

Chauhan

Bikini Atoll H-Bomb Test Successful

THE DAILY NEWS

Vol. 63, No. 113

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, MONDAY, MAY 21, 1956

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PRESENTS
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7.00 p.m.—Rainbow Riddle Man.
8.00 p.m.—Back to the Bible.
8.30 p.m.—The Clock.
9.00 p.m.—The Big Squeeze.

New Violence In Cyprus, Death Toll Reaches 100

Nicosia, Cyprus (Reuters)—Violence erupted in Cyprus as the death toll since the start of the anti-British terrorism campaign rose to 100. The victims, British military and civilians, were killed in a bomb-throwing attack on the 22nd Briton and the British serviceman killed in the terrorist organization became active a year ago in the campaign for independence of the British colony with 199 were killed by terrorists—32 Britons, Cypriot policemen, 32 Greek-Cypriots murdered as traitors or informers and two others. The other 23 deaths were mostly terrorists or demonstrators killed by British troops, persons who failed to halt when challenged, or terrorists killed by their own bombs. The number also includes two Cypriots hanged May 9 for shooting attacks. In violence Sunday students rioted in Nicosia and terrorists made bomb attacks in Limassol. A British soldier and a Greek-Cypriot woman were injured in Limassol when terrorists bombed

First H-Bomb To Be Air Dropped Has "Savage Fury"

By ELTON C. FAY
U.S.S. MT. MCKINLEY, Off Bikini (AP)—The first air-dropped American hydrogen bomb, with power equivalent to 10,000 tons of TNT, burst with savage fury above Bikini atoll target island in the black pre-dawn Monday. At precisely the scheduled instant of 5:51 a.m. (2:51 p.m. ADT Sunday) a pinpoint of light pricked the darkness just above the horizon in the Pacific. Even though the almost opaque filter of high-density goggles, the swiftly-growing brilliance of the expanding fireball was dazzling. An observer, taking a cautious, quick glimpse over the rim of his goggles, quickly put them back on. Swelling swiftly, the fireball raced out to what seemed more than a three-mile diameter in a matter of seconds. BRILLIANT COLORS From its initial silvery-white brilliance, the fireball began dimming into a creamy white, then into orange and red as it started to shrink. Up from the dark rim of the horizon rose the point of an amazing brilliant red arrow of lighted clouds, ascending at a speed of hundreds of miles an hour. It pointed a finger at the mushroom beginning to take shape overhead. By now the night was starting to turn into the grey light of dawn. Down over the target island of Namu, at the northwest end of Bikini atoll, a "base surge" developed—a broad, low-lying bank of dirty clouds made up of dust and moisture drawn into the air as the hot gases of the mushroom cloud mounted above it. By 12 minutes after detonation the top of the mushroom had reached an estimated altitude of 25 miles. The width of the mushroom as it flattened out was nearing 100 miles. The giant cloud by then was so high that the rays of the sun, still below the horizon, pointed it in brilliant salmon and pink colors. OBSERVERS FAR AWAY The observer ship Mt. McKinley, with 15 correspondents and a score of civilian defence observ-

ers on board, was 34 nautical miles (63 land miles) from the target. The shock wave reached the ship two minutes, 43 seconds after the explosion. It came as a prolonged deep-toned, grumbling roar. Ears of observers crackled as the air pressure changed when the rush of air reached them. As the mushroom cloud rose above the dark bands of natural clouds, touches of brown appeared in it. This was evidence of oxides of nitric acid produced by the explosion. A few seconds after the burst, a half-dozen small, brilliant points of light were noted close to the forming cloud. These were not immediately explainable. There was speculation that they might have been some form of instrumentation dropped from the high-flying B-52 bomber that dropped the bomb, or possibly just stars. One scientist aboard the Mt. McKinley said that such a super-powerful detonation creates a moment of vacuum in the atmosphere. This, he suggested, might have caused stars to shine through with unusual brilliancy for a moment. Some where above the explosion, an F-101A supersonic jet fighter cruised, its pilot making observa-

