

"DENNIS THE MENACE"



"LOOK, I KNOW MOTHER WANTS A FUR COAT FOR CHRISTMAS, BUT WE'RE TRYING TO THINK OF SOMETHING ELSE!"

Industry Asks Speedup In A-Power Development

By FRANK CAREY Associated Press Science Writer WASHINGTON (AP)—Calls for a speed-up in the American program for developing cheap electric power from the atom have come recently from private industry and the government's Atomic Energy Commission.

For the past 10 years, the industry and the AEC have been partners in the effort to harness the atom. The government has spent more than 750 million dollars on the program, while private industry has invested about 500 million.

Dr. Chauncy Starr, vice president of North American Aviation, Inc., and a key atomic industrialist, said in the presence of many of his colleagues and government atomic officials that the once-active push to develop economic nuclear electric power has slowed.

He blamed both the government and some sections of industry, but especially the government. In fact, said Starr, it's becoming so difficult to remain optimistic about the future prospects under present conditions that many companies are turning to other fields of endeavor.

FOR ONE THING, said Starr, the government has given "shoe-string" financial support to commercial atomic power development—compared with what it has given to reactors for military use.

At the same meeting where Dr. Starr spoke—the annual convention of the Atomic Industrial Forum—the AEC's chief, John A. McCone, also indicated there was a need for stepping up the pace of the program.

McCone offered no criticisms of anyone's efforts, but spoke of Russia's "facility to direct and concentrate effort."

"If we are to continue our leadership in the atomic field and, indeed, if we are to match the Soviets in other scientific areas," he said, "we must find ways to match their facility to concentrate upon and advance the important undertakings even at the expense of projects of lesser importance."

One way of doing this, he said, "is to develop types of cooperation" between the AEC and the atomic industry "that will increase the effectiveness of our dedication to a common purpose"—achievement of economic nuclear power at the earliest possible date.

McCone said industry and the AEC must now place greatest emphasis on reactor concepts that offer the highest promise of early progress—and drop or hold in a research status those that don't offer equal promise.

MEANWHILE, what is the status of the American effort in the nuclear power field? The United States now has nearly 30 civilian nuclear power projects either in existence, under construction or planned in various sections of the country. Their locations, types, present status and electrical capabilities in terms of electrical kilowatts (ekw) are shown on the accompanying map.

In addition, two American-made stationary power plants are being built abroad—one at Mol, Belgium, and scheduled to go into operation early next year; the other at Kahlam-Main, Germany, also scheduled for operation in 1960.

Also, three other American reactors are presently in the planning stage for operation at Santa Lucia, Cuba, and Milan and Naples, Italy.

All reactors for foreign export have been or are being purchased from American industries by the countries involved.

Of the reactors located in this country, only three are actually feeding atomic electric power into commercial grids at present, and of the three, only one—the reactor located at Shippingport, Pa.—is doing so on a large-scale basis.

The Shippingport device has an electrical capacity of 60,000 kilowatts. It feeds power into the Duquesne Light Co. system.

These three reactors still are considered experimental, despite their practical use, and none is producing power at a cost competitive with power from conventional fuel sources.

THERE ARE other electricity-producing reactors but their purpose is even more clearly experimental. One at Lemont, Ill., produces power solely for the Argonne National Laboratory. There are two research reactors at the AEC's Idaho Falls research and testing plant and one at Oak Ridge, Tenn.

The Dresden Nuclear Power Station at Morris, Ill., 50 miles southwest of Chicago, achieved "initial criticality"—that is, achieved a nuclear chain reaction for the first time—in mid-October. This plant is scheduled to begin producing electric power in appreciable quantities early next year, and is slated to go into full operation by mid-1960.

Officials of the General Electric Company, which built this plant for the Commonwealth Edison Co. and the co-sponsoring Nuclear Power Group, Inc., told reporters recently they expected the plant would be producing atomic power at a cost competitive with power produced by conventional fuels in its geographic area by 1965.

There are eight different types or concepts of power reactors which the United States rates as having technical possibility for power generation and either has in operation or at some stage of experimentation. They differ mainly in the type of "moderator" employed—a moderator being a material that is designed to keep a chain reaction going in the uranium or plutonium fuel used in all reactors.

