

Plan to Launch Satellites Based On Years of Military Research

By CHARLES CORDRY
United Press Correspondent
Washington — U.P.— The United States decision to launch earth satellites has called attention to large and previously secret strides in the military field. The White House described the project as "entirely scientific," emphasizing the quest for new knowledge of the universe for everyone's benefit.

But the venture into "regions beyond the earth's atmosphere" is based on years of military research, conducted in deadly competition with Russia.

And purely military devices previously undisclosed power will be used to thrust the unmanned vehicles into the fringes of outer space, 200 to 300 miles from earth.

Until Friday's announcement, only those privy to top national secrets knew that the Defense Department now can launch multi-ton rockets with the gigantic thrust needed to reach a speed of 18,000 miles an hour. That is four times or more the top speed

of rockets used so far in upper atmosphere research.

Nor was it understood before that science now can devise matter's ability to withstand temperatures of several thousand degrees such as will be encountered on the trip in and out of space.

Just as science will expand its knowledge, so will the military services garner vital data needed for intercontinental ballistic missiles of the immediate future and manned space ships of a period that may be 25 to 30 years away. Such ships will travel 25,000 miles an hour, free of earthly gravity.

Authorities said the purely military importance of earth satellites and more advanced vehicles can be gauged by imagining this nation's position if Russia got them first.

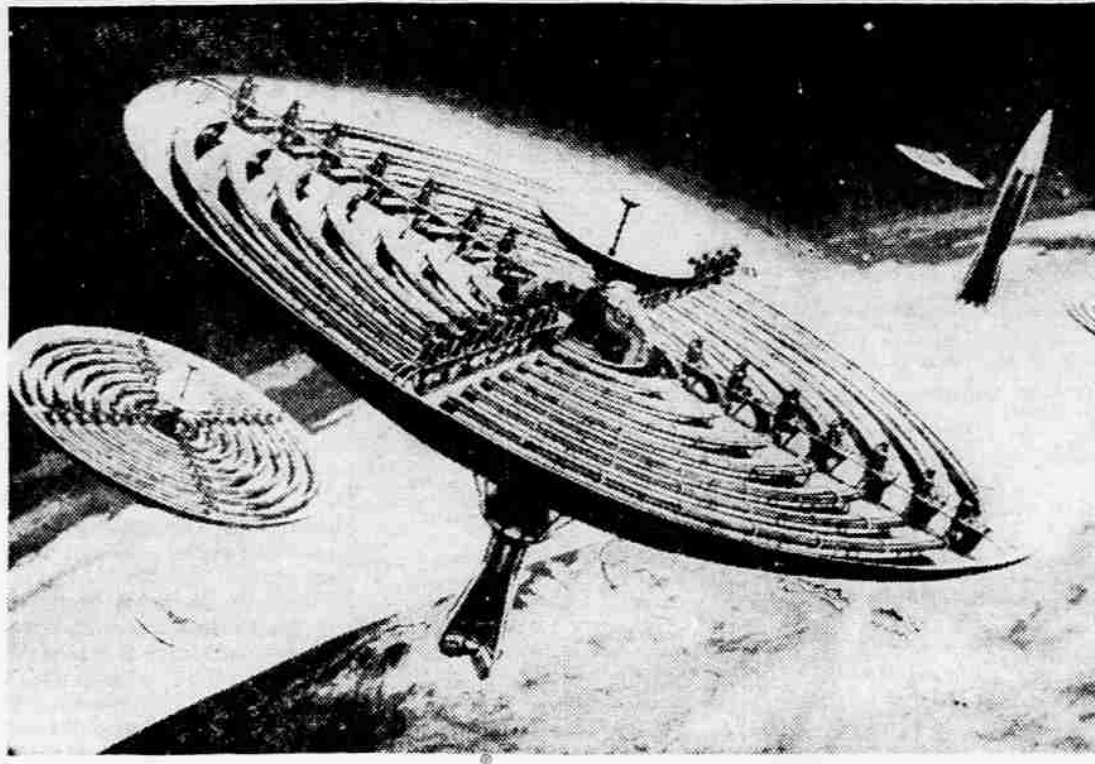
Nip-And-Tuck Race
That a nip-and-tuck race is on was emphasized anew Friday night when a Moscow dispatch reported Russia also is planning to launch satellites similar to America's.

