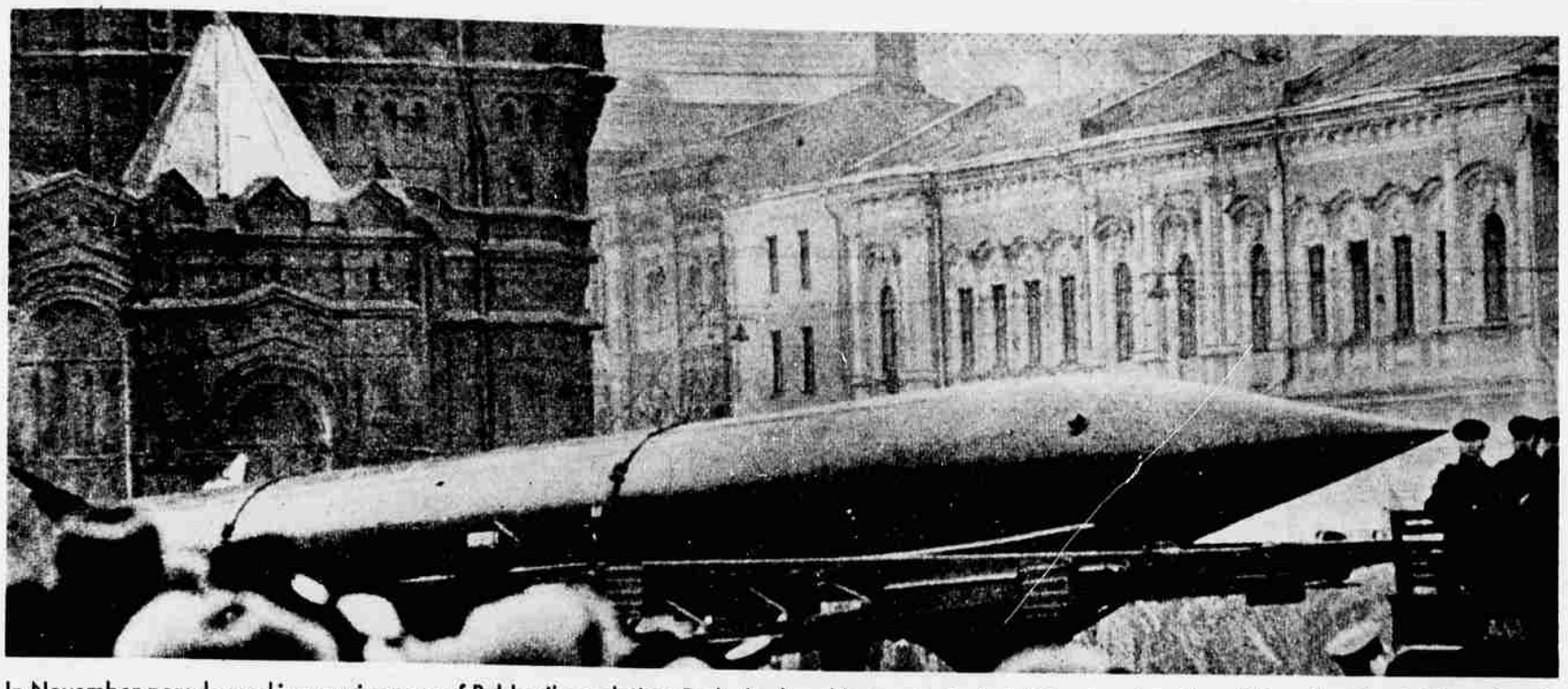
