JENKINS

A University of California physicist tells the National Academy of Sciences, which is meeting in Berkeley, that a couple of years hence the U.S. may attempt to blast a new harbor in Alaska, using NUCLEAR explosives. The attempt, he adds, may be made as early as two years from now.

The U.C. scientist (his name is Gerald Johnson) says a site has been selected at Camp Thompson, north of the Bering Strait. He says the shale rock at the location chosen for the experiment could be moved by nuclear explosions at a tenth the cost of present day techniques.

You may ask: Do we NEED a harbor away up in the Arctic north of the Bering Strait?

That isn't the point. The point is that if we do need one, or should in the future need one, we could provide it relatively quickly and relatively inexpensively by using nuclear explosives.

That brings up something else. Something fantastic. Something as yet mysterious, to be spoken of in whispers—OPERATION PLOWSHARE.

What is Operation Plowshare? It is still top drawer secret, but here are some hints that have been permitted to leak out:

As everyone knows, we have been carrying on an undisclosed number of UNDERGROUND blasts in Nevada. This fall, several of these explosions of MUCH GREATER POWER THAN EVER BEFORE have been set off.

About all that has been given out about them is the vague and guarded statement that scientists have obtained from their information showing that such explosions can be made to do PEACEFUL work.

U.S. industry—particularly the oil segment of industry—is described as "excited" by Operation Plowshare's prospects. It is added that hardly a week passes when the AEC (Atomic Energy Commission) doesn't receive communications from companies interested in putting atomic blasting material to work.

All this raises problems. These problems can be guessed at from this extract from a recent Washington dispatch:

"Because they (these underground explosion techniques) can also be used in WEAPONS development, this country must spend to the world the Project Plowshare is honestly dedicated to peace. . . . This was made apparent at the September atomic-for-peace meeting in Geneva. Soviet scientists were plainly skeptical of Plowshare's motives."

"To overcome the world's skepticism, this country is ready, subject to congressional approval, to services available to other countries for construction work or the tapping of buried resources such as otherwise unobtainable oil and minerals."

This much, at least, we must keep clear and straight in our minds:

We are standing at the threshold of a world that is fabulously newer and potentially more wonderful than the world that was discovered by Columbus. Forces greater than ever dreamed of by man are being placed in man's hands. In the use of these forces, man faces a choice.

He can use them for good. He can use them for evil. Which shall it be?

That brings up a thought that has long fascinated me. It is this: In the world of the past, the techniques of DISAGREEMENT have been more highly perfected than the techniques of AGREEMENT. I think we are going to have to make a change.

We must begin to see to it that the techniques of agreement get more attention than the techniques of disagreement.

Herald and News

Price Ten Cents — 68 Pages

KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1958

Telephone TU 4-8111

No. 6227

U. S. Hopes Reds Will Stop Tests

WASHINGTON (AP)—U.S. officials hoped today that Russia would yield to American and United Nations urging and suspend further nuclear weapons tests pending outcome of negotiations on an enforceable test ban. Some authorities thought it might be significant that the last reported Soviet nuclear explosion was on Nov. 3, the day before the U.N. Assembly adopted a resolution calling for suspension of tests during the Geneva negotiations.

Other officials said there was no real way of telling what the Russian government will do about the issue in the next few days. Both President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles have held open the possibility of a belated Soviet agreement to a temporary cessation of testing.

In an evident move to put pressure on the Moscow government, Dulles said Friday Russia faces the condemnation of world public opinion for persisting in nuclear test explosions after the Geneva talks opened a week ago Friday.

The Atomic Energy Commission announced earlier Friday that the Russians had fired two test shots, one on Nov. 1 and the other on Nov. 3.

At the same time Eisenhower announced the United States and Britain would continue with their self-imposed temporary test ban, at least for the time being. He added, "We hope that the Soviet Union will also do so."

Dulles told his news conference he did not know how long the United States would wait before making a decision on whether to resume testing.

