

MONKEYS SURVIVE SPACE JOURNEY

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS
Today's big news:
Two little monkeys flew 300 miles into SPACE this morning in the nose cone of a Jupiter missile and were recovered alive.
The point:
If a monkey can do it, a MAN can do it.

What does it all mean?
Maybe new worlds to conquer? It's beginning to look like it. If so, it might prove to be a wonderful thing. The world of the 15th century—in the closing years of which COLUMBUS DISCOVERED AMERICA—was quite a mess. The discovery of the NEW WORLD wrought a tremendous change. It stimulated men's minds. It broke the old stalemates. It gave mankind SOMETHING NEW TO THINK ABOUT. As a result of it, the world took a change for the better. Maybe the new worlds in outer space that men are beginning to think about will do the same thing. At least, let's hope so.

There are terrors in outer space. But, in Columbus' day, there were terrors in the Western seas. All but a few bright minds believed the world was flat and that at some point far out to the west the waters of the sea boiled over the edge into a steaming bottomless pit. Columbus had the courage to test it out—and he proved it to be untrue. Who knows what is in outer space? Nobody knows. But, in Columbus' day, who knew what lay beyond the Western sea? Then, as now, the answer was NOBODY. Columbus found out. And great good followed.

So let's not be cynical about outer space. Let's not class as CRAZY those who are preparing to explore it. They may change the world of today as Columbus changed the world of the 15th century.

Weather

Northern California — Fair through Friday except patches of morning fog near the coast. Slightly warmer inland in the afternoon. Coastal winds northwesterly 12-25 miles an hour.

Klamath Falls and vicinity — Mostly sunny except some afternoon cloudiness. Low tonight 28-32; high Friday 63-68.
High yesterday — 53
Low last night — 34
Precip. last 24 hours — 0
Since Oct. 1 — 5.17
Same period last year — 15.33

Aide To Ike Quits Post

WASHINGTON (AP) — The White House announced today the resignation of Dr. James R. Killian Jr. as special assistant to the President for science and technology.
Killian will return to the presidency of Massachusetts Institute of Technology from which he was on leave.
Dr. George Bogdan Kistiakowsky, professor of chemistry at Harvard University, was chosen by President Eisenhower to succeed Killian. He is a native of Kiev, Russia.
In an exchange of letters made public by the White House, Killian said he wishes to return to MIT by mid-July.
He said he was resigning for "compelling personal reasons" about which, he said, the President has had a warm understanding. There was no amplification.



CRAIG ECHOES. Dunsuir High School annual was distributed to the student body early this week. This picture was taken in the chemistry laboratory which was the only unoccupied classroom at the time the Herald and News correspondent, Peggy Walsh, was able to get the staff of the annual together. From the left are, Ione Hughes, co-editor; Nancee Burns, recently named 1960 editor; Richard Bastians, 1960 co-editor; and Kay Patterson, editor.

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Kingsley Field Gets First F-101



FIRST VOODOO to arrive at Kingsley Field is shown here as it lands on the long runway with parachute billowing out behind to assist the landing of this latest in the Air Force's interceptor series. The F-101B touched down at Kingsley Field shortly after 10 a.m. The aircraft, first to be stationed at Kingsley Field, was flown in by Lt. Col. Carl H. Leo, commander, 322nd Fighter Interceptor Squadron and Capt. William J. Hill. The F-101B Voodoos replace the F-86D Sabrejets currently stationed at the field. Lower right is a close up view of the F-101B on the ground just after arrival. — Photos by M. Sgt. Charles Bennett