Military research has been headed that way since World War II ended and both America and Russia learned of advanced German space ship projects, including one that would focus the sun's heat on enemy countries and serve as a weapon launching platform.

Significantly, 100 of Germany's brightest rocket scientists, including Hermann Oberth and Wernher van Braun, are working now at the Army's Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Ala. Van Braun predicts that 1985 will see a space station circling the earth 1,075 miles away.

Other German scientists are sprinkled through other military services and industry. And many are in Russia.

The nation that first ventured into space, authorities said, would achieve a tremendous psychological advantage over any hostile nation. The space stations that ultimately would follow could serve as observation platforms for ceaseless global reconnaissance.



SPACE PLATFORM — This "moon" which appeared in the *Mechanix Illustrated* Magazine is an artist's conception of the form a man-made satellite might make. Professor Marcel Nicolet, a geophysicist with the International Geophysical Year, announced in Washington that the United States will launch a small earth-satellite in 1957. The satellite, which will be sent into the stratosphere, presumably would serve as a space platform from which further experiments would be conducted.

Record Released by U.S. Ag Department
The U. S. Department of Agriculture has released an outstanding proven sire record on T Royal Duke the 23rd, eight-year-old bull of Richard Lee Biles, Rogue River. The record was recently received by Earl Jossy, county agricultural agent.

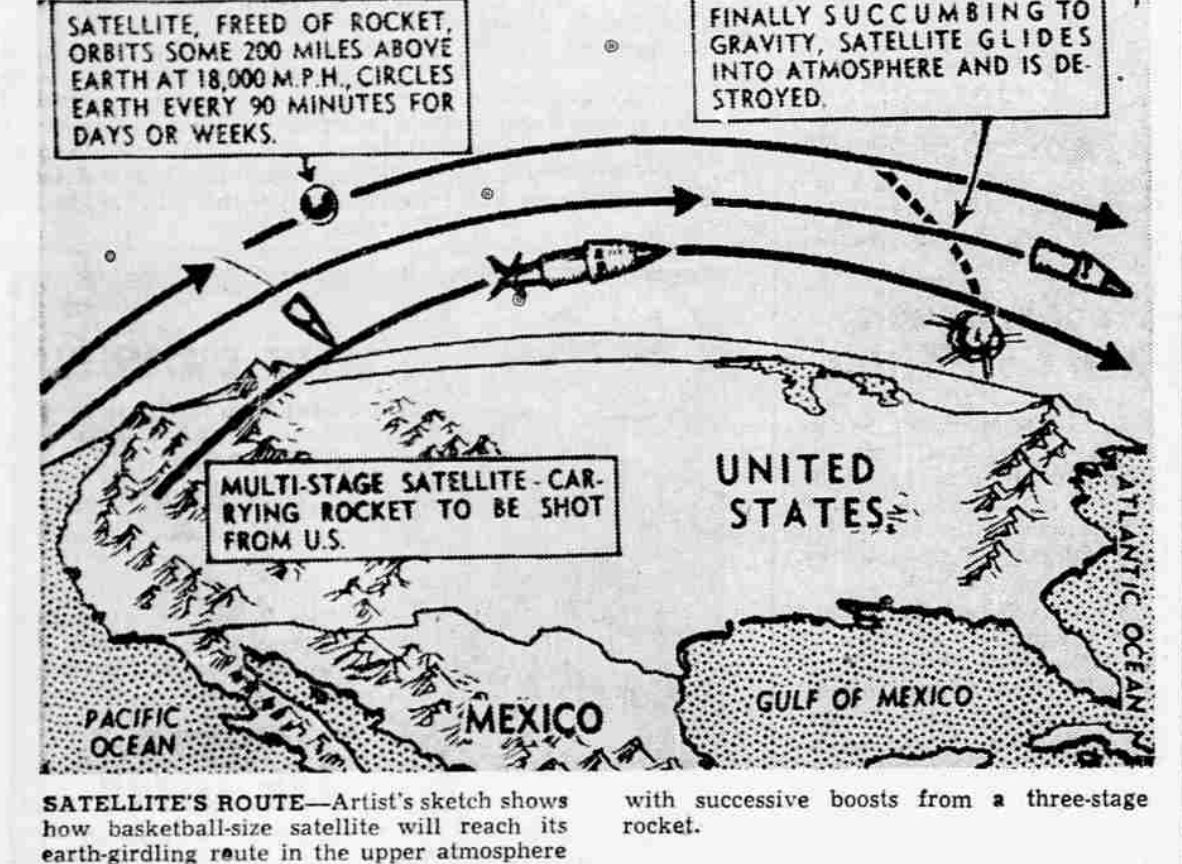
The Rogue River shorthorn has sired eight daughters who produced 8,008 pounds of milk and 329 pounds of butter fat in 305 days, milking twice a day. This was 1014 pounds of milk and 14 pounds of butterfat more than their dams.

