AEC Chairman Says Atomic Power Revolutionized

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THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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KOREAN TRUCE BELIEVED NEAR

Method Developed For Making Fuel

ATLANTIC CITY—(AP)—The United States today announced the successful "breeding" of atomic fuel—that is, the production of at least as much, or more, new fissionable material as is burned up in the process of making it.

The development is one of the most revolutionary in the entire atomic program. It was disclosed by Chairman Gordon Dean of the Atomic Energy Commission in a speech prepared for the Edison Electric Institute.

GORDON DEAN

Dean cautioned his audience of 3,000 electric and power men not to assume that economic power from atomic energy is here. But he called the achievement a milestone of progress and said it "holds out the promise of making a civilian atomic power industry even more feasible and attractive in the long range than it has hitherto appeared to be."

The process, Dean said, was worked out at the AEC's reactor testing station at Arco, Idaho. He illustrated it this way:

"To explain to you the impact of reaching this new milestone, I would like to use an analogy, albeit a greatly over-simplified one.

ANALOGY

"I would like to ask you to imagine a world in which only one hundred gallons of gasoline existed. When that gasoline was used up, gasoline would forever be gone from the earth. But let us imagine that we could make gasoline out of water by burning the gasoline we had in the presence of water. Let us say, for example, that by burning up our 100 gallons of gasoline we could change 90 gallons of water into new gasoline, and that thereafter we could, by burning gasoline in the presence of water, always make new gasoline equivalent to 90 per cent of that which we burned. By such a process we would quite obviously greatly stretch out our supply of gasoline, but we could hardly expect to stretch it out indefinitely for we would always be making a little less gasoline than we consumed.

"Ultimately we would run out of gasoline before we ran out of water, and all the rest of the water in the world would be useless to us so far as gasoline production was concerned.

"But to pursue our over-simplified analogy, still further, now let us assume that we succeeded in developing a way by which we could produce 100 or more gallons of new gasoline from water for every 100 gallons we burned. Suddenly we would have made it possible for ourselves to change gradually all of the water in the world

See DEAN on page 2-A

Presbyterian Merger Test Is Foreseen

By BRYAN HAISLIP

MONTREAT, N. C. (AP)—Election of a new moderator will open the third General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, U. S., here tonight and may provide a test of strength of the important issue of church reunion.

The retiring moderator, Dr. W. A. Alexander of Shreveport, La., will not be present for the assembly because of ill health.

A former moderator, Dr. Charles L. King of Houston, Texas, will deliver the traditional moderator's sermon for Dr. Alexander.

Four church leaders were mentioned as candidates to succeed Dr. Alexander as titular head of an estimated 750,000 Southern Presbyterians as the 450 commissioners to the assembly gathered today.

One of these, Dr. L. Nelson Bell of Asheville has been identified with opponents of proposals to merge the Southern church with the Northern and United Presbyterian Churches.

Others regarded as likely candidates include Dr. Frank W. Price, a former missionary to China; Dr. Ernest Price Thompson of Union Theological Seminary in Richmond, Va.; and Dr. Albert J. Kissling, pastor of Riverside Presbyterian Church, Jacksonville, Fla. All three are considered friendly to plans for church union.

Dr. Price, the last Southern Presbyterian missionary to return to this country from China, was a prisoner of the Chinese Communists for several years. Since his return last year he has been on furlough in Richmond, Va.

Dr. Bell spent 25 years in China as a medical missionary. He is as-

See PRESBYTERIAN on page 2-A

Test For Sub Seen By 1954

ATLANTIC CITY — (AP) — The first seagoing test of the world's first known atomic submarine will probably take place some time in 1954, Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Gordon Dean indicated today.

At least, in a speech referring to the accomplished operation of a land-locked version of the power plant that will be placed in the Navy's atomic submarine hull, the Nautilus, Dean declared:

"When the seagoing model of this reactor first turns the screw of the USS Nautilus, probably next year, atomic power will have come of age."

ON THE JOB THAT NEVER ENDS

(News Staff Photo by Tom Franklin—Hunter)

Herman Hoose, Charlotte's traffic engineer, stands at the Morehead-Kings Drive-Baldwin intersection, adjusting the signal system, taking no time out to reflect upon the big award he won for the city today. Charlotte was declared the U. S. city between 100,000 and 200,000 population with the best traffic engineering achievement in 1952.

ISLANDS & LIGHTS PAY OFF

Queen City, Hoose Walk Off With National Traffic Award

By TOM FESPERMAN
Charlotte News Staff Writer

Traffic Engineer Herman Hoose, who has picked up such nicknames as "Thousand Island" and "Hot Rock", had a new one today.