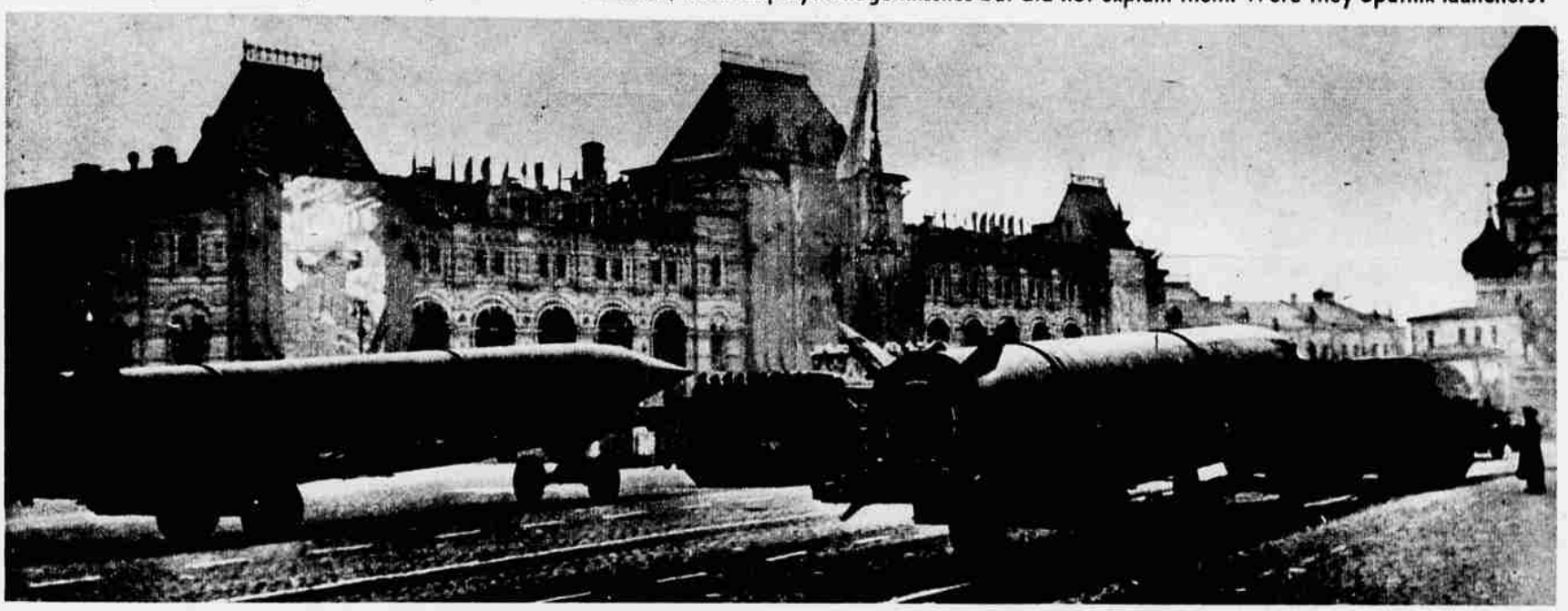