He said this would depend on a number of considerations, such as determination by the Defense Department and the AEC of the need for further U.S. testing.

While saying they were not resuming tests at least for now, the American and British governments took the position that the Soviet shots had freed them from their self-imposed obligation to suspend such tests for a year.

First Russian reaction to Eisenhower's statement came from the news agency Tass. Without giving details of Eisenhower's statement, Tass said "it appears . . . that the U.S. government is getting ready to continue nuclear tests despite its promise to suspend them for one year . . ."

GOP Senator Lauds Democrat Who Follows Him

WASHINGTON (UPI)—A retiring Republican congressman has nothing but praise for the Democrat elected to succeed him.

In a letter to his constituents, the outgoing lawmaker said the Democrat "has a background from education and experience that eminently qualifies him for the work ahead."

"He is thoroughly honest," the Republican said, "and while he entertains progressive views, he is at the same time a defender of the Constitution of the United States, and when he holds up his hand to take his oath to defend it, he will mean every word of it."

The congressman? Veteran Rep. Usher Burdick (R-N.D.). His Democratic successor? His son, Quentin.

NEW ROCKEFELLER FUND ACCRA, Ghana (UPI)—A new Rockefeller fund to help bring in new investments and technical aid will be established here soon, the government announced Thursday night.



STATION A is the drifting ice floe in the Arctic Sea which broke in half during a violent storm, stranding 20 Air Force men and IGY scientists. The men, after paddling to the half that contained their landing strip, were rescued in a daring flight.

Hot Welcome Planned For Chilled Men

WESTOVER AIR FORCE BASE, Mass. (AP)—Thirteen of 20 men rescued from a storm-split ice floe near the North Pole received a big welcome Saturday at this sprawling air installation.

A spokesman said the 10 scientists and 3 Air Force men in the International Geophysical Year party were met by a brass band when their plane touched down.

The rescued arrived in the same plane, a C123, which landed on the ice island to take them aboard. Accompanying the group was Maj. Basil G. Commons, commander of the rescue mission who flew a C54 as a watchdog over the C123.

George Cuklanovich of Columbia University, the chief scientist on the IGY expedition in the Arctic, said by radio from Thule, Greenland, Friday the rescue plane "was the most welcome sight I have ever seen coming out of the air."

Cuklanovich said 30 per cent of the ice floe on which the party was working was lost in a storm about two weeks ago, while another 40 per cent was lost in a storm Sunday.

Maj. Commons had high praise for the pilot of the C123, Joe B. Sullivan of Kansas City. Commons said the rescue "an outstanding performance" and said that Sullivan turned in "the finest piece of flying I have seen in my 15 years of service."

Word that Russia has fired two new nuclear test shots touched off speculation here Saturday that the disarmament issue will soon flare back in the General Assembly's lap.

Diplomats were plunged in gloom by the new tests. Delegates felt the turn of events menaced the future of the Big Three Geneva negotiations which are not going too well anyway. The parity is supposed to seek East-West agreement on a supervised ban on tests and report back to the General Assembly.

There appeared no immediate move to bring Russia's new testing before the Assembly. Secretary of State Dulles indicated in Washington that the United States does not plan to seek U.N. condemnation of the Soviets at this stage.

Day Of Quiet For Quemoy

TAIPEI (AP)—Quemoy offshore hostilities subsided into another even-numbered day of quiet Saturday.

By early afternoon the Nationalists had not taken advantage of the no-shelling day to push another supply convoy across Formosa Strait, although they sent convoys on the other three no-shelling days last week.

The Nationalist Defense Ministry refuses to report on convoy sailings giving military security as the reason. However, Nationalist officials are reluctant to announce the convoys as a matter of face, lest it be interpreted as conforming to a Communist schedule.

Driver Heads Wrong Way; 'Pike Crash Kills Seven

NORWALK, Ohio (AP)—Alive but incoherent, a wrong-way turnpike driver was the only survivor Saturday of a head-on collision that killed seven persons. A state patrolman was speeding to head him off when the crash came.