Biles has shown prize winning milking shorthorn stock in several 4-H fairs.

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Pennsylvania Woman Plans To Drive 1902 Automobile Up Alcan Road to Alaska

Long Beach, Calif. — U.P.— A housewife who piloted a 1902 horseless carriage here from Pennsylvania "just to keep up family tradition" said today she may drive the old two cylinder job to Alaska.

"Sure," said Mrs. Kitty Ruth Partridge, 41, "right up the Alcan Highway."

And she is sure she can make it even though it took 26 days to get here from York, Pa., driving through the tail end of a tornado, seven days of rain, Texas sandstorms and three wheel breakdowns.

Husbands Tag Along
The trip began June 2. Her companion was Mrs. Margaret Wanebaugh of Compton, Calif. Besides the elements they had to contend with the jibes of their husbands who rode comfortably behind in a late model car towing a trailer.

"Our speed was 26 miles an hour," Mrs. Partridge said, "and believe me, it was all out to make that except when we were going downhill. Then sometimes we hit."

The journey is a family tradition. It started at her father's home in York.

"It is up to me this time," she said. "My dad made the trip in 1948 and my great uncle, Mar-

cellus Diehl, made the trip a long time ago. Every generation tries it."

It was Uncle Marcellus who bought the car in 1902 "right out of a Sears Roebuck catalogue." The chain-driven vehicle has eight horsepower. The engine is by Autocar Co. and the body by Murray Carriage.

Offered \$50,000
"Why once when we were driving near St. Louis," Mrs. Partridge said, "a fellow came up and ran right off the road when he saw us. We stopped and he offered \$50,000 for the car."

"A policeman came by. He told us the man could afford the price — that it was no joke. Then he arrested him for drunk driving."

Her husband is a telephone repairman. He was asked about the thought of her driving the old car to Alaska.

"It's her buggy," he smiled.

PROBABLY HUNGRY
Long Beach, Calif. — U.P.— Police arrested Howard D. Quinn, 61, an upholsterer, in a supermarket and charged him with trying to steal two steaks, two pounds of grapes, a bottle of punch and a jar of tartar sauce. They said he had the loot tucked inside his shirt.

Congress Expected To Willingly Tell Satellite Secrets

Washington — U.P.— Director Alan T. Waterman of the National Science Foundation predicted today that members of Congress, when they know "the facts," will back administration plans to let Russia in on secrets unlocked by the proposed earth satellite.

"So much of the project is purely scientific, everyone will be gainers, including us," Waterman said in commenting on congressional criticism that worldwide dissemination of such data would disclose vital U.S. defense secrets. The lawmakers objected most vigorously to Russia taking part in the proposed experiment.

Little Military Value
But Waterman said any data from the earth-encircling sphere would have little if any direct military value.

The United States announced Friday that sometime in 1957 or 1958 it will shoot the object into space where it will make an orbit around this planet. The satellite will be about the size of a basketball.

Waterman said that since this country has "this much lead" in getting a satellite launched, "we shouldn't be afraid about the competence of our scientists in staying ahead."

But he emphasized that current plans do not call for disclosure of how the satellite is built or how it will be launched by rocket to an altitude of 200 to 300 miles before it begins traveling around the earth once every hour and a half and at a speed of 18,000 miles an hour.

In announcing the plan, White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said the experiment will be "entirely for scientific purposes" and all data will be made available to all nations.

Upon learning this, Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.), chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said he had "grave doubts" about giving "friend and foe" the "benefit of expenditures and effort that have gone into this development."

Rep. Carl T. Durham (D-N.C.), vice-chairman of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee, said he is "not in favor of swapping information with the Russians on anything."

Other influential members of Congress expressed similar concern and some suggested Congress may act to put the project under wraps.

If work done by diesel locomotives on American railroads in 1954 had been performed by steam locomotives, it would have cost the railroads more than \$500,000,000 in additional fuel and maintenance costs alone.

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