

## Look Out, Moon

By Jim Lucas

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Folks up on the moon, if there are any, soon may be worrying about flying discs sent up from the earth.

Dr. F. Zwicky, professor of astrophysics at California Institute of Technology, writing in the July-August issue of *Ordnance* magazine, says that day is not far off. In a precise, scientific way, Dr. Zwicky says "we stand at the beginning of a new era of scientific experimentation."

Dr. Zwicky says we'll not only make life miserable for moon men, but there's a good chance we'll be able to disturb the privacy of thousands of rather timid stars which have hid their light for centuries. He says we're closer than we know to bombarding Jupiter.

Until now, Dr. Zwicky says, earth men have been "doomed to the role of blind men." Interfering atmosphere, he says, prevents our seeing most of the celestial objects. For instance, he says, we know there are "many very hot stars with surface temperatures in excess of 100,000 degrees Kelvin." That would be 180,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

We've never been able to see them, however. Dr. Zwicky explains "these stars emit very little visual light" but may actually turn out to be "the brightest objects in the sky" once we get a look.

By shooting rocket-borne telescopes and cameras up their way, he says, we'll be able to break through that celestial iron curtain and achieve "very novel results."

## Will Launch Missiles From Rockets

DR. ZWICKY says we'll do it in this fashion:

First, we'll shoot off large primary rockets, like the V-2's being tested in New Mexico. These already carry scientific instruments to great heights. The next step, he says, will be to launch missiles from the rockets after they start slowing down. This can be

done, he says (1) by atomic energy, (2) by chemical power, (3) by ejecting small, fast particles from shaped charges.

Dr. Zwicky likes No. 3 best. He says it "provides the first practical realization of the ancient dream of sending missiles away from the earth."

"These missiles, at the beginning, will be very small," he concedes, "but much information can be gained from them."

## Learn From Artificial Meteors

FOR INSTANCE, he says they will give us additional information about supersonic and hypersonic aero-dynamics, the physical and chemical characteristics of the atmosphere, and the makeup of interplanetary space.

Dr. Zwicky calls these particles "artificial meteors." He says they will be able to circle the earth and other planets. Since they will operate in a vacuum beyond the earth's atmosphere, he predicts swarms of flying particles released from the earth will "act much as a unit body or meteor."

"Some," he writes, "may even escape permanently from the earth's gravitational field. If the particles can be made large enough, their collisions, that is, the resulting flashes of their landings on the moon, on Jupiter and other planetary bodies are conceivably observable with present day telescopic equipment." This, he says, "will provide a method of exploring the moon's surface." With large enough particles, he says we can do it just about anywhere in the planet system.

Dr. Zwicky says it isn't just theory. He says plans are being pursued "vigorously."

"In particular," he writes, "experiments with artificial meteors will be repeated since important results may be expected and since these meteors bid fair to become the first man-made missiles to escape from the earth into interplanetary space."

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## Othman De-Boomed

By Frederick C. Othman

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Every time I prove to myself that the business boom is solid enough for me to make a killing in the stock market, along comes somebody.

Like Walter S. Tower.

Then I put my get-rich-quick scheme on ice.

"Tain't going to last," says Prof. Tower, in language far more precise and dignified. He means in the steel industry, upon which many other businesses depend. And he ought to know; he is president of the American Iron and Steel Institute.

The senate small business committee called him in to see what he thinks about the boom, which has manufacturers scrambling for today's record steel production.

Some in desperation are paying shadowy characters up to \$300 a ton for metal worth \$80, others are closing their plants, and scores are telling their troubles to the senators.

Strictly temporary, said the distinguished steel master, a one-time college professor who has been 25 years in the blast furnace business.

Tall, spare, craggy-jawed and with eye-brows made over the tops of his rimless spectacles, he made an erudite witness. He cooled the senate caucus room (and my speculative fever) considerably.

He even calmed down a senator or two. The dialogue went like this:

## Shortages Are Evaporating

THE STEEL industry today is producing at the rate of 85,000,000 tons a year (Mr. Tower said), or 20 million tons more than in the best previous peacetime year of 1929. This cannot last, he added. Then, demanded Senator Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana, how much longer?

"Nine months ago," said Mr. Tower, "we were all led to believe that the shortage of automobile tires would last until the end of this year, if not longer. (He cleared his throat.) I don't know of any tire shortage today."

Senator Ellender, Senator Zales N. Ecton of Mon-

tan and committee counsel Ray Dickey wanted a better answer than that. Mr. Tower said if they insisted upon his personal opinion, he'd be delighted. He said already there was no particular shortage of electric refrigerators, deep-freeze units, washing machines and similar steel products.

"And I cannot foresee demand for steel lasting indefinitely as of now," he said.

Senator Ellender wondered what he meant by "indefinitely." Mr. Tower said he meant that by New Year's he believed the steel industry would be loading along at less than 90 per cent of capacity and meeting all orders.

Ex-G. I.'s, many of whom sweat out most of their overseas time in German prison camps, will be reunited with "buddies they haven't seen since the division took up its positions just before that fatal Dec. 16, 1944.

