



FARM-CITY WEEK BANQUET—Representing the city and the farm at Monday night's ASCS banquet held in the United Church of Christ basement, were those shown above. Left to right are Lawrence Beckmeyer, Jerry Setser, Mayor Donald Gage; Charles Troyer ASCS field man and main speaker; Dick Moser, ASCS committee chairman; Mary Howard, ASCS office manager; Mayor-elect Carl Gerber, and Gene Rydell, president of the Chamber of Commerce.—(Photo by MacLean)

Only Atomic Power To Put Men On Mars

By JOSEPH L. MYLER
United Press International

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The space experts say only atomic power can put men on Mars. If that is the case, the first manned expedition to search for life on the Red Planet appears to be at least 20 years away. Some years ago officials of the Atomic Energy Commission and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) were hoping a nuclear rocket would be ready for testing in 1965.

Now they talk of 1970 or 1972 as the first flight test date and they concede this is an optimistic forecast. Even if this schedule is met, spaceworthy A-powered rockets won't be ready for deep space missions before the 1978-1983 period, the experts say.

As of last June 30 the AEC and NASA had spent \$430 million on Project Rover, the joint enterprise to develop an atom-powered rocket for exploration of the solar system beyond the moon.

Through the current fiscal year, which started July 1, Roger spending is expected to add up to \$647.4 million.

Could Reach \$2 Billion

By the time the first nuclear rocket has proved itself in flight, the cost may reach \$2 billion, approximately what it took to develop the first atomic bomb.

By that time, with luck, the first Americans will have landed on the moon and returned with samples. They will have made the round trip on chemical rocket power.

Chemical energy is good enough for moon trips. But for flights as far as Mars and back, engineers want the fantastically greater power provided by the splitting atom.

If the rockets were ready, 1973 would be a good year—for astronomical reasons—to try for Mars. Other less favorable opportunities will present themselves in 1975 and 1981.

But the chances of having nuclear rockets at their disposal in the next 15 to 20 years are so uncertain that the space planners are now resigned to putting off manned trips to Mars until after 1981.

Until Nov. 30, 1962, the nuclear rocket people were confident that they could fly a test model, if not by 1965, at least by 1966 or 1967.

Get Strange Results

But in a test of a flightless version of the atomic rocket engine in Nevada last November some strange things happened that the designers had not anticipated.

The reactor core, as a result of unexpected vibrations, began to break up and split out parts of itself in a short-lived exhibition of fancy fireworks.

As a result, the whole business had to be redesigned, and it may be 1965 or early 1966 before further ground testing of a rocket reactor can be undertaken.

After that will come the long and difficult task of putting the hardware together for a flight

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Governor Welsh At Miami Conference

INDIANAPOLIS (UPI) — Governor Welsh was in Miami today to attend a meeting of the executive committee of the Governors Conference, an organization composed of 50 state governors.

People familiar with other fields of atomic research and development are not surprised that Rover has run into trouble. The atom is by nature mean and dangerous.

Faces Intense Extremes In the case of the nuclear rocket, the engineers are demanding something that can operate reliably at extremes ranging from about 430 degrees below zero—the temperature of the liquid hydrogen propellant—to 6,000 degrees above zero, the temperature of the reactor fuel core.

It must be able to make this transition in a matter of seconds, shut down for a brief coasting period, and then start up again in the near vacuum of space.

The designers expect to test 40 to 50 flightless reactors before they are ready to build an actual rocket engine. So far they have ground-tested six reactors.

If they have run into trouble already, they expect more trouble in the future. But they intend to keep plugging, because the long future of space exploration depends on their success.

As of July 1, 1963, some 700 persons, exclusive of construction workers, were employed at the Nevada nuclear rocket test grounds. By Jan. 1, 1967, this number is expected to grow to 2,700.

Old atomic hands in Congress hope the project won't run out of steam before it achieves results. They recall the old program to develop nuclear engines for aircraft which theoretically would be able to fly hundreds of times around the earth without refueling.

By the time the nuclear aircraft engine was chopped off in 1961, it had cost the taxpayers \$1 billion. There still is no such thing as an atom-powered airplane. The way things look now there never will be.

Bishop Mueller Is Slated As Church Leader

PHILADELPHIA (UPI) — Bishop Reuben H. Mueller of Indianapolis, Ind., is slated to become the new president of the National Council of Churches, authoritative sources disclosed today.

The Rev. Dr. Mueller, 66, is president bishop of the Evangelical United Brethren Church, a Protestant denomination whose 800,000 members are concentrated mainly in Pennsylvania and Midwestern states.