Why was John M. Hines Jr., 41, of Detroit, headed east in a west-bound lane? Ohio Turnpike officials tried to piece together clues today, but admitted it was guesswork.

Hines was reported in fair condition at a hospital, but in no condition to be interviewed.

Six members of a Jamestown, N. Y. family and Hines' passenger, Mrs. Claudia Brooks, 45, also of Detroit, were killed in the turnpike's worst crash since it opened Oct. 1, 1955.

In the other car Friday night were George N. Bentley, 32, of Jamestown, his wife Della and their four boys, aged 18 months, and 3, 12 and 13 years.

Patrolmen found an oil-stained toll ticket indicating Hines had entered the turnpike at Exchange No. 5, Stony Ridge. The time was blurred. Stony Ridge is a little east of Toledo, at Milepost 77, counting eastward from the Indiana line.

There was no report of trouble at Freemont Interchange No. 6, at Milepost 92, nor at the service plaza at Milepost 100.

But the patrol's log shows a patrol stopped at Castalia maintenance building, on the north side between Milepost 107 and 108, to report an eastbound car in the west-bound lane. A radio message went out at 11:40 p.m., and the pike headquarters in Berea told a cruising car to give chase.

Sgt. J. F. White estimated Saturday the speeding cruiser reached within three or four miles of the wrong-way car. At 11:25 the collision occurred near Milepost 111.

In most places a medial strip about 6 feet deep separates the two lanes, but sometimes it is possible for a car to cross the 50-foot-wide strip and remain upright if handled properly. At the service plaza a car crossing the medial strip would attract attention on both sides.

The other possibility was that Hines' car used an emergency crossover intended only for patrol and maintenance vehicles. These crossovers bear signs saying "violators will be prosecuted." One is located near the Castalia maintenance building.

Embassy Struck By Angry Exiles

NEW YORK (AP)—About 200 Hungarian exiles, picketing the Park Avenue headquarters of the Soviet delegation to the United Nations, clashed with police Friday night when the demonstration got out of hand.

The picketing was occasioned by Russian observance of the 41st anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution.

Twelve demonstrators were arrested. Two policemen were treated for minor injuries.

into the Pacific by the Eel River-Klamath River system. Reclaiming it for use throughout the state would be "just like bringing it on a boat from China," the newly elected senator said.

Engle Says Water Bill To Be First Senate Act

LOS ANGELES (UPI)—Senator Clair Engle said Friday his first item of business in the 86th Congress would be the introduction of a water bill.

Stopping over in Los Angeles on his way to a Palm Springs rest, California's new senator from Red Bluff said he considered water the state's No. 1 problem.

Engle said his bill, pieced into federal legislation already approved by the Congress, would provide for federal government contribution to state flood control and irrigation projects.

If passed, Engle said, the bill would provide more money for California water projects. He said it would permit the state to broaden the base of its water program.

"In my opinion," he said, "there are too many persons in California trying to share too little water."

By providing more water, the senator felt that the north-south deadlock over a state water plan could be broken because there would be no fears by the north that it was giving all its water away.

Engle said that millions of acre-feet of water are being dumped

Third Moonshot Try Marked By Failure

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. (AP)

The Air Force launched its third moonrocket early Saturday but failed to get it into outer space when its third stage misfired.

It rose only about 1,000 miles—only a fraction of the 220,000 mile distance to the moon.

The 52-ton rocket took off in perfect form at 2:30 a.m. EST.

Less than 10 minutes later, the Air Force reported that all the rocket's three main stages had fired. It said the launching "has now been accomplished."

But within a few minutes a radio test showed that the third stage failed to ignite.

In Washington, a spokesman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said "At this time we don't know why the third stage did not fire."

NASA scientists studied data obtained from tracking stations and announced about two hours after the launching that the rocket reached an altitude of about 1,000 miles before falling back into the earth's atmosphere.

