

Satellite Launching Boosts Morale For U. S.

U. S. Stock Soars Skyward Throughout European Area

London — U. S. States stock soared in Europe Saturday on the tail of the Jupiter-C rocket. Even the Russians apparently were jolted. They called the International Geophysical year headquarters at Brussels at long last they were airmailing data from their Sputniks I and II for the use of scientists the world over engaged in Geophysical year studies.

Hitherto, the Soviets had failed to send promised material gleaned from Sputnik radio signals. Their telegram arrived four hours after the American explorer satellite was launched, the material should arrive at IGY headquarters by Monday.

Congratulations poured from Moscow too, where scientists hailed the "good news" and congratulated their American fellow-spacemen.

The launching of the 30.8 pound satellite 630 miles farther into space than the half-ton Sputnik II did much to

Satellite Schedule Set For Passes Over U. S.

Washington — Here is the U. S. earth satellite's schedule of passes over the United States Saturday night, as calculated by the Naval Reserve Laboratory (all times EST):

Southeast of Savannah, Ga.—6:20 p.m., traveling south-west to northeast.
West Texas, Tennessee, North Carolina—8:13 p.m. to 8:23 p.m., west to east.
San Diego, Calif., southern New Mexico and Arizona, Central Texas and Louisiana, Southern Mississippi and Alabama, Northern Florida—10:13 p.m. to 10:25 p.m., west to east.

Honolulu, southwest of San Diego, across Mexico and the Caribbean—12:05 a.m. to 12:25 a.m., Sunday, west to southeast.

The Naval Laboratory said it is still using the estimate of 2,000 miles and 230 miles as the satellite's maximum and minimum altitude.

Officials at the National Academy of Sciences said they had revised their estimates to 1,700 miles and 200 miles for the satellite's apogee and perigee, respectively.

The two official agencies differed considerably in their initial calculations of the satellite's orbit and timetable. First announcements were based on projection of a limited number of radio "fixes."

Missilemen Vindicated

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to turn down the Army's proposal to try to launch a satellite. Instead, the Vanguard project was set up, separate from the military missile program. It had to develop new rockets and other equipment from scratch.

Reversed Decision
After Russia stunned the world with its Sputniks, President Eisenhower reversed the earlier decision and ordered the Army to use its military rockets in a satellite attempt.

Seventy days after making first plans—and on the first try—the Army missile team turned the trick.

The make-shift Jupiter-C launcher blasted off from the Cape Canaveral test center at 10:48 p.m. EST, Friday.

Seven minutes and five seconds later Explorer was in orbit. Two hours later President Eisenhower announced its success.

Von Braun disclosed today that Explorer's make-shift launcher weighed 62,471 pounds at takeoff and generated 83,000 pounds of thrust.

The Vanguard launcher, a delicately adjusted precision instrument, weighs only 22,600 pounds and develops less than 40,000 pounds of rocket thrust.

Both are small compared with Russia's big military rockets which launched the Sputniks.

The United States immediately cabled Russia and the IGY headquarters in Brussels, advising the 67 other countries participating in the international scientific effort, about Explorer's orbit, tracking signals, and radio codes.

Further reports were to be made when the orbit was more precisely determined. Summaries of the telemetered information from space will be sent the IGY headquarters.



QUEEN ELIZABETH IN CANADA — England's Queen Mother Elizabeth (right) shakes hands with Mrs. Garpard Fauteux, wife of Quebec's lieutenant governor, as Mr. Fauteux smilingly watches (center). Also looking on is Governor General Vincent Massey (behind the Queen Mother). The officer looking on (left) is unidentified. The stop in Montreal marked the first leg in the Queen Mother's 'round-the-world tour.

make the free and neutral nations forget the Soviet break-through and the embarrassing failure of the American Vanguard satellite last December.

The first sour grapes came from the Communist East German news agency ADN which caustically pointed out that the American "Latenik" was almost four months behind the first Soviet satellite launched last Oct. 4.

In Egypt, where the Soviet satellites made a deep impression, scientists and other Egyptians agreed that the American success helped to restore Arab regard for American technical know-how.

In Helsinki, the afternoon newspaper Ilta-Sanomat bannerlined the story and gave most of its front page over to it — although the paper rarely carries foreign news on its front page.

In Paris, officials at the French foreign and defense ministries said the launching demonstrated American technical capabilities and enhanced U. S. diplomatic and military standing.

British scientists were lavish in their praise.

Launching Rated As Boost For U. S.

