

WEEK'S NEWS



GEN. ALFRED GRUENTHER (left) is installed as new President of the American Red Cross. He is being congratulated by Ellsworth Bunker (right), who resigned as Red Cross President to become U. S. Ambassador to India.



JAMES J. SHEA, Milton Bradley president and his development staff rode over Chrysler's proving grounds many times before creating "Test Driver", new 3D game hit which realistically reproduces the tough course. Miniature cars are "driven" by magnets.

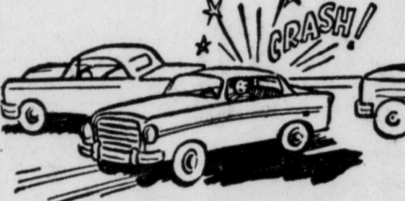
ADDITION

(From page 1)
... 24,192 cups of apple juice and 6,560 bottles of apple juice were sold. Milk shales attracted 30,000 visitors; 32,000 cups of ice cream; 2,500 ice cream sandwiches and 5,000 half pints of ice cream were sold.

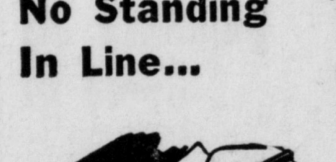
from the show; the Hess Food Store, East Main St. In the egg division, Lester Greiner, Manheim R4, won a fifth in the farmers class of white eggs; Robert Graybill, R2, took a fourth in the farmers class of brown eggs; Robert Pledger, Manheim R4, took a fourth in the farmers class of one dozen whites; Mrs. Edna Shearer, Mount Joy R2, won a first prize for dried peaches; Miss Ruth Shearer, Mount Joy R2, a third in dried peaches; Mrs. Shearer, a second in dried peas and Miss Shearer, a third in dried peas; Miss Shearer, a fifth in grape jelly; Miss Shearer, a first in dried apples and Mrs. Shearer, a fourth in dried apples; Walter Becker, Mount Joy, a fifth in light comb honey.

FIREMEN CALLED

Local firemen were called last Thursday evening to check a possible chimney fire on East Main Street. Since there was an odor of burning wood in the vicinity of the first block of East Main Street, the firemen checked the chimney of the residence and barber shop of George Shatto. No fire is to be determined where the fire can be contained within



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Fire-Fighting Musts At A National Emergency Under Civil Defense

Courtesy Keystone Defender

One point of agreement between the fire experts who have studied great conflagrations and fire-storms is that ordinary fire fighting methods will be of very little value. Fortunately, for ideas about how fire departments can deal with large city fires we can rely upon history instead of speculation. At least we can get a pretty good idea of what is likely to work and what is hopeless from a practical point of view, without having to undergo the bitter experiences personally. The details of how Germans and Japanese repeatedly tried various methods—without much success—to curb the great fires they faced are well documented. Their fire fighters were invariably overwhelmed and sometimes were not even able to approach close enough to the fire to even make a start at fighting it.

Photographs from Germany are vivid reminders of how much more vast are the problems of fire fighting in wartime than have yet been met in this country. In particular, one scene of a dismal corridor of rubble between the masonry wreckage of once-substantial buildings comes to mind. It was once the Steindamm, a main street in Hamburg. As the fire developed, this street was described as being "... a flue filled with flames and flying burning brands."

Protruding through the deep rubble near the center of the street are the barely recognizable remains of a half dozen fire trucks—the remnants of a fire fighting company which was trapped and burned when it tried to fight a mass fire as though it were a concentrated individual fire.

It is to the concept of containing impossible fires within a perimeter and fighting individual fires outside that perimeter that our attention must be directed. A premature decision by officers who have faced a huge fire may commit fire forces to a hopeless task.

German experts have emphasized the need for a comprehensive plan for action against large fires. They believe that such plans can only be based on direct observation of the burning areas by experienced fire engineers. To be effective, a reconnaissance must be made within the first hour—probably by light aircraft or helicopters reporting by radio to a command post where the incoming reports can be assembled and plotted and fire fighting operations directed.

The object of this survey is to determine where the fire can be contained within

existing firebreaks (rivers, hills, wide streets, parks) and where it can be fought with some chance of success. Inside this perimeter, the fires will be allowed to rage—the whole area will be written off. Outside it, fires can be fought on an individual basis. It is worth noting that the upwind and crosswind extent of serious fallout, even from our largest weapons, is likely to be small enough so that there may be relatively little radiological danger beyond the fire perimeter in those directions.

Only immediate reconnaissance is likely to return much information since large amounts of smoke are rapidly generated which obscure the view. At Hamburg full daylight didn't prevail until 30 hrs. after the fires started despite the fact that skies were sunny and clear beyond the fire zone. Insufficient attention seems to have been given to the fact that fire fighting operations may have to be carried out in darkness—either at night or because of great clouds of dust and smoke. This same dust and smoke plus burning brands is a considerable hazard to the firemen personally and a man blinded by inflamed eyes is quite helpless. Goggles and helmets which protect the eyes, neck and ears are recommended by the German chiefs.