Informants said leaders of the council's 31 constituent denominations agreed informally on the choice of Bishop Mueller to serve as the chief spokesman and man-on-front for cooperative Protestantism during the next three years.

He will be formally elected Wednesday night at a public session of the National Council's triennial general assembly.

The assembly opened Sunday night with a fervent appeal from outgoing President J. Irwin Miller for "churches to get their hands dirty in the fight for social justice."

Afraid To Speak Miller, a millionaire industrialist from Columbus, Ind., said American churches too often have been afraid to speak out as boldly as they should on public issues lest they "jostle

the first fruits" of Catholic commitment to the cause of reunion can already be seen in such things as "the opportunities for frank discussion" at every level down to the local parish, and "the readiness on both sides to confess guilt for the wrongs which have caused the great estrangement."

Message Of Greeting This morning's session of the assembly was highlighted by a message of greeting from the World Council of Churches, delivered by its general secretary, the Rev. Dr. W. A. Visser 't Hooft of Geneva, Switzerland.

Dr. Visser 't Hooft said the Ecumenical Council of the Catholic church, now winding up its second session in Rome, has been a source of "great encouragement" to all who are working for Christian unity.

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Disservice To Movement But the World Council leader warned that it would be a disservice to the unity movement to "be carried away by a romantic enthusiasm" about the possibility of resolving all difficulties soon.

"It seems to me that in spite of all the progress that has been made, our Roman Catholic brethren and we still have rather different conceptions of what genuine ecumenical dialogue really means," he said.

Methodist Bishop Gerald H. Kennedy of Los Angeles said in another address that Americans think of themselves as being very generous to their churches, but in comparison to their income, they are actually "giving very little."

He said that the Biblical standard of tithing—giving one-tenth of your income to church and charity—"ought to be preached as the Christian minimum."

"A tithe American Protestantism could release so many resources that we could begin to minister adequately around the world," he said.

Cites Troubles In School Redistricts

By HORTENSE MYERS
United Press International

INDIANAPOLIS (UPI) — Inequality of wealth and community pride are the main barriers to completion of Indiana's school reorganization program, now beginning its fifth year.

Authority for that is Dr. J. B. Kohlmeyer, director of the State School Reorganization Commission. The West Lafayette educator is a principal reason the program has advanced as rapidly as it has.

Kohlmeyer predicted that he 1965 legislature will be faced with a decision on "how fast to go with what remains" unorganized. He noted that this problem involves as does the big 1965 question of reapportionment—geography and population.

"My guess is that by June 1, 1965, a very high percentage of reorganization on a voluntary basis will have been completed," he explained. "There is now no incentive or penalty for re-

organization in state law and after mid-1965 reorganization on a voluntary basis will be very slow."

Incentive or Penalty Kohlmeyer said he will present the situation to the 1965 lawmakers and let them decide whether to offer an incentive or invoke penalties for continued inaction on reorganization.

However, Kohlmeyer apparently believes that the plan of offering an inducement to reorganization may not be effective.

"Most states' experience has indicated incentive is not as effective as you'd think," he said. He mentioned that Wisconsin, failing to get results with a "substantial incentive" plan, turned to harsher methods.

"They passed a law that says any district without a high school will be attached to some other district without referendum," he explained.

Indiana now has approximately 600 high schools, compared with 710 at the time the first state school reorganization law went into effect in 1959.

"I expect this to get to 500 in the not too distant future," Kohlmeyer said. "The surprising thing is not how slow reorganization is going, but how fast. We have 60 per cent of the pupils in reorganized schools."

Kohlmeyer, who has a staff of only one full-time paid employee, Mrs. Lucille Camp, said this reorganization has all been from the grass-roots level. He said some county committees have gone through the laborious process of preparing as many as three plans and having them all defeated at the polls.

Basketball A Factor

He was asked whether fervent local basketball fans or the township trustee system had delayed reorganization as a means of self-preservation.

"I never thought basketball was a barrier," Kohlmeyer answered. "The basic reason seems to be community identification, and the basketball team is just one little piece of that identification."

Kohlmeyer said the other major barrier comes in differences in wealth.

"There are inadequate school systems adjacent to inadequate ones and no place else to go. There is concern that those schools which have a higher sal-

ary schedule, if merged with Kohlmeyer said his experience these other people, will have with township trustees has been substantially lower salaries," that they generally have cooperated with, and sometimes he said.

taken an active part in, school reorganization even though such steps remove the schools from the trustee jurisdiction.

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