Washington — Successful launching of an earth satellite should strengthen the United States' voice in world affairs.

It could move forward the time at which President Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles would feel it desirable to have an East-West summit meeting with the Soviet Union. There is some evidence that the administration has been holding back in international affairs until a satellite was successfully launched.

Officials said the historic event will give the United States a new psychological and propaganda prestige in world affairs. But they did not overestimate the world impact of the event in view of Russia's previous achievements in the same field. And optimism was tempered by reports that the Soviet Union has or will fire a long-range missile, perhaps with a satellite weighing a ton.

Administration foreign policy makers, including Dulles, have felt that Moscow's keen interest in an early top-level East-West meeting was whetted by the Soviet success in launching Sputniks I and II.

Telegram Sent By Red Academy

Moscow — The Soviet Academy of Sciences sent a telegram Saturday congratulating American scientists responsible for launching the Explorer satellite.

"The Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union congratulated United States scientists and engineers who brought about the launching of the American satellite of the International Geophysical Year."

New England's thousands of ponds and lakes were formed during the retreat of the continental ice sheet, when glacial debris dammed river valleys and deranged the drainage pattern. As the ice melted, the sea rose and advanced over the coastal lowlands, drowning stream mouths to form the estuaries of present-day Maine's coast.

Launching Hailed As Certain Sign Of U. S. Progress

Washington — U. S. officials Saturday hailed this country's success in launching a space satellite as proof of U. S. scientific prowess and gave notice that it will pass ahead in the race into space.

The temporary White House at Augusta, Ga., said President Eisenhower is "quite proud" of the American achievement. Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said the president considered Explorer a scientific, not a military, feat.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon said the successful launching "demonstrates to the world that there's no monopoly of scientific capability."

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said it proves U. S. ability to "do almost anything that can be done."

Dulles made his comment on returning by plane from a conference of the Baghdad pact powers in Ankara, Turkey.

Other comments: Senate Republican Leader William F. Knowland — "Those who were selling America short in this field were premature in their pessimistic outlook about our own potentialities."

Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson — "Now that we have started, let us press on with all the force, imagination and boldness of which America is capable into the space age."

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), a member of the preparedness subcommittee headed by Johnson that has been investigating U. S. missile progress—the launching "restores part of the prestige we lost when the Russians sent their Sputniks up."

Sen. Styles Bridges (R-N.H.)—"The free world position in the race for survival has improved immeasurably with the U. S. success. 'However, this is just one milestone in the constantly accelerating pace of exploration for peaceful space control.'"

Marks Birthday For Army Center

Huntsville, Ala. — America's satellite success came on the eve of the second anniversary of Redstone Arsenal, the Army missile center where scientists developed the moon-carrying Jupiter C rocket.

At the announcement of the launching, the whole town turned out for a celebration which authorities said made "New Year's Eve look quiet."

The shouting, snake-dancing and horn blowing lasted well into the morning.

Mayor R. B. Searcy ordered planes to drop leaflets announcing the Army's success in orbiting a satellite. He sent police cars, fire engines and ambulances roaring through the town with sirens blaring.

Earlier the Army ballistic missile agency planned an open house in honor of the second anniversary. The satellite success started the celebration a day early, and changed it from a quiet event to pandemonium.

FIFTY YEARS AGO
Burlington, Vt. — When Henry Lane, 75, was brought into Chittenden municipal court for a minor road violation, he admitted a previous conviction for speeding. But Lane explained that the earlier conviction occurred in 1908 when he was arrested for driving in his White Steamer at 12 miles an hour.

The New York State Science Survey reports that nine species of woodpeckers have been recorded in the state. Most species, however, are rare, except for the downy woodpecker, the most common.

USSR Still Champ In Rocket Work

Washington — The USSR is still rocket-power champ.

Launching Explorer was a shot in the arm for an American.

Quick Steps Set To Force Action On Peace Plans

Washington — The United States will take quick steps to pressure Russia into action on American proposals to use outer space for peaceful purposes only, high diplomatic officials said Saturday.

They said this will be one of the first "dividends" of the successful launching of America's first earth satellite, the Explorer.

Another official commented gleefully that "now we can hold our heads up again!"

There was a distinct feeling among these officials that the Explorer will quell some Allied and Soviet pressure for an early "summit" conference. The American plan has been to have ambassadorial and foreign ministers hold preliminary talks, with a summit meeting coming no earlier than next fall.