The agency said it entered the atmosphere over east-central Africa—about 7,500 miles from Cape Canaveral—and burned up due to air friction.

Two more lunar probes have been authorized, both as Army projects. The initial Army attempts may be made in the first week in December, although there has been no official announcement in this regard.

A possible portent of trouble for the Air Force moon rocket—dubbed Pioneer II—came when its planned firing early Friday was postponed 25 hours because of technical trouble.

The first Air Force try fizzled on Aug. 17 when the big rocket blew up after 77 seconds of flight.

But on Oct. 11, a second 88-foot rocket traveled about 90,850 miles toward the moon before falling back into the atmosphere and burning up from friction.

Scientists had hoped to get today's ill-starred rocket to within 30,000 miles of the moon, and possibly into orbit around it.

Chances of Pioneer II being a success had been rated in advance at less than 1 in 10.

In its announcement, NASA said Pioneer II reached an estimated maximum speed of about 16,000 miles an hour—well below the 23,900 miles an hour scientists said was needed to send a rocket to the region of the moon.

A spokesman said the rocket probably flew slightly less than 45 minutes.

Although Pioneer II apparently failed in its major mission, it rose high enough for the automatic radio signals from the payload to be received for 16 minutes by a tracking station at Jodrell Bank in England. The signals were received between 2:45 and 3:01 a.m.

There were several other reports of signals picked up, including one from International Telephone and Telegraph-Mackay Radio at Southampton, N.Y.

Rain had fallen on the launching site Friday, but the night was relatively clear when Pioneer II blasted off about one minute behind schedule.

To thousands of observers on the beaches along the Florida east coast and to scores of newsmen watching from a vantage point 1 1/4 miles from the launching site, the firing appeared normal. But the missile's action shortly afterward caused doubts.

The rocket climbed through some clouds and reappeared about two minutes after launching.

It was then that a burst of flame could be seen. Some observers said it appeared to them that the rocket was breaking apart.

However, Maj. Gen. Donald N. Yates, test station commander here, announced:

"The second and third stages of the U.S. three-stage experimental space vehicle launched at Cape Canaveral at 2:30 a.m. EST Saturday have been fired successfully."

"The launching of the experimental space probe vehicle has now been accomplished."

Shortly afterward, the Air Force had to backtrack.

It announced that "Doppler velocity indications are that the third stage did not ignite."

The Doppler radio device that was aboard the rocket is a system by which signals from the ground to the rocket, and return signals, indicate speeds at a given moment.

Later, a spokesman for NASA, which has over-all direction of the moonshot experiments, said first and second stage operation was normal and "velocity was as planned."

The spokesman said separation of the third stage from the second stage and the payload was achieved but that data indicated "no velocity gain by the third stage."

ing one from International Telephone and Telegraph-Mackay Radio at Southampton, N.Y.

Rain had fallen on the launching site Friday, but the night was relatively clear when Pioneer II blasted off about one minute behind schedule.

To thousands of observers on the beaches along the Florida east coast and to scores of newsmen watching from a vantage point 1 1/4 miles from the launching site, the firing appeared normal. But the missile's action shortly afterward caused doubts.

The rocket climbed through some clouds and reappeared about two minutes after launching.

It was then that a burst of flame could be seen. Some observers said it appeared to them that the rocket was breaking apart.

However, Maj. Gen. Donald N. Yates, test station commander here, announced:

"The second and third stages of the U.S. three-stage experimental space vehicle launched at Cape Canaveral at 2:30 a.m. EST Saturday have been fired successfully."

"The launching of the experimental space probe vehicle has now been accomplished."

Shortly afterward, the Air Force had to backtrack.

It announced that "Doppler velocity indications are that the third stage did not ignite."

The Doppler radio device that was aboard the rocket is a system by which signals from the ground to the rocket, and return signals, indicate speeds at a given moment.