Down at City Hall they were calling him Champ.

Charlotte was declared today the winner of the Institute of Traffic Engineers award for the most outstanding traffic engineering achievement among U. S. cities of 100,000 to 200,000 population.

The announcement of the award was made in New Haven, Conn. Nine other cities in other population categories got similar awards. A total of 757 cities participated in the annual national contest.

LONG-TIME AMBITION

It's a sort of Pulitzer Prize among traffic engineers, something Mr. Hoose said he'd been aiming at for about a dozen years.

Two minutes after he received the telegram announcing the award, he had a visitor.

Mayor Phil Van Every walked in to shake his hand and say, "You sure did it."

Then the Mayor added, "With the help of the City Council, of course."

"Tell you one thing," the happy Mr. Hoose said. "The Council has kept me on my toes."

Charlotte motorists figure something has kept Mr. Hoose on his toes. For, since he took over as traffic engineer in February, 1948, he has done these things:

Spent most of the first year surveying to collect data for setting up a general traffic program.

Set up a group of one-way streets in the midtown area.

Put in an entirely new interconnecting traffic signal system covering 56 intersections in the midtown area.

Put in new signal systems covering several blocks in each of the residential shopping centers such as Dilworth and Central Ave.-Plaza.

Conducted a mass transportation survey in 1950, and found some motorists practically living in their cars, quite a few seem-

See QUEENS on page 2-A

GIVES ASSURANCES

Ike's Television Show Proves Hit

By ED CREAGH

WASHINGTON (AP)—Dwight D. Eisenhower inaugurated a new era of presidential contact with the people last night—pledging on a "family circle" telecast there would be no appeasement of communism and "no risk of a general war."

Surrounded by four members of his official family, and inviting his millions of television watchers to think of themselves as fellow-dwellers in "the national house," Eisenhower gave these assurances in a precedent-setting White House report to the nation:

"We are going to keep our temper; we are going to build our strength."

"We are not going to cripple this nation and we are going specifically to keep up its air power."

"Our effort is to secure peace—and prosperity in peace."

INFORMAL STYLE

So, in easy conversational style, and passing the ball repeatedly to his Cabinet aides, Eisenhower met head-on the accusations aired in Congress only a few hours before that his Air Force budget cuts are imperiling the nation's security.

He did more than that: By introducing the TV presidential panel program, with free technical advice from some of the highest-priced advertising experts in the business, he gave a new dimension to the "fireside chat" invented by Franklin D. Roosevelt and adapted for radio and television, now and then, by Harry S. Truman.

Eisenhower's audience, estimated in TV circles at 50 millions, saw little hint of the backstage paraphernalia—the three red-eyed TV cameras, the big white cards with the panel members' cues, the glaring lights. And, naturally, they saw nothing of the two intensive earlier rehearsals designed to make the show look spontaneous and unrehearsed.

They saw and heard the Presi-

See FIRESIDE on page 2-A

Feared Outcome Of New Program

Vandenberg Sees Allied Aid Slash

By EDWIN B. HAAKINSON

WASHINGTON (AP) — Gen. Hoyt Vandenberg indicated today that U. S. air aid to its North Atlantic allies must necessarily be cut if the Air Force goal is changed from 143 wings to 120.

The much - decorated chief of staff of the Air Force, who is retiring June 30, continued his fight against the Eisenhower administration decision to aim for 120 wings by December, 1955. President Eisenhower assured the country in his television appearance last night that "We are going specifically to keep up its air power."

Air Force wings include from 30 bombers to 75 fighters, and the Truman administration target for 1955 was 143 of them.

Vandenberg appeared for the second day before a public hearing of a Senate Appropriations subcommittee.

Sen. Knowland (R-Calif) asked him what effect the building up of a 120-wing force would have on aid to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

"In the 143 wing program," Vandenberg replied, "NATO was taken into consideration.

"In the 120-wing proposal, the principal consideration was the defense of the United States because it (air force plane strength) could not be stretched further.

Knowland also asked the general to compare destructive loads of World War II bombers with those now possible.

This recalled the statement of President Eisenhower in his radio report to the nation on May 19: "Today three aircraft with modern weapons can practically duplicate the destructive power of all the 2,700 planes we unleashed in the great break out attack from the Normandy Beachhead."

SECRET DATA

Vandenberg said he would have to give his detailed reply behind closed doors because this involved military secrets, but added he would like to comment.

