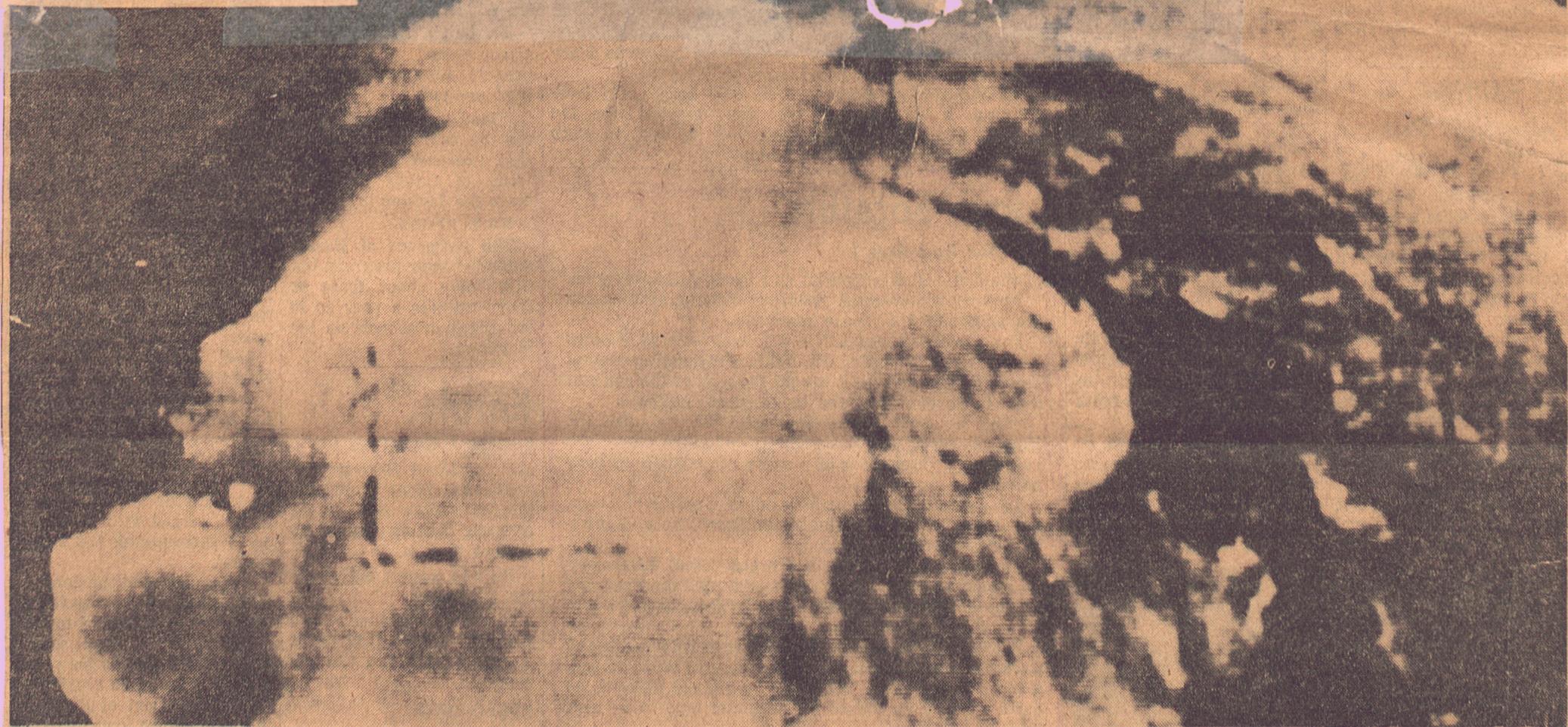


World From Outer Space



WASHINGTON, April 2—This is a view of clouds over northeastern portion of U.S. and Canada taken Friday by the U.S. weather satellite and released Saturday by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The N.A.S.A. said the picture was made at 450 miles altitude off

the Atlantic coast. Dark area at lower right is Gulf of St. Lawrence. Broken lines at lower left and center are reference marks produced by the satellite's optical equipment.—Associated Press Wirephoto by Cable.

