

U.S. NOT SPEEDING UP

RUSSIAN ARTIST'S
"MOON" IMPRESSION

SPACE PLAN BECAUSE OF RED MOON

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (A.A.P.).—Russia's launching of a space satellite will not force the United States to speed up its efforts to launch an American-made moon, the White House announced yesterday.

President Eisenhower's Press secretary, Mr. James Hagerty, said the President had taken the Soviet success "calmly and was not surprised."

However, State Department officials, scientists, and some Congressmen admitted greater concern at the Russian achievement. Officials believe Russia has scored its greatest propaganda victory.

In Moscow, Russians are jubilant at their space success. Over Moscow Radio, leading scientists forecast a Soviet "instrument trip" to the moon "in a few years." (Story, page 3.)

"No Bluff Over Missile"

Mr. Eisenhower remained at his Gettysburg farm yesterday and played golf. He kept in touch with Washington by telephone.

Some senators and State Department officials took a gloomy view of the Russian achievement.

Military scientists said the size of the Soviet satellite (1821b) showed that Russia "might not have been bluffing" when it recently claimed to possess an intercontinental ballistic missile—the "ultimate weapon."

Propaganda

ment of certain military applications."

Senator Styles Bridges (Republican) said Russia "has clearly shown she intends to use any scientific advantage for the purpose of world domination.

"The Soviet achievement is

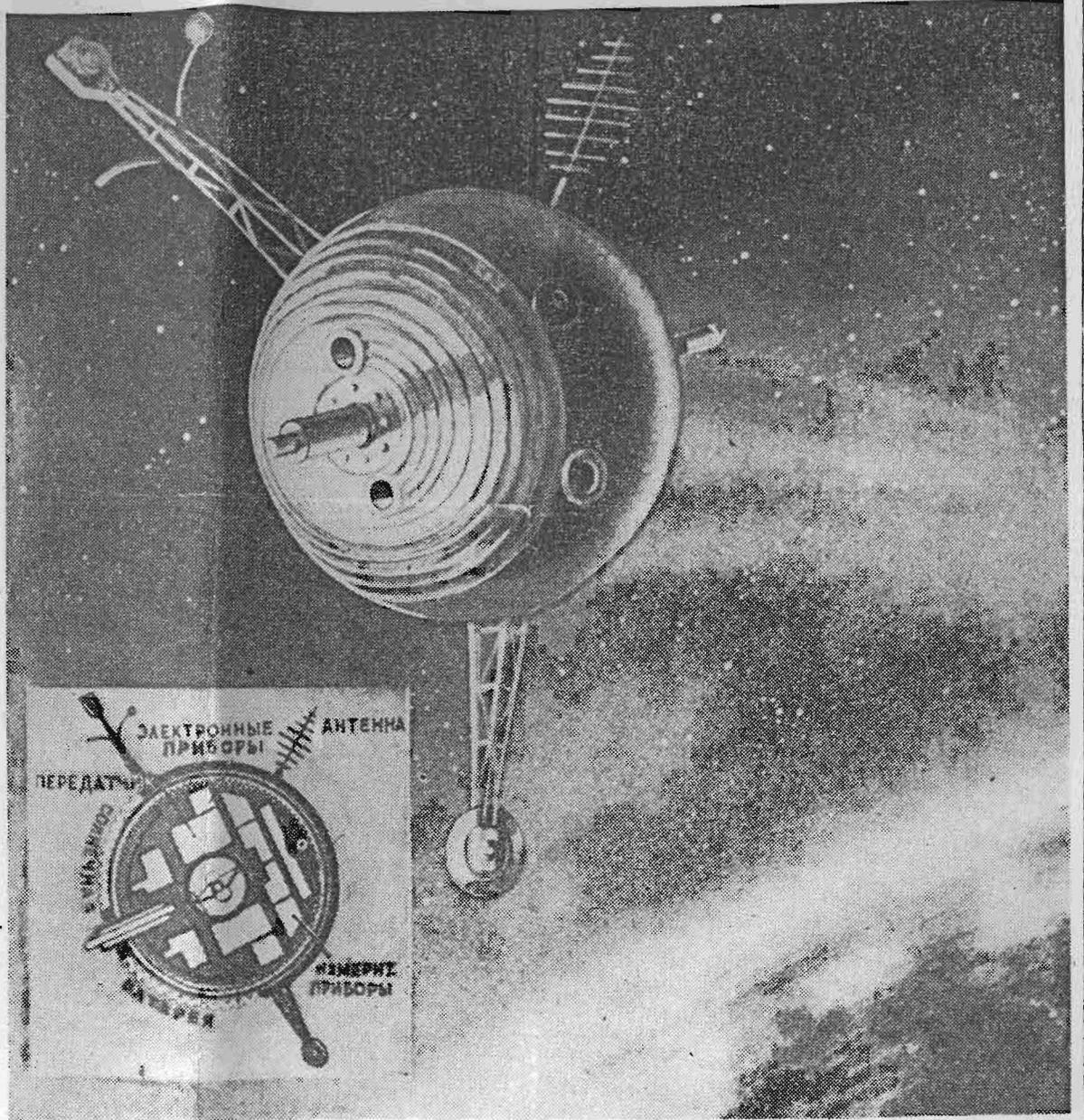
In Calhoun (Georgia), Senator Russell said the launching confirmed Russian claims that it possessed an intercontinental ballistic missile.