tions of the blast. PLANES RANGED OUTWARD Ranging outward were some of the 35 planes assigned to cover the explosion. Radiologists said that the height of the bursting bomb made it probably that a minimum of contamination had been produced by sucking up dust and moisture from the target area. The exact height of the burst was a military secret, but the angle above the horizon suggested it must have been not lower than 10,000 feet. This meant that even with its great size, the fireball did not touch the earth. First unofficial study of the cloud suggested it was moving along the safe course predicted—dropping whatever radioactivity it contained along a path directly northward from the Marshall island, out in the empty ocean. About one hour after the detonation, Rear-Admiral E. Hall Hannon, commanding joint task force 7, said his combat information center aboard the command ship Estes, reported: "All aircraft in the area at detonation time got away from the shot. This specifically included the B-52 drop plane." DETAILS SECRET While details were classified as secret, it was presumed the bomber was about 15 miles away from the bomb, which it had released approximately one minute previously, when it went off. The 600-mile-an-hour speed of the B-52, piloted by Maj. David Critchlow of Sacramento, Calif., banked sharply in a 180-degree turn. In a bunker in Enyu island, 22 miles from the target island at the opposite end of Bikini atoll, were 10 scientists headed by Dr. Galen Felt, chief of the scientific test group. They radioed that there was a strong blast of air but "no other immediate post-shot effects." This appeared to mean that they experienced no earth shock such as comes from detonations of nuclear weapons on or close to the ground. The United States thus demonstrated that it really has a hydrogen bomb which can be transported by air and dropped precisely upon a chosen target. LONG WAIT There had been a long, monotonous period of waiting, with successive postponements since the shot was first scheduled May 8. The first of the current series of possibly a dozen tests of nuclear devices had gone off precisely on schedule May 5 (May 4, U.S. date). That was an atomic device which was detonated on Eniwetok. Described in terms of a "nominal" 20,000 tons of TNT, its purpose was not disclosed, but there was speculation that it might be intended as the warhead of a guided missile. Such a weapon would be useful in tactical warfare for pinpointing relatively small targets. Before Monday's test, extreme precautions were taken to avoid any repetition of March 1954 when some Marshall Islanders and the crew of a Japanese fishing boat, the Lucky Dragon, suffered from radiation sickness due to ash rained down from the sky.

Russians And French End Talks, Hopes Of Algeria Support Gone

By ROY ESSOYAN
PARIS (AP)—The French and Russians ended four days of talks Saturday night with a communique which ended French hopes of winning Soviet support in their fight with Algerian rebels. The signing ceremony, delayed more than four hours by wrangling over North Africa, followed a gala Kremlin reception at which Communist Party Secretary Nikita Khrushchev bluntly proposed toast to "the Arabs and all people struggling for national independence." The communique, signed by Premier Mollet of France and Bul-

French Farmers Block Highways In Demands For Government Aid

By SEYMOUR TOPPING
PARIS (AP)—A farmers army mounted on tractors Saturday blocked the highways of France in an angry demonstration for more government aid. Millions of weekend motorists got caught in the nation-wide traffic jam. Slogan - shouting farmers swarmed onto the highways in response to a call from their national federation. They threw up thousands of roadblocks faster than sweating police could pull them down. All day long, convoys of tractors and other mobile farm machinery rumbled onto the highways, tying up traffic while farm men and women handed out protest leaflets to trapped motorists. The ministry of interior ordered out police reserves as traffic became chaotic in about 60 of France's departments (counties). Helicopters and light planes directed police squads to highway points where at times thousands of cars were piled up behind tree trunk barricades or tractors drawn up across the way. In the agricultural south where farmers staged their biggest demonstrations, gendarmes used tear gas twice in charges against hundreds of men and women who set up the roadblocks. Clashes broke out at some places between farmers and irate motorists who tried to force their way through roadblocks. But most of the exchanges seemed to be good natured and some farmers handed out cheese, wine and milk to families forced to wait in their cars under the hot sun.

Pope Declares Against Artificial Semination

By FRANK BRUTTO
VATICAN CITY (AP)—The Pope told delegates to a world fertility congress Saturday that artificial insemination for human beings is not morally permissible. Such practice, said the pontiff, surpasses the limits of the rights acquired through the marriage contract. The 80-year-old head of the Roman Catholic Church made it clear he referred to test-tube procedures of inducing conception. He said this must be rejected as "immoral and absolutely illicit." The pontiff recalled that he gave a similar opinion in September, 1949, when he declared artificial insemination "must be discarded outright." This does not mean, however, he said, that certain artificial means may not be used to aid either the conjugal act or enable it "to arrive at the natural act that normally completes its proper end."

