

First Sighting Due Over Japan

Cambridge, Mass.—UPI—A spokesman for the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory said today at the first sighting of America's four-ton satellite will probably come from Japan.

The Smithsonian, which is headquarters for all optical contact reports, said experts operating a huge tracking camera in Japan were expected to contribute observations sometime early today.

The observatory said it could not yet determine where additional visual contacts with the new satellite would be made. No information was immediately available on possible sightings in the United States.

Operation moonwatch, with observers stationed around the world swung into action Thursday night minutes after scientists here received word of the successful orbiting of the Atlas missile. Moonwatch directors had no advance warning that an attempt would be made.

Ike's Voice May Be Beamed From Satellite

Tape Recorder Believed Stored In Gigantic Atlas

Washington—UPI—President Eisenhower's voice may be beamed to earth stations from outer space today.

A recorded presidential statement was believed to be stored in a tape recorder in the gigantic Atlas satellite hurtled into an orbit from Cape Canaveral, Fla., Thursday night.

Without confirming or denying that Eisenhower's voice was involved, Defense Department officials said they hoped to trigger the tape recorder into action today.

The satellite's messages were to be received by four specially-equipped stations—at Los Angeles, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., and Ft. Stewart, Ga.

It was expected that if the communications experiment succeeded, the recorded transmissions from a satellite orbiting the earth at a peak altitude of 625 miles would be made available to commercial radio networks for broadcast and probably to the Voice of America.

The broadcast recordings would put a dramatic highlight on a communications test that could lead to a future of limitless military and civilian uses of satellites for communications and television relay.

The 150-pound payload in the 8,700-pound satellite includes a tape recorder which can store up as many as 1,680 words.

The four ground stations sent messages to the satellite which it will return to the stations on receipt of a coded signal.

The Defense Department hinted that Eisenhower's voice was used. Rear Adm. John E. Clark, deputy director of the Advanced Research Projects Agency, was asked at a news conference late Thursday night if he could deny that the President's voice was stored within the Air Force satellite.

He hesitated, then said "no."

He also said he could not confirm it. Asked why the Pentagon was withholding information on the frequency and content of its communications device in space, Clark said "we want to surprise you."

Tracking stations are receiving transmissions from the satellite on 107.970 and 107.940 megacycles, but the communications relay system frequencies were closely guarded secrets for the moment.

Officials said the coded signals which would trigger the tape recorder into action were too complex to be deciphered by eavesdroppers.

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Use of ICBM Opens New Space Chapter

Manned Space Station Possible By Added Thrust

Washington—UPI—The use of a U. S. inter-continental ballistic missile as a satellite today opened a new chapter in American exploration of space.

Observers of the U. S. space program recalled that last Jan. 31 this country launched Explorer I, a 30.8 pound tube-shaped satellite only 80 inches long.

Thursday night, less than 11 months later, a four and a half ton satellite 75 feet long was put in orbit.

Some military experts long have felt the reputed Soviet lead in missile development was exaggerated. They believe the United States had the capability to put a satellite in orbit before Russia but that U. S. missile programs simply had not been pointed toward a satellite launching.

The Defense department announced the satellite—called "Score," for satellite communications orbit relay experiment—would swing around the earth once every 100 minutes for about 20 days. It was reaching 625 statute miles from the earth at its farthest point and 118 miles at the closest.

Scientists said the big assembly should be plainly visible in the southern part of the United States, shining most brightly at dusk.

When the Atlas blasted off its pad at the missile test center Thursday, there was no inkling a satellite try was under way. First word of the shoot's importance came two hours later when the President announced in Washington that an orbit had been achieved.

"This successful launching constitutes a major step forward in space exploration and opens new avenues for the United States and all mankind in their efforts to explore the peaceful uses of outer space," the Defense department said.

Special stations to send messages and receive them in the playback were set up at Los Angeles, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., and Ft. Stewart, Ga.

Scientists have said that the powerful Atlas missile might open the way to launching of a manned space station, which in turn would give man a jumping-off place for exploration of outer space.

The brawny missile's rocket engines burned for four and a half minutes. Their glow, and vapor trails given off by the rocket, were visible for about seven minutes from the Cape.

The Atlas has five engines—a big sustainer rocket, two boosters and two small guidance rockets. The boosters dropped off after their work was done, but the rest of the assembly went into orbit, including a special light nose cone containing the new communications equipment.

A big electronic brain, capable of making 10,000 computations every second, controlled the missile until it had reached the orbit "groove" scientists had mapped for it.

Electronic equipment in the missile flashed back instantaneous data on the flight's progress, which was picked up by the brain and processed into guidance impulses to keep the rocket on course.

Project officials said the entire operation was flawless and that the orbit was exactly the one they had planned.

Brig. Gen. Osmond J. Rittland, Air Force ballistic missiles chief, said the Atlas was tipped over at an altitude of 100 miles and it went tumbling into space like a place-kicked football. This tumbling accounted in part for the short life expectancy of the baby moon.

