



Two more hospital beds have been purchased by Salem Unit 136, American Legion Auxiliary. Left to right are Mrs. Jack E. Simkins, president of the unit, Stephen Hoage, whose wife will be the first user of the bed, and Mrs. Bert Walker, chairman of the committee purchasing the beds. This community service project of the auxiliary has resulted to date in nine such beds now in home use in the Salem area, purchased from funds earned in the magazine subscription drives.

Navy Pilots Look For Jet Streams

PATUXENT, Md. (AP) — Two pilots at the Navy's big air test center here are launching the first systematic hunt for jet streams of air moving at up to 300 miles an hour high in the skies.

Purpose of their hunt is to locate exactly these ghost rivers of air and record scientific data about them.

They are the first men ever assigned to fly into the jet streams five miles up and attempt to tap their secrets.

They are flying P-3D Skyraiders, night fighting jets, on their search missions and their project is behind one of those alphabetical jumbles which spells out to air research operation weather analysis.

What is the mystery they are trying to help solve? Apparently as old as the earth, it came to man's attention less than a decade ago.

Strange Streams
B-29 crews bombing Japan in World War II reported they had tangled with something strange at 20,000 to 30,000 feet. They would suddenly seem to hang still in the air. Just as suddenly their ground speed would jump to twice their air speed. The air outside their planes would register tropical warmth and change quickly to Arctic cold.

Such reports grew more frequent as planes flew higher and higher. Meteorologists started recognizing data on the phenomena in readings from the instruments attached to high altitude weather balloons.

As evidence mounted, the scientists concluded narrow jet streams of air whip through the skies at speeds twice and three times as great as a hurricane.

Perhaps the jets are caused by warm air from the equator colliding with frigid air from the polar regions.

Balloons Used
It became possible to plot the general location and direction of the jet streams by readings from the high altitude balloons. Their courses shift from day to day and week to week. Some days only two can be spotted over the entire Northern Hemisphere.

Whitney and Kirschner have the job of finding them, reporting their exact locations, and flying through them at right angles. Nine gauges and meters take measurements as they fly—altitude, temperature, barometric

pressure, speed, direction, and so on. Cameras focused on dials of the nine instruments record the readings every five seconds.

Whitney and Kirschner call themselves "the drivers on the job." Their films will go to the University of Chicago for study and interpretation, under Dr. Herbert Riehl in the meteorology department.

Cover Wide Areas
The pilots will cover the area from New England to Florida and the Atlantic west to Chicago in their hunt.

The project calls for flying four or five days a week, depending on the weather. Most of the flights probably will be 600 to 700-mile round-trips out of Patuxent and back again.

The most persistent jet stream pattern is across the Southern and Middle Atlantic states within easy reach of Patuxent, which is on Chesapeake Bay near the mouth of the Potomac.

Whitney and Kirschner have learned a lot about high altitude weather in getting ready for their job but primarily they still are fliers.

They got the jobs more because they were interested in doing a lot of flying rather than because they were interested in the weather. The Navy wants to know more about the racing rivers in the sky because of the bearing they may have on high altitude flights and weather forecasting.

SHS Speech Students
To Entertain P-TA

Speech department students of Salem High School will present a program for the school Parent-Teacher Association during its 8 p.m. meeting Wednesday in the school library.

Participating will be James Herrin, Tom Sauerweine, James Burkett, Glen Hall, Louise Owens, June Lytle. In addition, Gary and Jerry Neal will dance. Refreshments will be served by the P-TA.

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Missiles Flew At 1,500 mph 5 Years Ago

By ELTON FAY
WASHINGTON (AP)—An announcement Saturday disclosed the United States was experimenting more than five years ago with anti-aircraft guided missiles having speeds of more than 1,500 miles an hour. Presumably the speeds of present-day missiles, designed to overtake the fast jet bombers and fighters of today, have been vastly increased.

The Boeing Airplane Co., now making the long-range, heavy B-52 jet bombers, was able to say only that its current guided missile program "is one of the largest projects" of its engineering department and that even this priority will be increased.

The company said today that as early as 1945 it received an Air Force contract to build experimental missiles. These became the "GAPA" (ground to air pilotless aircraft) missiles.

First firing of the slim, pencil-like weapons were made at Wendover, Utah, in 1946. The project was transferred in 1947 to Alamogordo, N. M., where the first atom-

ic bomb had been tested two years earlier.