Then he said that in considering the "payload in an individual bomber" with atomic weapons, these are more destructive than those in World War II, but he said there are many other factors.

He said these include the number of targets, the diversification of targets and the probable losses of aircraft in making sure one atomic bomb gets on the target.

Sen. Maybank (D-SC) said meanwhile he will make a "hell of a fight" in the Senate to restore some of five billion dollars cut from the Air Force funds when the administration recommended a total of $11,700,000,000 for the year beginning July 1.

"We will try to put back whatever is necessary to get the 143-wing Air Force as soon as possible," Maybank said in an interview.

"We will try to put back whatever is necessary to get the 143-wing Air Force as soon as pos-

See AID on page 2-A

OUR WEATHER

Fair and slightly warmer today, tonight and tomorrow.

High temperature yesterday 86 degrees.

Low temperature expected tonight 62 degrees.

High temperature expected today 88 degrees.

Low temperature this morning 59 degrees.

Sunrise 5:08 A. M.; sunset 7:35 P. M.

More Weather Data on Page 2-A

Comic Dictionary

WEDDING

A ceremony before which, when two people talk about each other, it's love; and after which, it's an argument.

Final Atomic Bomb Explosion Biggest In U.S.

Spring Test Series Completed In Nevada

LAS VEGAS, Nev. — (AP) — The biggest atom bomb ever exploded in the United States flamed for more than two minutes in the predawn sky today over Nevada proving ground.

The fireball boiled for more than 30 seconds, indicating an intensity twice that of any previous bomb or device detonated in the desert.

The 20-kiloton Hiroshima bomb had a 10-second fireball.

Dropped from an extremely high-flying B-36, the unprecedented A-bomb flashed across the entire horizon and bathed the desert in a ghostly white light for at least five seconds. Then it formed into a brilliant golden fireball.

50 KILOTONS

The power of this amazing weapon was probably not less than 50 kilotons. The Atomic Energy Commission has previously detonated three devices at Yucca Flat that have had an intensity greater than the so-called nominal or Hiroshima bomb.

Today's blast, 11th and final of the Spring series, probably compared favorably with some of the huge explosions reported at the Pacific proving grounds at Eniwetok.

The explosion went off exactly at 6:15 A. M. (EST). The flash was seen in San Francisco, 400 miles away and in Los Angeles, 250 miles distant.

Strangely, however, the shock which was reported very strong at the AEC control point, was not felt in Las Vegas or by observers on Mt. Charleston, 45 miles from the test site.

LONG VISIBILITY

The fire in the cloud was visible to mountain observers for two minutes and 20 seconds before it faded. Veteran atomic reporters agreed that this far outshone any of the 30 previous blasts in Nevada.

Fires were observed burning on Yucca Flat some 10 minutes later when observers started returning to Las Vegas. The fires probably were in trees left over from previous tests this Spring. No structures were known to have been involved today.

The burst appeared to be at a height of more than 2,500 feet. The device was dropped from a bomber coming from Kirtland Air Force Base, Albuquerque, N. M. at an altitude of probably 35,000 or 40,000 feet.

This is calculated on the basis of the AEC announcement that it took 42 seconds for the bomb to drop from the plane to its point of detonation.

Observers on the mountain were able to hear the count-down on the drop from the control tower via AEC short wave radio at the An-

See BIGGEST on page 2-A

Grunewald Gets Suspended Term

WASHINGTON (AP) — Henry W. Grunewald, Washington mystery man, was fined $1,000 and given a suspended jail sentence today for contempt of Congress.

U. S. District Judge Alexander Holtzoff sentenced the influence peddler to 90 days in jail, but instead of requiring him to serve the sentence placed him on probation for one year.

The judge said in imposing sentence that he was considering "as a mitigating circumstance" that Grunewald had received "bad advice—so bad that it was fantastic" from his former attorney.

The judge said the record showed that when Grunewald first appeared before the House Ways and Means subcommittee investigating tax scandals his then counselor, William Power Maloney, repeatedly directed him not to answer questions.

The judge commented that the fact that a witness acted on advice constituted no defense. But, he said, when it comes to imposing a sentence this may be taken into consideration.

The fine imposed is the maximum for contempt of Congress. The maximum jail term is one year.

Confidence Noted In High Quarters

WASHINGTON—(AP)—The Communist and United Nations commands were reported today to be very close to agreement on a Korean war armistice.

Officially, there was the closest secrecy but it was clear that in high quarters of the government there was very strong confidence that agreement on a truce was at hand.

