

Cumberland: At Calder Hall, the industrial future of Britain is rapidly taking shape with the building of our first atomic power station. Already, great strides have been made towards the day when plants like these will create the driving force for industry, and light, ~~heat and~~ <sup>warmth</sup> for the home.

This progress-report on Calder Hall co-incides with the World Gathering of Scientists at Geneva - ~~which~~ <sup>which</sup> will discuss the beneficial uses of nuclear energy.

On the Cumberland site - over 250 miles of tubing were used in the heat-exchangers, which ~~are~~ <sup>are</sup> like huge boilers. For even in the atomic age, steam will power the great turbines - to produce electricity.

Each stage of erection involves a major feat of engineering - ~~the~~ some sections weigh ninety tons. The station may be working late next year - but already more-advanced types are planned, as Britain seeks the ~~benefits~~ <sup>benefits</sup> of atomic power.

Already, American experiments have featured nuclear heating. No more shillings for the gas. Mother just splits an atom and supper's ready. Now with President Eisenhower's ~~announcement~~ <sup>announcement</sup> of man-made satellites, the world of science turns to the conquest of outer space.

~~the rocket and rocket (attained by the German V-2) has been filmed the earth from many miles up.~~

~~the~~ America plans to launch rocket satellites (which, as shown in this diagram) will circle the earth, two to three hundred miles up, at five miles a second.

These tiny worlds will radio back to earth - the secrets of the "great Unknown" - thus paving the way for man's first attempt to reach the moon.