It is easier to see what not to do than to recommend specific action and in this we can learn the experience of others guide us. Hans Brunswig, one of the officers of the Hamburg fire department says, "It is wrong to assume that in the case of a fire in a city a 'fire front' will come rolling along as it does in forest fires and that it can be stopped by erecting an obstacle in the form of a

water curtain." As a first step in planning to fight wartime fires, it is necessary to get rid of the notion that fighting fires is a matter of setting up these water curtains with large hose streams. That method was tried and found impractical.

Chief Brunswig described one large area of fire with an eleven mile perimeter; had nearby water been available it could have been surrounded by about 130 pumper fire trucks to the mile—over 1,400 pieces of equipment. If the water had to be brought by relays the number of pumpers would have to be multiplied several times. Even these figures are regarded by Horatio Bond as being "... much too thin for heavy-stream fire fighting operations."

"Water will play its usual important part—but not as a means of frontal attack on a wall of flame under possible pre-storm conditions."

The problem of moving water long distances to the fire perimeter was solved simply in Germany by relaying it from pumper to pumper. Each delivered water to a tank or sump in which the next pumper put its suction hose. This crude technique proved to be important since serious damage was sustained by the municipal water main system which was ordinarily used for fire fighting. At Hiroshima thousands

of domestic water pipes were broken when the blast wave sheared buildings from their foundations. This promptly and completely drained all the water from the street mains leaving the fire fighters quite helpless.

The British anticipated this difficulty and embarked on a rather elaborate program of providing "static" water—water permanently kept ready in still tanks in the streets and in concrete tanks built beneath the streets. The Germans also recognized the need for such a reserve water supply, and cities which could spare concrete constructed reservoirs of 50,000 to 500,000 gallon capacity. In a few places permanent pipe lines from rivers and canals were laid solely for fire-fighting purposes. Other cities kept supplies of quick-coupling steel pipe ready for emergency use—partly to reduce frictional loss but mainly because of its greater resistance to damage than fire hose.

Not the least of the fireman's troubles will be caused by the rubble, fallen trees

and tangles of wire which are sure to litter the streets and make them impassable. Ordinary fire vehicles will probably be immobilized by (Continued Next Week)

OFFICERS CHOSEN

Garv Maxwell was chosen president of the junior band of Donegal high school at an organizational meeting of the students. Dennis Naughe was chosen vice president.

IN FLORIDA

Dorothy F. Martin, Elizabethtown R1, and Fanny R. Snyder, Mount Joy R2, are spending the winter season in Florida. They work at "Morrison's Imperial House" on the Gulf Winds Beach at St. Petersburg.

Dr. H.C. Killheffer

Optommetrist
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LAST TWO DAYS JANUARY REDUCTION SALE

First of all, we wish to thank the people of Mount Joy and vicinity for the biggest sale in our history. Many took advantage of our Unique Suit Sale, so much so that our stock is so depleted that for the last two days we offer the remaining suits on sale at the low price of

\$22.95

We urge you to pick up one or two of these suits—if you wish you need only buy one suit.

MEN'S and BOYS' SPORT COATS		25% LESS
MEN'S JACKETS & SUBURBAN COATS		25% LESS
BOYS' CORDUROY SHIRTS		\$2.89
Topcoats	Varsity Sweaters	Boys' Suits
\$39.95 NOW \$29.95	\$10.46	Topcoats-Jackets
\$42.95 NOW \$31.95	AND	Suburban Coats
\$45.00 NOW \$32.95	\$11.96	25% LESS
\$47.95 NOW \$35.95		
\$49.95 NOW \$37.50		
Men's Corduroy Shirts \$3.69	Flannel Shirts \$2.19	
Lot Sport Shirts 1/2 PRICE	Puritan Sweaters 20% LESS	
Lot Swank Belts 69c	Sleeveless Sweaters 20% LESS	

— SALE CLOSSES SATURDAY —

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Center Cuts LB **59c**

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Lanc. Braunschweiger 8 oz. roll **25c**

Lanc. Bacon 8 oz. Pkg. **33c** 1 lb. Pkg. **63c**

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Pan-Ready, Tender, Plump CAPONS

LB **55c**

Sawyer's Fish Sticks 3 10 oz. PKGS **\$1**

Bench Cured Sharp Cheese lb **59c**

Dressed Whittings lb **19c**

Haddock or Perch Fillets lb **39c**

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Cut Green Beans
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2 10 oz. Pkgs. 29c

2 10 oz. Pkgs. 35c