Later, a spokesman for NASA, which has over-all direction of the moonshot experiments, said first and second stage operation was normal and "velocity was as planned."

The spokesman said separation of the third stage from the second stage and the payload was achieved but that data indicated "no velocity gain by the third stage."

Representatives at the Bond hearing included Klamath County Judge Charles Mack, Jackson County Judge Rod Keating, and Lakeview Attorney Forrest Cooper.

Henry Dworshak (R-Idaho) will hold similar hearings November 12 in Salt Lake City.

One condition proposed at the hearing here was that any change made in the present status of wilderness areas be made only after approval by the Legislature of the state involved.

Under the bill, all wilderness areas would be combined, and their status could be altered only by the Congress.

Most logging and cattlemen's groups said Friday that they opposed the bill because it would stifle the west's economic development.

And one, George Wall, president of the Chelan Box and Manufacturing Co., said it would remove vital timber from the market.

However, Clarke Collins of the Oregon Wildlife Federation testified the bill "would accomplish the necessary transition from an exploitation-dictated forest management policy to one of best ultimate use."

Another witness, William Larson, Seattle, director of the Washington Forest Protective Assn., said the bill would prevent fire protection roads from being built in the wilderness areas.

A Forest Service spokesman later said temporary fire protection roads were allowed for by the bill.

Weather

FORECAST—Klamath Falls and vicinity: Partly cloudy, becoming mostly sunny later in the day.

Highs 52-57; low tonight 27-34.

High yesterday 58
Low last night 44

Northern California—Fair through today except occasional light rain in extreme north; little change in temperatures. Coastal winds northwesterly, 8-15 miles per hour.

Ike Got Limit; Flies Out West

TOLEDO, Ohio (UPI)—President Eisenhower shot down the legal limit of ducks early Saturday and then headed for Seattle, where he will deliver a major speech Monday.

The President was up before dawn to battle the ducks in the chilly marshes on the Lake Erie shores. He shot down three mallards and a black duck—all the law allows any hunter to take in a little more than two hours of hunting.

The chief executive's hunting trip was a big success. Old-time duck hunters in the area felt he would be lucky to shoot any ducks when he arrived here Friday afternoon from Washington because the weather was too warm for duck hunting.

But the President bagged his limit of ducks before dinner Friday night. Saturday morning the weather was more suitable for duck hunting—chilly and cloudy which brings the ducks down.

Eisenhower left the Toledo airport at 8:43 a.m. P.S.T. in his personal plane, the Columbine III, to fly to Tacoma, Wash., where he will be the guest of his brother, Edgar Eisenhower, until he goes to Seattle Monday morning.

About 3,500 persons were at the airport to see the chief executive and his party board their plane and head for the West Coast.

COLUMBIA BREAKS GROUND NEW YORK (UPI)—Ground was broken for a new building for the Columbia University School of Law Friday in ceremonies during a three-day celebration of the school's 100th anniversary.



AMERICAN EDUCATION WEEK begins today across the nation. The many facets of education, its complex task and extremely interesting story will be told and re-told during this week. Here, far away places are brought closer by friends who have come from across the world. These children are enjoying stories of other countries in their library corner in the third grade room at Peterson School. Carol Ann McFayden is a native Oregonian; Tommy Kerns, center, was born in Korea, and James Thompson was born in the Philippines.



TOURING ALL Footprinter chapters was Len C. Crowther, third from left, president of the Grand Chapter of Footprinters. Crowther, a Salt Lake City police captain, visited officers of the chapter here. Left to right are Police Chief Charles Howard, chapter treasurer; William Fink, president; Crowther, and Larry Bergmann, state police lieutenant, local secretary and director on the Grand Chapter Board. As part of the organization's scholarship foundation, the Klamath Falls chapter awarded a \$250 scholarship at Lewis and Clark College to John Mitzel, 3210 Bristol. A KUHS student interested in law enforcement as a career is given a scholarship each year. Crowther left Saturday for Dumas, Mo.