Rita Charges Ex-Husband

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Post said Saturday actress Rita Hayworth has signed an affidavit charging her former husband, Orson Welles, with failure to contribute to the support of their daughter Rebecca for the last 8 1/2 years. Columnist Earl Wilson said Miss Hayworth signed the affidavit with lawyer Bartley Crum Friday. A judgment of \$22,450 from Welles will be sought in California supreme court next week. Welles, now in California making television appearances, was ordered by California courts in 1947 to pay \$50 a week toward the daughter's support. Rita claims he has "not paid a penny" and has been indifferent to all her demands to do so. Their daughter now is 12, and her mother is 42.

JET FLIER DIED WHILE SHOWING THE PUBLIC

By DAVE MCINTOSH
Indianapolis Press Staff Writer
INDIANAPOLIS (CP)—Lt. S. A. Marshall, 35, of Peterborough, died in an air show at Greencastle, Mich., Saturday, was one of the small band which is dispersed to the ground. Marshall was a public believer in showing the public anywhere what the Air Force does to protect Canada. He was flying a C-47 transport plane when he crashed. Marshall had the interest of not only his flight and squadron at heart, but of the whole Air Force. His public relations work had brought him into contact with many senior officers and he was not afraid to argue with air commanders on matters of policy, especially those dealing with relations between the air force and the public. As a result he was able to exert an influence beyond all proportion to his rank of flight lieutenant. It was mostly his endeavor which resulted recently in a Canadian Press reporter being permitted to fly a C-47 jet fighter to find out at first hand how the nine squadrons in air defence command operate. Marshall himself flew the reporter on day and night flights. NEVER HID MISTAKES In the military, there is a tendency among some to try to hide mistakes from the public. Marshall never believed in this. As a good and conscientious pilot, he was always one of those few who by their attitude and example hold a squadron together and make morale something real.

Jordan Switches Prime Ministers

AMMAN, Jordan (Reuters)—King Hussein of Jordan Sunday switched prime ministers, calling on the man who rejected Britain's invitation to join the Baghdad pact to form a new government. In rapid moves within the space of six hours, the 20-year-old monarch named 58-year-old Said Muthi, a Circassian, as prime minister, after accepting the resignation of ailing Samir Rafai, who had held office for only four months. Rafai, reported to have been at odds with Hussein for some time, is said to have incurred the monarch's disfavor by his policy at an Arab League meeting in Damascus last week. Said Muthi, an independent, was prime minister last December when Britain sent Sir Gerald Templer, chief of the imperial general staff, to discuss a Jordanian membership in the Baghdad Middle East defence pact. Said Muthi opposed the move but his government fell after his Palestinian members resigned in protest against the invitation to join the pact, which links Britain, Turkey, Iraq, Iran and Pakistan. Egypt and Saudi Arabia oppose the pact on the ground that it splits the Arab world.

Soviet Trend Is Liberalization; Could Have Far-Reaching Effects

NEW YORK (AP)—The trend of Soviet internal policy these days indicates the Soviet regime is subjecting itself to a "liberalization" which could have far-reaching effects. News of what the Soviet government is doing inside its own country comes to the west in bits and pieces. When these are fitted together to see the overall trend, two general conclusions seem justified. They are: 1. The Soviet leadership remains committed to an enormous economic build-up and its aim of overtaking the United States and creating an ultimately all-Communist world. 2. The Kremlin chiefs, in order to get wider support from Soviet citizens for these goals, have embarked on a program of concessions to the public. CONCESSIONS LISTED It is necessary to be hard-headed about whatever the Kremlin proclaims and to look for gimmicks. But here are some concessions to the Soviet public since the beginning of this year: 1. Condemnation of terror. In addition to previous steps since Stalin's death to discredit and relax police terror, Nikita Khrushchev denounced this phase of Stalin's activity at the 20th party congress in February. Since then evidence of those imprisoned who have survived and rehabilitation of the memory of some of those liquidated. 2. Concessions to labor. A 40-hour week has been promised in the next several years. The work week already has been cut from 48 hours to 46. 3. Women. The Soviet government has taken two measures affecting women. The first provides increased maternity leave for pregnant women—112 days with full pay instead of 77 as previously. The second legalizes abortions under proper medical conditions. 4. Reduction of armed forces. The Soviet government proclaimed its intention to reduce its armed forces by 1,200,000 men. 5. Education and science. The government has reasserted its intention to expand rapidly the educational system and introduce universal, free and compulsory 16-year primary and secondary education. 6. Travel abroad. Last year for the first time the Soviet government permitted some small groups of Soviet tourists to go abroad. This year the regulation has been relaxed further.