There was a notable increase of optimism among officials and some indication the latest Red response could be considered as virtual acceptance of the U. N. proposals of 60 days ago.

According to this interpretation, the only matters left to be negotiated are relatively minor differences.

The Red reply to the U. N. plan for dealing with the deadlock over disposition of prisoners of war was received by the government this morning. The Reds presented it to the U. N. Command at Panmunjom last night, Washington time.

Official secrecy covered reaction at the State and Defense Departments and the White House.

But there were indications that a solution was being reached.

It is the prisoner issue which has blocked agreement for many months. It turns on the question of what should be done about prisoners of war who were unwilling to go home after an armistice.

In putting forth their latest plan 10 days ago, the U. N. Command—under direction from Washington—made some concessions on this point.

It dropped a proposal that 34,000 hard-core Chinese prisoners, perhaps 2,500 men — smashed into South Kreans who captured one outpost on Finger Ridge and drove the ROKs off again.

North Koreans wrested the crest of Anchor Hill from ROK infantrymen who drove the Reds off the hill earlier in the day. An Eighth Army briefing officer said that at dusk Communist and South Korean troops faced each other from opposite sides of the dish-shaped crest.

Counterattacking South Koreans of the 12th Division lost added ground in desperate see-saw fighting for Luke's Castle. There ROKs who drove the Reds back late Wednesday were driven back farther than before by a smashing Communist counterattack.

At last report, the North Koreans held about half of the intricate Castle defenses.

Allied warplanes flew scores of missions again today in close-support of troops on the battle line.

During the night U. S. Superforts hit the battlefront with their biggest assault in nearly a year. Nineteen B29s unloaded 190 tons of bombs on Red targets between Chorwon and Kumhwa in the Iron Triangle sector of the Central Front.

Heavy clouds and low haze obliterated the battle line from the air but the Air Force said its fighter - bombers used electronic sighting to drop thousands of pounds of bombs on the East-Central and Eastern Fronts.

The bloodiest hand-to-hand fighting was reported from the Finger Ridge sector, where the ROKs slashed their way to the top of three outposts only to be hit by two Chinese battalions poured into the fight from the Red main line to the north.

Driven from the crests, the ROKs regrouped on the slopes of the outposts and continued fighting at rifle and machine-gun range.

ROK Attacks Turned Back By Red Army

By FORREST EDWARDS

SEOUL (AP)—Chinese and North Korean Reds today sledgehammered back in bloody hand-to-hand fighting all but one of seven South Korean counterattacks for key Allied hill positions captured by the Communists.

Units of four ROK divisions smashed against Chinese clinging to five outposts on Finger and Bloody Ridges on the East-Central Front and North Koreans on portions of Luke the Gook's Castle and Anchor Hill in the East.

One outpost was recaptured on Bloody Ridge.

All other counterattacks were hurled back, and at Luke's Castle and Anchor Ridge North Korean Reds wound up a day of bitter close quarter fighting in better positions than before.

The U. N. Command said two beefed-up Chinese battalions—perhaps 2,500 men — smashed into South Kreans who captured one outpost on Finger Ridge and drove the ROKs off again.

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EVENING PRAYER

Dear Lord, we thank Thee for each hour of this day which has come to its close; for the insights with which Thou hast blessed us; for the consciousness of Thy presence and for the sense of security that has enriched the day. Make this a peaceful holy night. Amen.

Martin Says Congress To Extend Profits Tax

By STERLING F. GREEN

WASHINGTON (AP)—House Speaker Martin (R-Mass) said today he believes Congress will extend the excess profits tax before it expires at the end of this month.

Martin made the statement at the White House after a meeting between President Eisenhower and congressional leaders.

He told reporters:

"I'm sure an overwhelming number of members of the House want the excess profits tax extended. I also believe the Ways and Means Committee members will give the House that opportunity."

The excess profits tax bill, a key point in Eisenhower's financial program, has been bottled up so far by the Ways and Means Committee whose chairman, Rep. Reed (R-NY), wants the tax to die July 1.

The discussion at the White House came while the President waited to find out whether his "businessmen's administration" can count on the support of businessmen when his policies pinch their pocketbooks. His advisers were betting that business would come through on that point by giving a reluctant okay to a request for a six-months extension on the excess profits levy.

The two largest business organizations, the National Association of Manufacturers (NAM) and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, both firmly on record opposing the profits levy, were restudying their policy.

The organizations were approached by Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey and Under Secretary Marion B. Folsom, Jr. developed yesterday, following Eisenhower's recommendation for postponement of some scheduled tax reductions.