But Roy Johnson, head of the space agency, promised that more and bigger satellites of the "talking" variety could be expected in the future.

The spokesman said the Defense Department hoped to have more specific places and times on the satellite's course today.

'Score' Expected To Swing Around Earth Once Every 100 Minutes for 20 Days

(Continued from Page 1)

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F104 Starfighter Receives Praise

Hamilton AFB, Calif.—UPI—The Air Force's record-smashing F104 Starfighter has been praised by the commander of the Western Air Defense Force as a vital contribution for protection of the nation's homeland.

Maj. Gen. Hugh A. Parker made his remarks in an announcement that one of the stubby-wing fighter-interceptors set five new world speed climbing records last week end.

The Starfighter already held the world speed record of 1,104 miles an hour and the world altitude mark of 91,243 feet. In setting new "time to climb" marks, the plane became the first to hold records in all three categories.

The F104, built by Lockheed and powered by a General Electric J79 engine, also established marks for which no previous record existed including a climb to 82,020.8 feet in 4 minutes, 26.03 seconds.

Parker said the record flights were made last Saturday, Sunday and Monday at Ft. Mugu, Calif.

Two pilots of the 538th Fighter-Interceptor Squadron, Larson Air Force Base, Wash., alternated at the controls of the single seat plane. They were 1st Lt. William T. Smith, Carmel, Conn., and 1st Lt. Einar K. Enevoldson, Moses Lake, Wash.

Minnesota has 11,007 recognized and named lakes.

Wind Cave national park in the Black Hills is an 18 square mile enclosure, fenced in, where antelope, deer, elk, buffalo and other species can live undisturbed.

Finland is about 1.5 greater in area than Great Britain.

Nickel silver is used for building hardware and decorative fixtures because of resistance to atmospheric corrosion and ease of cleaning.

Commenting on the successful launching to newsmen later, the President said, "They got what they were shooting for."

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Satellite Not Answer To Russia

Washington—UPI—The Defense Department said Thursday night the successful launching of the world's biggest satellite was not designed to be an answer to the reported Russian claim to firing an 8,700-mile range missile.

Rear Adm. John E. Clark, deputy director of the Pentagon's space agency, said the historic U. S. launching was scheduled before the Russian claim was disclosed.

Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.) reported to President Eisenhower last week that Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev had boasted to him of the Russian launching. U. S. officials said the boast could well be true.

The newest Tri Hi-Y club completes the expansion plan for the Medford Senior High school. Tri Hi-Y clubs now represent each of the high school grades.

Girls from the Senior class Tri Hi-Y conducting the meeting were Dewanda Winchell, Mimi Jones and Danusia Kosicka. The girls were told of the programs, purposes and objectives of Tri Hi-Y. Featured during the evening were the service and leadership aspects of Tri Hi-Y.

The girls have set their next meeting date for Thursday, Jan. 8, 7:30 p.m. at the YMCA.

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Ike Interrupts Social Evening

Washington—UPI—President Eisenhower upset careful planning by his wife and the State Department protocol office Thursday night with his dramatic announcement of the successful launching of the new satellite.

For the second diplomatic dinner of this year's White House social season all was geared to repeat almost exactly the same evening enjoyed by the first half of the big diplomatic corps Wednesday night.

The Christmas decor was unchanged, the menu was the same, the after-dinner music was the same and Mrs. Eisenhower even wore the same Christmas red nylon gown. Then the President suddenly put a lot more zoom into the repeat performance.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he began, stepping to the center of the big East ballroom just before leading his guests into dinner. "I have just heard some news that may be of some interest to you . . ."

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Atlas Satellite Not To Travel Over Russia

Washington—UPI—The Atlas satellite launched Thursday night will not travel over Russian territory, a Defense Department spokesman said.

The satellite will not get any further north than 32 degrees latitude nor further south than 32 degrees latitude.

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Hopes High To Avert Airline Strike Tonight

Chicago—UPI—Negotiators for American Airlines and the Air Line Pilots Association began last ditch talks today in high hopes of averting a strike before tonight's minute-to-minute deadline.

Strict secrecy surrounded the bargaining sessions. Negotiators changed hotels Thursday to avoid publicity.

A spokesman for the AFL-CIO pilots' union said, however, that "although the strike deadline is still on, we are hopeful we can reach an agreement before then."

Earlier, a spokesman for the airline expressed optimism over settlement of the dispute before the strike deadline.

Would Strand Thousands A strike against American would ground a second of the nation's big four air carriers at the start of the holiday travel rush. Thousands of college students began heading home today for the Christmas vacation, and transportation threatened to be a problem in some areas.

Eastern Airlines has been crippled for nearly a month by twin strikes by the Flight Engineers' Union and the International Association of Machinists.

In the American Airlines negotiations, an ALPA spokesman indicated tentative agreement had been reached on the third man issue in cockpits of future jet airliners.

The ALPA wants the third man in the cockpit to be a pilot, not a flight engineer. The pilots' union insists, however, the third man issue is not the central dispute in the threatened strike by 1,500 American Airlines pilots.

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