"From a military standpoint it confronts us with a new and terrifying danger," he said.

The U.S. Information Agency yesterday laid down its policy on the Soviet moon-launching.

"Acclaim it as a great triumph for world science and play down its importance in the arms race."

The agency issued this "note" to Voice



A Russian artist's impression of the new Soviet satellite, taken from the cover of a popular science magazine published in Moscow last February by "Pravda," organ of the Soviet Communist Party.

An article in the magazine, "Science and Life,"

Central Aero Club of the U.S.S.R., described the satellite.

The Russian lettering on the inset diagram is translated as follows: TOP LEFT: Radio transmitter.

TCP: Electronic installations. TOP RIGHT: Aerial antenna.

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Trip To Moon Possible Soon, Red Experts Say

From A Staff Correspondent And A.A.P.

LONDON, Oct. 6. — Leading Russian authorities claim they can send an expedition to the moon "in a few years," says the "Sunday Express."

Space ships to Mars and Venus will follow this rapidly, the Soviet scientists declare.

The "Sunday Express" says the Russians are jubilant over the successful launching on Friday of the first man-made space satellite.

They are now discussing in matter-of-fact terms the "L-M-V Project" (Russian initials for moon, Mars and Venus), the newspaper says.

Broadcasting over Moscow Radio last night, Professor K. Stanyukovich, a jet propulsion expert, said:—

Instrument Lunar Flight

"It can now be said with confidence that, in a few years, flights to the moon with instruments will become as much a reality as the launching of the first artificial satellite.

"Then the next stage will be to put people on the moon."

Dr. Khlebtesvich, a young scientist who took a prominent part in making the earth satellite, gave details of a two-stage plan for space conquest.

He said: "First a rocket will take a robot laboratory to the moon.

"It will land on the moon plain known as the Ptolemy Circus.

"Hatches will open and a robot vehicle, containing recording instruments, will leave the craft.

"The robot then will set out on a journey to inspect the surface of the moon while the instruments transmit their 'impressions' to the earth."

Permanent Moon Station

Dr. Khlebtesvich said the successful accomplishment of this task would provide sufficient data to organise a permanent human-manned scientific station on the moon.

"It is envisaged that the station's personnel will be periodically replaced," he said.

Moscow newspapers disclosed yesterday that, apart from future expeditions to other planets, Russia is already far advanced with plans to launch into space satellites manned by human beings.

This, according to Russian scientists, will be achieved in the near future.

The Soviet earth satellite had made 22 complete revolutions round the earth, covering 621,400 miles to 7 p.m. (Sydney time) today, Moscow Radio announced.

The radio added that the time the satellite took to make each revolution was virtually unchanged, showing that obstacles hindering its movement—at 18,000 miles an hour—are "insignificant."

American Associated Press says Moscow Radio has indicated that the Russians are not sure of the orbit the satellite is taking on its journeys.

Soviet scientists are reported to be gathering data from all over the globe to analyse changes in the motion of the satellite.

American scientists worked overtime yesterday trying to plot the exact course of the satellite.

Officials of "Project Vanguard"—the American satellite due to be launched next year—hoped to determine the new spacemoon's orbit, altitude, speed, and size.

Half of the Naval Research Laboratories installations, set up to keep track of the planned American satellite, are now tuned-in on the Russian sphere.

Radio equipment at the

widely scattered posts had to be converted quickly so it could receive the signals being transmitted by the Soviet satellite.

Once the full network is in operation, U.S. scientists hope to get the first accurate measurements of the Soviet satellite's orbit outside the Iron Curtain.

"Not Comparable To U.S. Satellite"

In Washington, Dr. John P. Hagen, director of the U.S. satellite program, said the Soviet sphere was not a scientific missile comparable to the "precise" satellite which the U.S. planned to launch.

He said he based his statement on a report given to the International Conference on Rockets and Satellites earlier yesterday by a Soviet delegate, Dr. A. A. Blagonravov.

"He said that, in his estimation, this is no scientific experiment," Dr. Hagen said. "There are simply two transmitters in the satellite."

Dr. Blagonravov said later the Soviet had one other vehicle ready for launching immediately.

He said that, when he and his colleagues left to attend the conference in Washington, preliminary plans for launching a satellite had been completed, but discussion was continuing as to which of two variants would be launched.

"Judging from the available information, the simplest of the two variants was chosen," he said.

"Of course this satellite is not going to give all the answers, but it makes the first forward step and will assure that the next one will be launched on the correct orbit."

Rocket Expert Dismissed

In Denver (Colorado), Mr. G. Harry Stine, a rocket design specialist, has been dismissed from the Martin Company, a key firm in the U.S. earth satellite program, because he criticized American work in this field.

In the "Rocky Mountain News," Mr. Stine said: "We have known in the rocket business for a long time that the Russians were pretty sharp . . . We lost five years between 1945 and 1950 because nobody would listen to the rocket men."

"We have got to catch up those five years lost or we are dead."

Mr. Stine said tonight it made him "feel kinda funny" to think that he could be fired in the United States for expressing a personal opinion.