Officials said today the Russians undoubtedly have been wanting to talk at a summit level while they held the psychological advantage in outer space. Some of America's allies have urged early talks, partly because of fear of Soviet scientific achievements, and until now parallel American failure.

Officials said the Explorer strengthens the United States' hand to enter negotiations just ahead for a new round of East-West talks.

The talks are expected to get underway at the ambassadorial level very soon, Llewellyn E. Thompson Jr., U. S. ambassador to Moscow, will end his consultations here next week and leave for Russia Feb. 10.

Officials were interested on Saturday in reports from London that Soviet Communist Party Chief Nikita Khrushchev had indicated in an interview that the Russians may be willing to wait awhile for "summit" talks. He was quoted as saying the meeting could be "postponed" if western leaders do not want to meet in March or April.

U. S. optimism over its satellite achievement was tempered somewhat by the knowledge that the Russians still enjoy a big scientific advantage. There have been disquieting reports that Moscow is preparing or has successfully launched another intercontinental ballistic missile. The reports raised the possibility the Soviet may have a ton-sized satellite ready to fire into space.

Schlesinger Seeks Senate Position

Salem — Sidney Schlesinger, Salem, announced Saturday he will seek the Republican nomination for state senator from Marion county, the post he now holds.

Schlesinger was appointed to the state Senate in December, 1946, to succeed Mark Hatfield who resigned when he was elected secretary of state.

Schlesinger is a member of two legislative interim committees — on qualifications of county officials and on education of mentally retarded and emotionally disturbed children.

Inner windows of a Pullman railway car are made of shatter-proof glass.

Leeds, England — Sir David Eccles, president of the British Board of Trade, urged British traders Friday night to boost the country's products with America's masses.

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ica twice beaten into space by Russia.

But as a power display it compared only feebly with the launching of Sputnik's I and II.

The Jupiter-C which boosted Explorer into orbit developed 83,000 pounds of thrust. That was more than twice the power of the Navy's still earthbound Vanguard satellite launcher.

But it is only a fraction of the thrust that hoisted the Soviet moons.

Russia never has officially announced the rocket power used in its Oct. 4 and Nov. 3 launchings. American scientists, however, have made estimates of the power required to launch 1,120-pound Sputnik II.

These estimates range from a little over 300,000 pounds to more than one million.

Perhaps the most refined estimate was by Dr. George P. Sutton of Canoga Park, Calif., president of the American Rocket society.

Sutton says that Sputnik II's launcher must have generated 335,000 to 395,000 pounds of thrust.

That is more than four times the power of Explorer's Jupiter-C.

The intercontinental ballistic missile Atlas is the only "piece of hardware" the United States has which comes close to matching the Soviet satellite vehicle.

Dr. J. R. Dempsey of Convair, which manufactures Atlas for the Air Force, estimates its thrust at 250,000 to 300,000 pounds.

Dempsey believes the Atlas, after six months to a year of modification, could launch a U. S. satellite as heavy as the half-ton Sputnik II.

Observations Set For Later Date

Cambridge, Mass. — Dr. Fred L. Whipple, director of Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory said Saturday the American Explorer satellite must remain aloft for at least nine months before it will be visible to the naked eye in the northern hemisphere.

Whipple said that when the satellite whirls over the United States and the rest of the northern hemisphere it is too high to be seen without a telescope. But, he said, this will change in the course of nine months so that Explorer will then be low enough to be visible to the naked eye.

In scientific terms he said, the switch in heights results from a six degree daily regression to the west in the orbit of Explorer.

Dr. Whipple, at a news conference, said the Explorer would be visible to the naked eye in the southern hemisphere in the next three months. He said the principal visual tracking will be done with high-powered telescopes at four American stations and two in South Africa.

The stations are located at Yuma, Ariz., China Lake, Cal., Albuquerque and Alamo, N. M., and in South Africa at Bloemfontein and Capetown, he said.

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Rocket's Father Started Career While A Student

By United Press

Wernher von Braun, father of the Jupiter-C rocket that vaulted America's earth satellite into orbit, began his career in rocketry while he was still a university undergraduate in his native Germany.

Von Braun was born March 23, 1912, in Wirsitz, Germany. A bright student, he received his bachelor's degree at the age of 20, and in 1934, two years later, he won his PhD in physics from the University in Berlin.

In 1930 he began experimenting in his spare time with Professor Herman Oberth, the "father of German rocketry," and several other inventors on a project for the German ordnance department.

