

Weather Satellite Snaps Picture Of St. Lawrence

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The United States scored a spectacular space first yesterday by hurling into orbit a picture-taking weather satellite that sent back to earth a set of photos clearly showing the Gulf of St. Lawrence area. President Eisenhower, shown the pictures barely seven hours after they were snapped by the world's first space weather station, ex-

claimed: "A marvelous development."

THE PICTURES were taken at an altitude of 450 miles by TV cameras in the new 270-pound "Tiros" Satellite, launched from Cape Canaveral Fla., at 6:40 a.m., EST (3:40 a.m. HST). The satellite is designed to aid weathermen in forecasting storms on earth and could lead even-

tually to weather control.

Government officials emphasized that the satellite was intended only to map the earth's cloud cover. But it appeared to be a big step forward in this country's plans to develop a spy-in-the-sky

that could keep track of what Russia is up to.

THE PICTURES made available for public showing were not sharp enough to pick out details on earth that would be of military value.

There was no way of estimating how many pictures were taken that might have been withheld for security reasons, however.

The United States has an official military reconnaissance satellite program known as "Samos." The Air Force has a target date for putting the program into full operation but it is a closely-guarded secret.



Orders To Tiros Issued At Kaena

Technicians at the Kaena Point Missile Tracking Station on Oahu are telling far flung "weather eye" Tiros what to do and when to do it.

Their receivers are also bringing in pictures from the two pint-sized television cameras aboard the orbiting vehicle, 450 miles out in space.

UNIVERSITY OF Hawaii meteorologists are preparing to research the incoming Tiros data—with a view to solving existing mysteries in tropical weather forecasting.

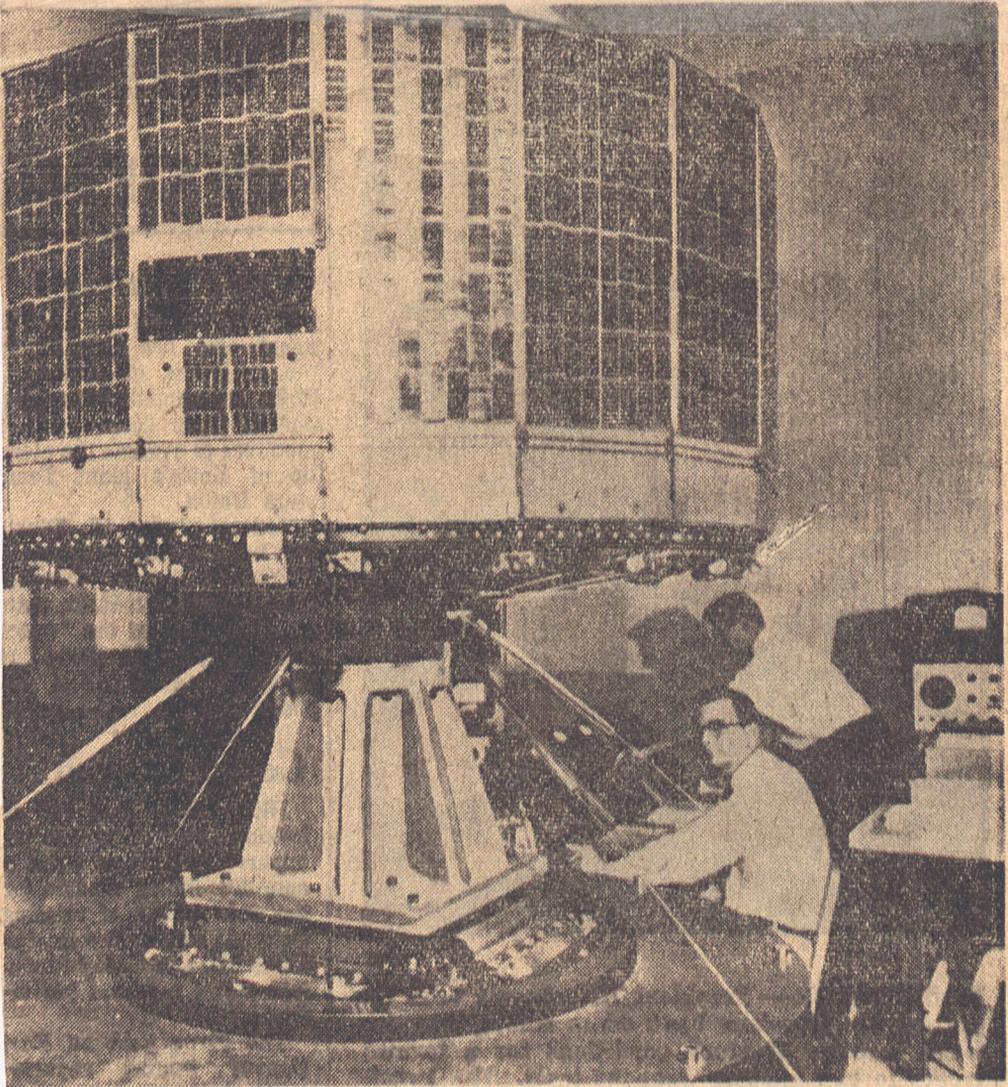
The Kaena Point station

directed by the Air Force Ballistic Missile Division and managed by the Lockheed Missiles and Space Division—is one of the nation's two major keys to the Tiros project.

ONLY KAENA and the Army Signal Corps station at Ft. Monmouth, N.J., are equipped to give Tiros orders, as well as receive the satellite's picture intelligence.

David S. Johnson of the U.S. Weather Bureau came from Washington, D. C. to Kaena to act as senior

See KAENA on A-4, Col. 6



UPI

BEFORE LAUNCHING—This is the Tiros weather satellite before it was launched yesterday into a successful orbit around the earth. It was tested last Friday at the Astro-Electronic Products division of RCA in Princeton, N. J. to make sure it could stand vibrations.

★ Kaena

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at Ft. Monmouth, N.J., are equipped to give Tiros orders, as well as receive the satellite's picture intelligence.

David S. Johnson of the U.S. Weather Bureau came from Washington, D. C. to Kaena to act as senior representative for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. NASA has overall responsibility for the Tiros project.

"WE HAVE been tracking Tiros very well," Johnson told The Advertiser. "And we have been getting very good signals from the satellite."

Kaena "reads" Tiros for six to 12 minutes of the satellite's 99-minute trips around the world.

Magnetic tape recorders aboard the 270-pound Tiros

Satellite tracking is 24-hour work.

That often goes for men as well as machines at Kaena Point.

NASA representative David S. Johnson, for instance, was still on the job yesterday after 32 consecutive hours.

He said it was "about the same" with the 80 Lockheed technicians at the tracking station.

Tiros is pouring down picture data so fluently that Kaena has all it can do to take it, he indicated.

store pictures as the cameras take them. When ordered by Kaena or Ft. Monmouth, the recorders telecast their information to the ground.

THE TINY one-quarter-inch-square frames are recorded at Kaena and Ft.

Monmouth, then flashed on a screen to be rephotographed.

The results are sent to the Mainland and to Dr. Colin Ramage's meteorological department at the University.

The Air Force Cambridge (Mass.) Research Center has awarded the University an 18-month contract to analyze satellite weather data and correlate it with weather forecasting techniques.

RAMAGE SAID the University's job is a long-range one.

"It may be 30 days or more before we come up with any interesting findings," he said. "We are interested in the deep hidden secrets of tropical meteorology, not information hot off the satellite."

Dr. H. M. Johnson, an associate, has been detached from university duties to give full time to the Tiros contract work.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration TIROS Satellites and Satellite Meteorology

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