Britain Mulls Red's Plea For Asylum

LONDON (AP) — The British government today pondered the plea of a Soviet naval attaché's wife for asylum for herself and small daughter to escape Soviet security men who rushed her husband back to Moscow under guard.
Mrs. Nina Dmitriev, 35, and her 5-year-old daughter Lena hid out with White Russian friends in London under the protection of Scotland Yard until her request is decided.
British officials said the plea was being considered on its merits.
Mrs. Dmitriev showed up at the Foreign Office Wednesday and agreed to meet with Soviet embassy agents who had been trying to track her down for four days. At the interview — in the presence of British officials — the embassy men failed to talk her into going with them.
Soviet security men rushed her husband, Capt. Aleksander Dmitriev, 35, out of London on a jet airliner bound for Moscow.
Just before Dmitriev, an assistant Soviet naval attaché, boarded the plane British Home Office officials asked him whether he wanted to stay in Britain. "I wish to leave for Moscow," he replied.
The Soviet embassy refused to discuss the case.
Dmitriev, who speaks good English, knows Britain well. He worked in the Soviet embassy in London for a time shortly after World War II and only recently returned as assistant naval attaché.

'Progress Must Be Made,' President Tells Gromyko To Replace Sabrejets

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower today told Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko "a measure of progress" must be made at the present Geneva East-West talks if Russia wants a summit meeting.
Eisenhower so expressed himself during a 30-minute White House meeting with Gromyko and the American, British and French foreign ministers.
Gromyko, without commenting on Eisenhower's call for progress, described the session as "a very pleasant and useful conversation."
French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville and British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd, described Gromyko's comment as "a tripartite declaration," this saying in light humor that this was also their comment.
In a formal statement read to newsmen by his press secretary, James C. Hagerty, Eisenhower expressed hope that the Geneva meeting "would lead to a better approach to the solution of the problems that confront us in Europe."
Hagerty said Eisenhower stressed the need for peaceful solutions to the problems of Germany's future and other issues now being debated. He added:
"The President likewise expressed the hope that on their return to Geneva the foreign ministers would be able to achieve that measure of progress which would make a subsequent meeting of heads of government desirable and useful."
Although he talked to all four foreign ministers, Eisenhower clearly was beaming his remarks at Gromyko. He was in effect reaffirming his determination to reject a meeting with Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev unless the Soviets demonstrate good faith at Geneva by offering reasonable concessions to match the West's proposals.
Eisenhower is understood to have talked calmly with no effort to pound the table or to get tough with Gromyko. He is reported to have stressed to the Soviet foreign policy chief that the world is watching developments at Geneva, hoping for an easing of international tensions.
Hagerty added informally that at the outset of the meeting the President took the occasion to thank the foreign ministers for the respect they showed the memory of former Secretary of State John Foster Dulles in coming here for Dulles' funeral services.
A newsmen asked Hagerty whether the statement meant Eisenhower regards a summit meeting as neither desirable nor useful.

Plastic Bag Claims Tyke

YREKA — Sheriff Allen B. Cottar of Siskiyou County said today the May 26 death of an eight-month-old girl at McCloud, was due to suffocation from a plastic material used as a crib covering.
Cottar said Sarah Jean Alexander, found face down in her crib, had suffocated with her face in the plastic.
The girl was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Alexander.

Blast Rips Oil Field

BAKERSFIELD, Calif. (AP) — A roaring fire, preceded by five explosions, swept the Honolulu Oil Co. butane gas plant at McKittrick today.
Smoke from the blazing plant was visible in Bakersfield, 40 miles to the east.
Two men were injured. They were taken to a hospital in Taft. Their condition was reported good.
Cause of the blaze was not determined.
The series of explosions started at 7:15 a.m. Three hours later firemen appeared to have the blaze contained within the plant. All telephone communications into McKittrick were disrupted. Telephone lines are reported down.
All roads into the area are blocked.
The first series of explosions erupted into a blaze which enveloped the plant's butane loading dock and a cooling tower. Several large butane storage tanks were reported to have also exploded.