In November parade marking anniversary of Bolshevik revolution, Reds displayed huge missiles but did not explain them. Were they Sputnik-launchers?



Western observers at parade described the missiles as "overgrown V-2s," single-stage rockets of same type developed by Germans toward close of World War II, with range of only a few hundred miles. If so, rocket that launched Sputniks is still kept under wraps by Reds, unseen by Western world.

4. What is the military significance of these Russian feats?

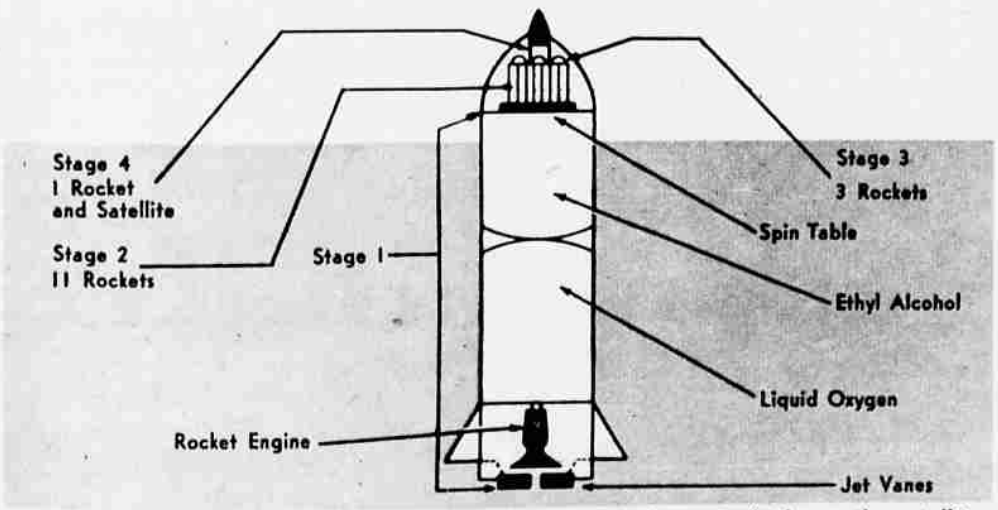
None directly. It proved that the Russians have rocket missiles of the necessary size and power, but this is not news. They said so themselves before they fired the satellites. But there is some indirect military significance. The Russian T-2 missile with a 1,500-mile range is in production and, while it could not touch us directly, it puts all our European allies within Russian rocket range. Naturally the Russians will try to frighten our allies with this fact.

5. How far ahead of us are the Russians in missiles?

That depends on the kind of missile you have in mind. We have a number of short-range missiles designed to be fired from one airplane against another. Our short-range missiles are excellent. We are also well-equipped with missiles having a range of up to 200 miles. Our Redstone is an excellent weapon.

It is in the longer ranges that we are behind. We do have an experimental 1,500-mile missile, but the Russian 1,500-mile missile is in production; ours isn't. In the ICBM field, both sides have experimental missiles. It is possible but doubtful that the Russians are nearer production than we are.

(Continued on page 23)



Artist's simplified sketch of four-stage vehicle on which earth satellite rides into outer space. Rockets use both liquid and solid propellants.

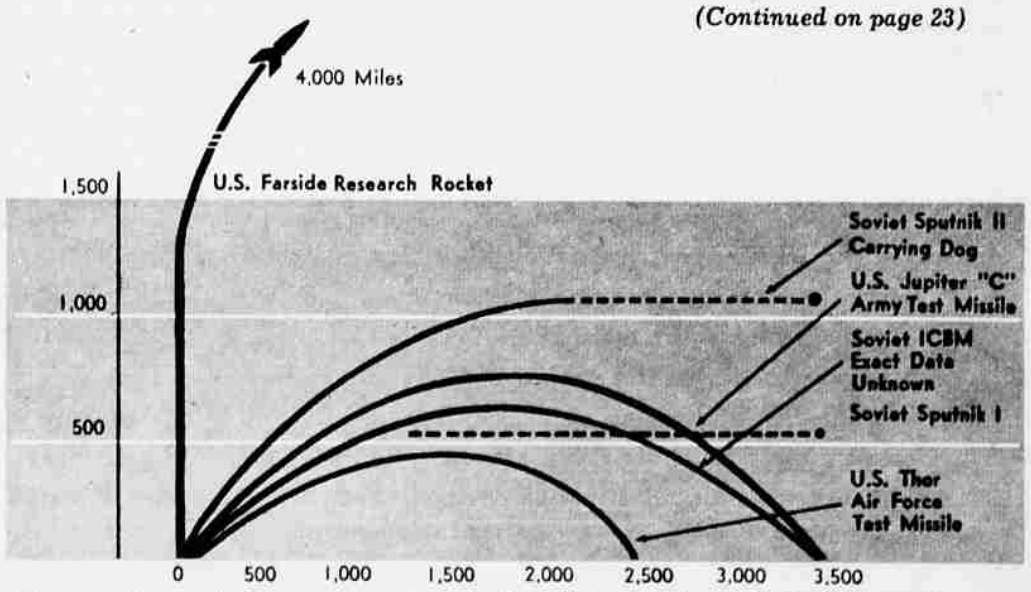


Diagram shows relative ranges of top missiles. U.S. Farside rocket holds record.