Recently, a top AEC reactor official said that with sufficient research and development support from the federal government and private industry, the first six of these could be made competitive with conventional power in high-cost fuel areas in five to eight years.

This official — Dr. Frank Pittman, director of the AEC's division of reactor development — said new studies indicated the pressurized water reactor system shapes up as the best bet for reaching the goal at the earliest time. Several others are rated not far behind.

The United States is the most technologically advanced at present on pressurized water type. This is the kind used in the Shippingport system. It's also the type used in all but one of the atomic sub-reactors that have been built or are planned.



"I think he ought to go into banking. He'd never catch the 7:28!"

Butler Battles Bluebloods, Sacked For Social Sipping

LUTON HOO, England (UPI)—Had the butler been at the bottle when he served the Queen?

"Yes," says his former boss, Lady Anastasia (Zia) Wernher. "That's why I sacked him."

"No," says the tall and stately William O'Rourke, 37, a man of impeccable bearing and dignity who has been serving bluebloods in the Luton Hoo mansion of Sir Harold and Lady Wernher (Electrolux, Ericsson Telephones, etc.) for ten years.

O'Rourke's downfall started a month ago when Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip were guests of the Wernhers. O'Rourke told of it as he sipped beer morosely with reporters in a nearby pub.

"Naturally when there is a shooting party the servants have a drop," he said. "It is the custom. I had a few when the Queen was here. But tight? No!"

Townsend Takes Belgian Bride

BRUSSELS, Belgium (AP)—Princess Margaret's onetime suitor, Peter Townsend, was married in Brussels today to Marie-Luce Jamagne, 29, daughter of an Antwerp tobacco tycoon, a friend of Townsend reported.

The friend said the ceremony was performed at noon.

The engagement of Townsend, 44, and Marie-Luce, his secretary, was announced by her mother Oct. 9.

Townsend's romance with Princess Margaret broke up four years ago. He had been divorced. The Church of England forbids marriage of a divorced person so long as the other party to the divorce is living. The former Mrs. Townsend is living and Princess Margaret bowed to the rule.

Red Engineer Plans Warmup

MOSCOW (UPI)—A Russian engineer thinks he can warm up winters in Soviet Asia and Japan by diverting an ocean current into the sea of Okhotsk.

The official Tass News Agency said N. Romanov proposed to channel the North Pacific's warm Kurosiwo current into the Sea of Okhotsk, warming Asian shores. Romanov would regulate the flow of warm water through the Nevelsky straits, which separate Sakhalin Island from the Soviet Asian coast, the agency said.

By constructing a dam in the straits with gates opening northwards, Romanov figured 1,000,000,000,000 cubic kilometers of warm water could be forced into the Sea of Okhotsk.

The gates would be closed at ebb tide to prevent the water from flooding southwards again into the Sea of Japan.

Romanov said if his scheme were put into effect "the people of the Soviet maritime regions and Japan will see no more snow." Tass reported.

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Anti-Satellite Defense To Be Ready For 1965

By RAY CROMLEY NEA Staff Correspondent WASHINGTON (NEA) — By 1965, the Department of Defense expects to have a guided missile that will shoot down a satellite.

The object: to destroy enemy satellites—and, eventually, enemy space platforms—that spy from the sky. These missiles also will be designed to blast enemy missile-launching satellites, triggered to fire on the U.S. in time of war.

Details of the new missile system haven't been worked out yet. It will be at least six months before Radio Corporation of America—which has been given a \$600,000 "detailed study" contract—comes up with the preliminary concepts. Research for the past six months on the project has been aimed at proving it's a practical idea.

The ideas that have been worked out so far are secret for the most part. This much is known: The missile will be designed to "observe" the enemy satellite, "see" what it's doing—by radar, infra-red, or some other as-yet-unknown device. It will send that information to the earth. It will have some sort of "homing" device—maybe infra-red—to help guide it to the enemy satellite. But a major share of its guidance will be from the earth.