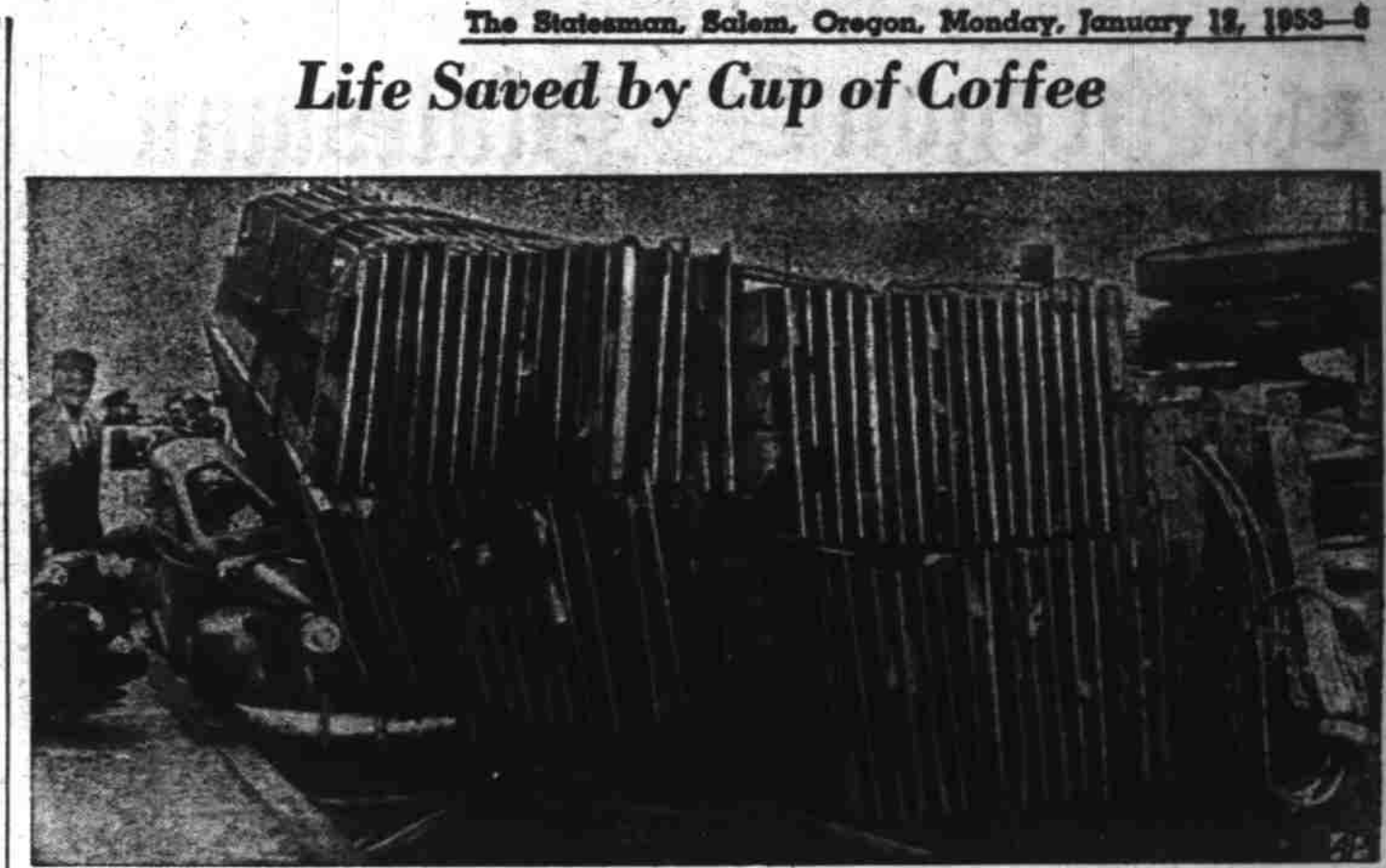
In subsequent tests, the missiles traveled about 1,500 miles an hour. The rocket-driven missiles, presumably with radar devices for "homing" on a target in the final stage, were 20 feet long and 2 1/2 feet in diameter. Control was by four movable fins, actuated by its radar and radar systems.

In 1949, after 100 experimental missiles had been made, manufacture of the GAPA type was ended. Boeing's work is now so secret that the Defense Department will not even permit indication of its aims or size.

In the military budget for the next fiscal year starting July 1, a recommendation for Air Force spending on guided missiles is \$158,703,000, about 21 million dollars more than in the current fiscal year and about 45 million dollars more than in the previous one.

The program now includes development of interceptor-type missiles for air defense, pilotless bombers and remote-control planes. The latter could be used for sending extra heavy bomb loads, like atomic or hydrogen weapons, into a strongly defended enemy target area.

WINNIE IN JAMAICA
TOWER ISLE, Jamaica (AP)—Britain's vacationing prime minister, Winston Churchill, spent a quiet day Sunday in his holiday house and its beautiful tree-shaded grounds.



LOS ANGELES—Because he wanted to get a cup of coffee, Fred Christman (standing left), 84, got out of this car in Los Angeles, just one minute before it was crushed by a huge lumber trailer. The seat of Christman's car was pushed halfway down to the pavement. The trailer rolled over as it made a turn. (AP Wirephoto to The Statesman.)

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