New 'Voodoo' To Replace Sabrejets

The first Century Series F-101B Voodoo supersonic interceptor arrived today for use by the 322nd Fighter Interceptor Squadron at Kingsley Field according to an announcement by Col. Jack W. Williams, base commander.
The aircraft was flown to Kingsley Field from Hamilton Air Force Base, California by Lt. Col. Carl H. Leo, commander, 322nd Fighter Interceptor Squadron and Capt. William J. Hill.
An all-weather fighter interceptor, the McDonnell Aircraft Corporation's F-101B will replace the battle-tested F-86D Sabrejets at Kingsley Field as part of the Air Defense Command's current program to improve and increase its arsenal of interceptor aircraft.
This first F-101B will be used primarily for ground training of maintenance personnel, and the pilots of the 322nd Fighter Interceptor Squadron who will be flying them on tactical test missions in the near future when other F-101B's arrive at Kingsley Field.
The F-101B Voodoo is the newest version of the F-101 and is currently being produced by the McDonnell Aircraft Corporation for delivery to the Air Defense Command. It is a two-place aircraft designed to execute two primary missions, the identification of unknown aircraft, and their destruction if they are found to be hostile.
Powered by two Pratt and Whitney J-57 turbojet engines, it has a large fuel storage capacity which gives the Voodoo an extreme operating range. It has a wingspan of 40 feet, length of 67 feet five inches, and is 18 feet high. The speed of the Voodoo is supersonic, over 1,200 miles an hour.
Armament consists of Falcon missiles and MB-1 Genie rockets. Besides its long range capabilities, it has been designed to achieve exceptional "climb" performance and to operate at extremely high altitudes.
Utilizing the "probe-drogue" system, the Voodoo is capable of in-flight refueling. The F-101B successfully completed its first test flight on March 27, 1957.

Catholic Offer Taken By Jews

DETROIT (AP) — Catholic war veterans will carry both their own and the Jewish veterans' flags in Detroit's Memorial Day parade Saturday.
Saturday is the Jewish Sabbath. Michigan's Jewish war veterans, organized in 1894, said their regulations forbid parading on their Sabbath. They'll be absent.
Edward Kebabitis, commander of Michigan's Catholic war veterans, contacted John Nemon, commander of the Jewish group. "Our marchers will be glad to carry the Jewish standard," Kebabitis said. Nemon accepted the offer.

Nose Cone Of Jupiter Recovered; Two Simians Plucked From Ocean

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. (AP) — Two monkeys returned alive today from a space ride in the nose cone of an Army missile.
The Army announced that both monkeys were recovered alive from compartments in the nose cone of a Jupiter missile fired from Cape Canaveral. The rocket had climbed to an altitude of 300 miles and flown at speeds up to 10,000 m.p.h.
The little female monkeys, named Able and Baker, are the first living creatures known to have ridden into space and come back alive.
The feat represents a major breakthrough in the U.S. effort to put a man into orbital flight. Scientists said instruments attached to the monkeys showed they suffered little ill effect from the stresses of blast-off and the weird experience of weightlessness.

Only the bare announcement that the monkeys survived was contained in the initial report received by the Army from a Navy ship which recovered the nose cone. This was near the island of Antigua 92 minutes after the Jupiter was fired.
Technicians explained that the delay was the result of the need to undo a mechanical maze in opening the passenger compartment.

It had been known previously, through radio signals from the nose cone, that the monkeys were alive and well one minute before their landing in the water.

But for the last minute signals failed, an occurrence not at all unusual as a space rocket drops below the horizon.

"Both animals are alive and perfect with no injuries," the Army announced 6½ hours after the launching.

TRAINED MONKEY

One important scientific check failed because of telemetry difficulties.
Able had been trained in response tests to push a telegraph key at the flash of a red light in her capsule.

The light was set to blink once each second during the flight. Medical scientists said Able became very inefficient in training, at responding.

The scientists especially wanted to know how she responded in the period of weightlessness. That would be important in relation to what might be expected of men released from the gravitational pull of the earth.

Instruments did record and relay information on heartbeat and breathing rate.
The rescue operation was carried out by the fleet tug Kiowa, on watch in the target area with two destroyer escorts, the Snowdens and the Brough. The nose cone was reported to have come down within 10 miles of the recovery ship in the selected area 30 to 60 miles north of Antigua Island.