Named Director
Two years later he was named technical director of the Peenemuende Missile Center, which even then was working on the V-2 rocket, which rained terror on the civilian population of London and Antwerp.

Von Braun stayed at Peenemuende until the end of World War II, when he decided along with many fellow missile experts to surrender to the advancing Allied forces rather than the Russians, who also were rounding up German scientists for what proved to be their own outer space project.

In this country von Braun was almost immediately assigned to the U. S. Army Ordnance Corps, the branch of the service with which he has been working and has remained loyal to it ever since.

First Task
One of his first tasks was the high altitude firings of the V-2 at White Sands Proving Ground, N. M., where the United States was seeking to learn the operational secrets of the missile.

It was in April 1950 that von Braun came to the Army Ordnance Rocket and Guided Missile Center at Huntsville, Ala., and started on the project that culminated in the history-making Jupiter-C.

As director of the Development Operations Division, Army ballistic missile agency, he is the army's top civilian missile scientist.

Space 'Mailman' New U. S. Project

Washington — American scientists are working on a mailman in space.

Dr. Wernher von Braun, Army missiles research director, discussed plans for the "communications" satellite Saturday in reporting at a news conference on U. S. Satellite No. 1—Explorer.

The "communications" satellite, still in the "early stage" of planning, could be used "as a kind of mailman," he said.

He said it would have an "electronic memory" that could record and store data on its flight around the earth and relay it back in a matter of seconds to an earth-bound tracking station.

Victor Hugo wrote in 1843 that he knew of "no spot more charming and magnificent than Biarritz," the French coastal town near the Spanish border. He voiced a fear—"that it may become fashionable"—which was soon realized. Empress Eugenie "discovered" Biarritz and the rich and famous have been flocking there ever since.

The cigar originated in the Spanish West Indies.

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Satellite Contest Won By Army Team

Washington — Like a second string football player, the Army sat on the sidelines pleading for a chance to get into the U. S. Satellite contest. When it finally got the nod, the "sub" won the game.

Saturday the congratulations poured in, and the Army basked in the glory of succeeding — where the Navy had failed — in getting this country's first artificial moon into space.

The success seemed to show that the Army could have done it much earlier if government officials had heeded its plea.

The Army had long argued that it could send a satellite aloft with a souped-up version of its already-developed Redstone military missile. But President Eisenhower and the defense department gave the go-ahead instead to the Navy for a try with the Vanguard, a non-military rocket that had to be developed from scratch. Attempts to launch

the Vanguard failed.

It was not until Russia beat the United States into space with two satellites that the Army was allowed in the contest. After the Navy's first attempt to shoot, the Vanguard ended in failure when it exploded just off the ground and after weather and mechanical difficulties stopped another try, the Army's satellite-carrying rocket was rolled to its Cape Canaveral, Fla., launching pad.

It succeeded on its first try.

The Army succeeded in putting up this country's first satellite the Russian way — using military rocketry. The Russians had used military rockets of proven capacity to fire Sputniks I and II into orbit while this country lost time trying to perfect the Navy's Vanguard, a brand new launching rocket designed for purely scientific purposes.

As long ago as June, 1954, it was proposed that this country use the Army's Redstone, plus other rockets in booster stages, for a satellite launching attempt.

Last Oct. 4, Russia launched Sputnik I and on Nov. 3 Sputnik II, and the United States still had not made its first attempt to fire Vanguard with its test satellite.

Debate Followed
In the debate that followed over the U. S. lag, Dr. Wernher von Braun, Army missile director, and others who supported the Army's initial satellite proposal claimed the United States might not have been behind if the Army plan had been given a go-ahead. They insisted they still could get a satellite up quickly if given a chance.

On Nov. 8, the new defense secretary, Neil H. McElroy, put the Army into the race. He told Army missile men to undertake a launching to "supplement the present Vanguard program."

It was on Dec. 6 that the first Vanguard failed. But Navy men kept busy and wheeled another to the Florida launching pad last week. This was the firing attempt frustrated by weather and mechanical difficulties and was followed by last night's successful shot by the Army.

The Navy swallowed its defeat, and Dr. John P. Hagen, director of the Vanguard project, said it "is preparing to try another shot — but we won't say just when."

Prepared Statements
Prepared statements on the launching, issued by the Army, told how the Jupiter-C's first-stage rocket, a Redstone, had been specially modified for the satellite attempt.

Changes included increasing the size of the thrust unit and reducing thickness of the tank shell, as well as "modifying the thrust unit to accommodate the use of a special fuel."

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