There's one big bonus inherent in the new system. Though designed to hit satellites, this system is likely, defense men think, to replace Nike-Zeus. And, furthermore, it's likely to replace the Nike anti-missile even before that multi-billion dollar network is fully installed and operating.

Some Pentagon planners think the new missile may be the forerunner of a new series of guided missiles that could begin to replace ballistic missiles in the late 1960's.

Despite the increase in funds being asked of Congress for the Nike-Zeus system of defense against Soviet ballistic missiles, the Department of Defense is going ahead on the assumption that by the time the Nike-Zeus system is fully operational sometime in the middle 1960's it already will be largely ineffectual against the advanced missiles the Russians will have by then.

The thinking in the Pentagon is that by the mid 1960's, Soviet missiles are likely to be of a type that change their course. They'll either be some sort of zig-zag missile, or a type that gradually veers from a predictable ballistic course. And, worse yet, the Red missiles by then are likely to come in from such a high altitude that Nike-Zeus will be impractical as a defense.

By the end of the 1960's, these Pentagon military scientists expect, both the Russians and the U.S. will be able to launch missiles with hydrogen warheads from some sort of space platform.

The virtues of the new missile system will be these: It will be able to seek out and destroy enemy ballistic missiles that zig and zag or otherwise change their course.

It will be able to catch and blast enemy ballistic missiles fired from Russian space platforms hundreds of miles up in the sky—and catch them high enough to protect the U.S. from high-in-the-sky atomic blasts.

This anti-satellite missile will not be cheap. An operational system would cost in the billions. Probably a lot of billions. But Defense Department men hope to make some savings by incorporating in the system as much as possible from present-day missiles, guidance systems, defense radar and communications.

They're working, in fact, on seeing how much they'll be able to salvage from the Nike-Zeus system to use in this project, if and when Nike-Zeus is installed and this new system is ready to go.

So it's not likely that all the Nike-Zeus construction funds will go down the drain.

PORTLAND (AP)—Motorists will be able to reach out, select groceries and other merchandise from revolving shelves, and complete their marketing without getting from behind the wheel. That at least is the plan of a group of businessmen here.

A new firm headed by Leo C. Rush said it planned the drive-in shopping center here.

Firm Planning Market Idea

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Court Records

KLAMATH COUNTY DISTRICT COURT

Evelyn Lucille Bowers, violation basic rule, \$7.50.

Evelyn Lucille Bowers, fail drive right half highway, \$7.50.

James Ray Payne, violation basic rule, \$15 forfeited.

Dennis Allen Neubert, violation basic rule, \$12.50.

Melvin Ollie Brooks, fail stop at stop sign, \$5 forfeited.

Raymond W. Hicks, combination overload, \$31 forfeited.

Fred Phelps Jr., overweight, \$15 forfeited.

Evelyn Lucille Bowers, driving vehicle while right to apply for operator's license is suspended, enter plea of not guilty; trial without jury set December 23 at 10 a.m.; bond set at \$100; remanded to sheriff.

Howard John Russell Jr., violation basic rule, \$7.50.

Sara Anne Williams, violation basic rule, \$10.

William Henry Young Jr., intoxicated on public highway, \$35 or six days in lieu of fine; committed.

Herald and News

Klamath Falls, Oregon Serving Southern Oregon and Northern California

Published daily except Saturday by Southern Oregon Publishing Company Main at Exchange

FRANK JENKINS, Editor BILL JENKINS, Managing Editor FLOYD WYNNE, City Editor

Entered as second class matter at the post office at Klamath Falls, Oregon, on August 20, 1906, under act of Congress, March 3, 1879. Second-class postage paid at Klamath Falls, Oregon, and at additional mailing offices.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES Carrier 1 Month \$1.50 3 Months \$3.00 1 Year \$15.00 Mail in Advance 1 Month \$1.50 3 Months \$3.00 1 Year \$15.00 Carrier and Dealers Week days copy 30 Sundays copy 100 UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION Subscribers not receiving delivery of their Herald and News, please phone Tuxedo 4-2111 before 7 P.M. After 7 P.M. phone Maurice Miller, Circulation Manager at Tuxedo 4-4752

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