Project directors said poor radio communications with the Kiowa contributed to the delay in word that the monkeys had survived.

The word of the monkeys' condition came in a cable from Maj. Gerald Champlin, a medical officer stationed on the recovery ship.

"Able Baker perfect. No injuries or other difficulties," it said. The message was addressed to Brig. Gen. John A. Barclay, commanding general of the Army Ordnance Missile Command who helped conduct today's Jupiter shot.

MESSAGES RELAYED

Barclay said the recovery ship had to relay its messages to a nearby destroyer which in turn passed the message to San Juan, Puerto Rico. From San Juan the message was cabled to Cape Canaveral.

The monkeys were hurled aloft at the tip of an Army Jupiter rocket at 2:35 a.m. The nose cone was recovered from the water near Antigua Island at 4:08 a.m. by a Navy ship. Their 10,000 m.p.h. journey into space took 15 minutes.

The report of little ill effects from the experience was given by Dr. Aston Gabriel, director of research at the Naval School of Medicine at Pensacola, Fla.

He said Able, a 7-pound rhesus monkey, showed only a little variation from normal in heartbeat and respiration. Able was chosen for the test because she was a primate of high enough order to provide data applicable to man.

Baker, a 1-pound squirrel monkey, showed only a slight increase in heartbeat.

The Navy ships and aircraft worked with the Army and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in conducting the experiment.

The recovery technique had been used successfully in three out of four previous missile launchings by the Army.

The ships and planes were waiting in the impact area before the Jupiter roared up from Cape Canaveral.

RECOVERY EQUIPMENT

The recovery equipment included a large colored balloon, colored chemicals for marking the water, signal lights and a radio transmitter to help the waiting ships "home in" on the floating cone.

Shark repellent was released to protect Navy "frogmen" who dove into the ocean to secure lines for lifting the cone suspended beneath the balloon.

The Jupiter missile used in the experiment was the same type which the Army had used in two deep space probes launched for NASA. One of the two probes—Pioneer IV — became the first American satellite to orbit the sun after its launching on March 3.

The five-foot orange and blue balloon from which the nose cone was suspended was inflated by air bottles inside the nose cone.

The tug carried special equipment designed by Army scientists for the recovery operation.

Able, a seven-pound rhesus monkey, punched a telegraph key in a behavior test as the missile roared aloft in a burst of fire and thunder. Baker, a one-pound squirrel monkey, was heavily instrumented with electronic circuits to record the effects of space travel on body functions.

COMPANY ON TRIP

The space travelers were not alone in the huge nose cone as

they started the 10,000-mile-an-hour flight.

Several small samples of animal and vegetable matter were aboard to provide a further reaction to radiation and weightlessness.

Included in the radiation study were specimens of yeast, corn, mustard seed, fruit fly larvae and human blood.

The eggs and sperm of several sea urchins were included in the experiment to evaluate the effects of acceleration, deceleration, radiation and weightlessness on the egg fertilization process. A similar test was conducted with a mold spore.

The monkey flight was vitally important to the seven men picked to be the first U.S. space travelers. Within two years, one of these is expected to follow the path into space pioneered today by Able and Baker.

The monkeys were expected to be in a free, or weightless, state for about a minutes during the 15-minute flight. It was during this period that scientists hoped to learn much about the weightless problem, expected to be a major headache for future spacemen.

The 60-foot missile rose straight up on a tail of fire for some 80 seconds, then curved high in the darkened sky and headed south-east down the Atlantic missile range.

The Soviets' famous space dog, Laika, died in 1957 while in orbit around the earth in Sputnik II.

COZY CABINS

Able and Baker rode in cozy cabins, strapped in separate sealed capsules. The animal and vegetable materials also were in individual compartments.

Informed sources reported Able was in a special chamber weighing in excess of 200 pounds in almost the exact center of the rounded nose cone, which was 75 to 80 inches wide at the bottom. Before Able's face was a small light that flashed at pre-set intervals. She was trained to push a modified telegraph key at each blink of the light in a psycho-behavioral test.