AND FIVE former commanding generals of the 106th will be on hand for the big clambake.

There will be the traditional ceremonies of wreath laying and memorials, dinners and dancing, and free time for the bull sessions which for many trying months were soldiers' only social outlet.

Queen of the festivities will be Miss Mary Beth Underwood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Underwood of 142 S. Emerson ave.

The 106th had been overseas

since the division took up its positions just before that fatal Dec. 16, 1944.

Col. Francis Woolley—Then brigadier general, last of the division commanders.

and sister of one of the division's former captains, Don Underwood.

In charge of the convention arrangements are Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Simpson, 1010 N. Delaware st.

HEADQUARTERS for the reunion will be at the world war memorial. President of the Golden Lions' association is former S. Sgt. David S. Price of Albany, N. Y., and Herbert B. Livesey, Jr., former colonel from Manhasset, N. Y., is secretary-treasurer.

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since the division took up its positions just before that fatal Dec. 16, 1944.

Col. Leo T. McMahon—As

brigadier he commanded 106th Division's artillery.

and a month when Von Rundstedt sprang from the Schnee Eifel

with a quarter million carefully hoarded troops and hurled the full fury of his Panzer divisions against the thinly spread Golden Lions.

Although "green" from a combat

standpoint, the 106th elicited the frank commendation of battle-seasoned troops by their delaying actions. It was credited with snapping back from the first shock to play an important part in the final defeat which broke the back of the German military machine.

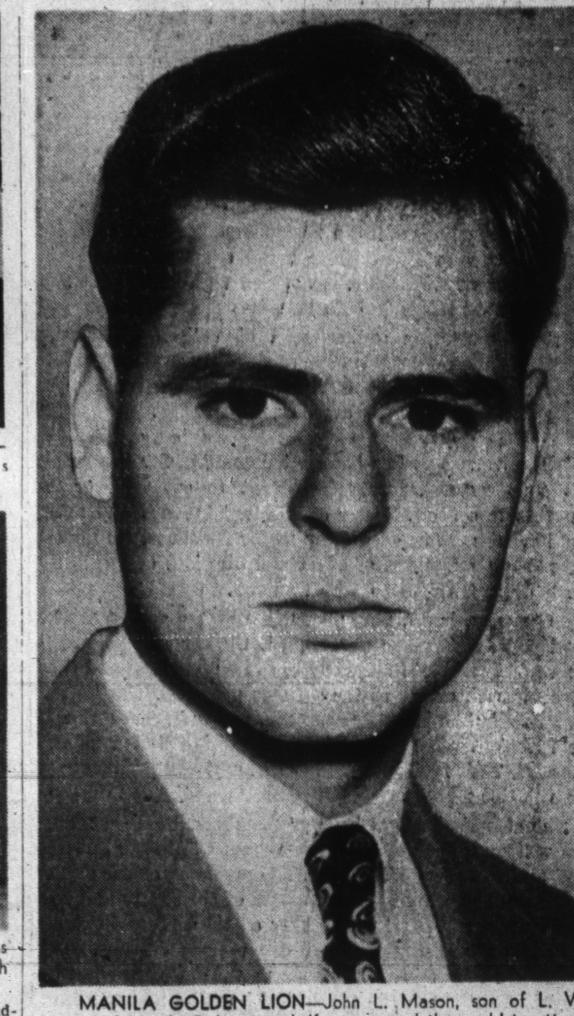
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## Famed 106th, Which Bore Brunt Of Bulge Battle, To Meet Here



MANILA GOLDEN LION—John L. Mason, son of L. W. Mason of Manila, P.I., came half-way around the world to attend 106th Division reunion. He's going to Yale university in the fall.

STORIES of individual heroism to find him safe at home a year

are plentiful on the record of the later.

Many of those who escaped capture fought their way out of incredible difficulties in small groups.

Although two of the division's three regiments were surrounded and cut off by the German troops, the stand of the division as a whole

was credited with being one of the snags which finally wrecked the Von Rundstedt timetable altogether.

## Austria Struggles To Be Forgiven

## Seeks Transition From 'Foe' to 'Friend'

By GEORGE WELLER

Times Foreign Correspondent

VIENNA, July 10.—Like a messenger boy overburdened with bundles, Austria is struggling to pass through the international turnstile from enemy to friendly soil.

With food, money and diplomatic

support the United States is trying to help.

Even so, Austria moves only slowly.

By agreeing to

participate in the Marshall Plan—immediately after its application to join the United Nations—occupied Austria hopes to open the road back to friendly soil.

Austria's bid was discreetly preceded by an Austrian

request to enter the International

Labor Organization at Geneva

which was accepted.

"I never know whether I am occupied or liberated," says Austria's

prime minister.

Lord Mountbatten would also be

chairman of the joint defense

council until such time as India

and Pakistan were able to administer it themselves, Mr. Attlee said.

He expressed regret over the partition of India. He said he hoped it would not endure and that the two dominions will come together to form one great member state of the British Commonwealth.

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