Funeral Of Drowning Fatality Victim Today

David Evelyn, 15 year old son of Mrs. Don Evelyn, City of Windsor, died Friday night when canoe in which he was riding overturned near Lake Ontario. Two other boys and Herbie Hamlyn were killed when the overturned canoe which they were clinging was overturned by Fred French. About thirty Boy Scouts were on the canoe when it overturned. The canoe was overturned after the three boys took the canoe without the permission of their Scoutmaster, and went on a short ride on the pond. The canoe was accidentally overturned and the three boys were thrown into the water. Robin and Herbie Hamlyn could not swim and were killed. Two boys were rescued and got out of the water. The shouts brought Boy Scouts from the shore and Fred French swam out to tow in the canoe. Other scouts did their best to help David but they looked for an hour before they found the body. The youngest boys at the camp were sent home by bus around 11 p.m. and the senior boys remained to lead assistance to the RCMP who were searching the water. A radio bulletin just after 11 p.m. gave a general statement that a Boy Scout had drowned but no name was given and several reports who heard the broadcast said a frantic hour before they found out further information. Mrs. Evelyn, who were to a dinner party, arrived around midnight and found David might be in bed. She had just discovered he was home when Rev. J. A. Me-

Peron Ordered Burning Of Flag

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—Government investigators charged Saturday that Juan Peron, the deposed dictator, personally ordered the burning of an Argentine flag so it could be blamed on Roman Catholics. The incident was said to have occurred the night of June 11, 1955, when Catholics demonstrated against Peron's dictatorship at the height of his feud with the Church. The investigators reported that Peron, interior minister Angel Gabriel Borlenghi, federal police chief Miguel Gamboa and 18 others, mostly policemen, were involved. They reported Peron gave orders to Borlenghi who passed them on to police. A flag was "burned at a police station, the report said, and the tattered remains carried to a flagpole outside the congress building where photographs were taken. Police burned some rags and placed ashes around the bottom of the flagpole, it was alleged.

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U.S. May Change Foreign Aid Policy, Cut Forces

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER
WASHINGTON (AP)—A revolutionary shift in United States foreign aid policy is foreshadowed by studies now being made in key agencies of the Eisenhower administration under prodding from the White House. The switch, if carried through as now indicated, will mean a reduction in the military forces of some allied countries, particularly in Asia. Officials say their thinking tentatively indicates such reductions would be justified on two grounds: The real security of all free world countries rests mostly on the protection afforded by United States nuclear striking power. The dangers of even small wars have been diminished by Russia's friendly face to the noncommunist world. The impulse behind the new look at foreign aid policy lies in large part, however, in the field of cost. There is evidence that congress and the country are becoming increasingly reluctant to vote the funds necessary to do the job the administration thinks necessary. For example, President Eisenhower and State Secretary Dulles have laid heavy emphasis on a need for new authority this year to commit the United States to long-term foreign aid spending on specific projects. The House of Representatives foreign affairs committee knocked out that provision last week and substituted a general statement of intent to carry on foreign aid which gives no real new power to the president. The administration has decided not to make a further fight for the long-range provision in the house. SPEND MORE The problem of costs is simply defined. Eisenhower has stated that foreign aid spending should continue at about the same level—between four and five billion dollars—for a good many years. At the same time his principal advisers on cold war strategy are generally agreed that the United States must spend considerably more in the next few years than it has in the last six on economic assistance, especially to Asian countries. The only place from which new economic funds can come in the light of the president's fixed policies, is the some of the best-informed authorities look for cuts in some allied military forces. Where, and how such reductions may be brought about are problems that await further debate in the state and defence departments and a decision by President Eisenhower and congress. Five countries are said to get the bulk of United States military assistance now: South Korea, Formosa, Viet Nam, Pakistan and Turkey. Military sources report that at present the United States is helping maintain about 200 divisions, or their equivalent in smaller units, in several dozen countries. No official is willing to say that any particular one of these divisions can be demobilized, but in general it is argued that such a large force no longer appears necessary and that the emphasis should be shifted to a primarily economic undertaking.

Clearing this morning. Cooler. High today 53.
Nfld. Skies
MONDAY, MAY 21
Sunrise 4.16 a.m.
Sunset 7.39 p.m.
High TIDES Low
4.50 a.m. 11.14 a.m.
5.03 p.m. 11.53 p.m.