Able had been taught for weeks to make this behavioral response. Whether she would continue to do so in space, especially when her body was without weight because of the great distance from the earth's gravitational pull, was one of the things scientists wanted to learn. This monkey rested in a comfortable, fiberglass contoured couch.

Baker was in a capsule fastened to the inside of the nose cone, about one inch from the shell. She was at the base of the cone, for easy access before launching.

The box was identical to that in which the monkey Gordo rode on its ill-fated trip last December. The compartment measured 10 inches in length, 13½ inches in width and was 4½ inches deep at one end and 7 inches deep at the other.

STRAPPED DOWN

Baker wore a plastic helmet over a chamomile cap. She and her helmet were strapped to a rubber bed.

Thermometers were inserted under her armpits to register body temperatures. A microphone was in a foam-rubber pad on her chest to detect heartbeats. Another instrument recorded her breathing.

Other devices checked blood pressure, pulse rate, and temperature and pressure in the chamber.

Both monkeys were strapped face down in their cylinders at the start of the flight, with their knees drawn up. This position provides the best resistance to gravity strains at the moment of launching. On re-entry, they would be face up as a result of the change in the nose cone's position.

The rhesus is a small, short-tailed yellow monkey of India. The squirrel monkey is a tiny, active, tree-hunting gentle creature with a long bushy tail.

Straight Man Raps Taxes

HOLLYWOOD (UPI) — Bud Abbott, straight man of the Abbott and Costello comedy team, said today a government tax audit has left him broke.

"And all my so-called pals suddenly don't know me any more now that the booze has stopped flowing," the 63-year-old star told United Press International at his home, which is up for sale to help pay the taxes.

"The government took it all but peanuts. The thing that did it was when they disallowed a half million dollars of deductions. Then they put a lien on practically everything."

Abbott, white-haired, shorn of his mustache and heavier than in the days of his great successes, said in his rumpus room:

Gave Too Many Gifts
"One tax guy asked me, 'where do you get off wearing \$25 shoes? I pay \$9 for mine.' I answered, 'I make so much a week. How much do you make?' So he said, 'well, I'll allow you half.' He went down the line and picked out half a million. He said I gave too many gifts to friends—friends, ha!—and that I spent too much money by having a chauffeur."

"I'm at a terrible disadvantage without the chauffeur. I don't drive. And Mrs. Abbott don't drive. I can't get off the property unless a friend comes, and the friends don't come because the booze don't flow."

"I was told people are like that, but I didn't believe it. Sometimes I laugh at myself when I think of the \$100 bills I handed out to guys who needed a touch."

Abbott said his former partner, Lou Costello, who died last March 3, also lost a great deal in the audit, which covered a seven-year period.

"But," he said, "at least Lou owned 52 TV shorts outright. I merely got a salary from him."

"They made me sell three of my four acres here," he said. "Do you see that swimming pool on the other side of that wire fence? That used to be mine, until I was forced to sell off both sides of my property. I had a beautiful ranch up in Ojai (Calif.) — 200 acres — and they made me sell that."

gotta pay taxes on top of it. Where am I gonna get the money to pay the taxes on the dough I can't keep?"

"It's like Joe Louis. He'll never get even if he makes a million a week."

Abbott said he, his wife Betty and their two adopted children—Bud Jr., 20, and Vickie, 18—are looking for "a small apartment or home somewhere, after we see what we get out of this."

He's thinking of trying to become a producer. But meantime, he is going to see if he can sell 17 or 18 film chapters that he and Costello made for a now-defunct TV comedy hour. He thinks his best market is Europe.

Would he think of going back into show business with another partner?
"It don't make sense," he said. "It's too late in life to build a new routine. It took us 23 years to build the one we had. There'd be too much to criticize. Besides, it would be like building another empire—and how many empires can you build in a lifetime?"
"And I wouldn't try it alone. Lou went on his own at the end and laid a terrible egg. God rest his soul. I took a lesson from Larry. They take it all, and you him."