U.S. Weather Watcher Satellite in Near-Perfect Orbit

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—The first weather-eye satellite raced on today in one of the most perfect global orbits ever achieved, ready to feed back more pictures of how clouds cover the Earth.

The first clouds pictures radioed yesterday by the new U.S. satellite brought an expression of "marvelous" from President Eisenhower.

Needless to say they delighted scientists who had fired Tiros I into its round-the-world orbit.

Taken 450 miles up, the first photographs were remarkably clear for such an experimental forerunner

of what may be a network of weather watchers that could forecast big storms all over the world.

They took in an enormous quadrant of the Earth, centered on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Fleecy clouds spread over much of the U.S.-Canadian area.

Everything about the Thor-Able launching rocket and the 270-pound satellite worked in fine style after they rose on a thunderous tail of orange flame from Cape Canaveral, Florida.

All three states fired with split second precision. Tiros was supposed to go into a circular orbit 450

miles out. When the checking was finished, scientists found it varied from this ideal by less than 20 miles at its high and low point.

The angle of inclination from the equator, which determines what part of the Earth the photo scanners will cover, was off less than three one-thousandths of a degree.

"I think it's a marvelous development," said President Eisenhower when the first pictures were shown to him at the White House by T. Keith Glennan, head

Turn to Page 2, Column 4

measure is fully controlled—that the heads and the weapons are counted.”

REBUFFS

The Western powers want to lead up to disarmament by establishing international machinery to collect military information and to organize studies of arms problems.

\$63 Million Valuation Put On Water Works

The Honolulu Board of Water Supply has submitted a year-end audit of property to Mayor Neal S. Blaisdell which shows it in ownership of \$63,025,982.36 worth of plants.

This includes a \$5,388,673.51 source of supply plant, a \$5,401,632.25 pumping plant, a \$155,929.88 water treatment plant, a \$47,687,073.62 transmission and distribution plant and a \$4,392,673.00 general plant.

In addition, the audit shows \$885,351.33 in materials and supplies on hand.

system.

Quinn said Thursday he wants a preliminary report on the program and means for financing it.

Under the program, Hawaii is to finance 10 per cent of the construction costs and the Federal Government will put up 90 per cent of the funds.

Hawaii has already been promised \$50 million for the interstate defense highway system.

The Governor said he expects to have a final report ready for the 1961 Legislature.

Insurance Firm Hails 125th Year

New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, represented here by Home Insurance, is celebrating its 125th anniversary.

The company insured its first Island life 109 years ago and now some 8,000 residents carry about \$52 million of life insurance with New England Mutual.

WASHINGTON, Apr (UPI)—Senator Fong, Republican of Hawaii, yesterday requested additional low-housekeeping cabins in a waii National Park at Haleakala, Maui, and at Kilauea Volcano on the Island of Hawaii.

Fong said in a letter to Conrad L. Wirth, director of the National Park Service, that Hawaii's increasing population and number of tourists "create a demand which cannot be filled with present limited facilities."

Space Satellite

Continued from Page 1

of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Another achievement yesterday evening also buoyed the spirits of U.S. space scientists.

For the fourth time, N.A.S.A. scientists at Wallops Island, Virginia, rocketed a 100-foot balloon up several hundred miles, where it caught the rays of the sun and was visible over most of the Eastern seaboard.

"This has been a very successful day," exulted Dr. Hugh Dryden, N.A.S.A. deputy administrator. The balloon is a forerunner of a space age communications network.

Tiros sounds like something out of Greek mythology, but it isn't. The name stands for Television and Infra-Red Observation Satellite.

The Infra-Red sensors, which can detect differences in temperature in the Earth's atmosphere, were not ready in time to go into Tiros I. They may go into Tiros II this summer.

But the two television cameras were both ready and working. They can snap up to 32 pictures on command, a few seconds apart. These can be relayed instantly to earth stations, or stored on magnetic tape to be sent back on command.

ERASABLE

When the tapes are full, they can be erased clean to start all over again.

Although Tiros, shaped like an oversized hatbox, is covered with solar energy cells, its batteries probably will play out in about three months because of the heavy demand on them.

Because of its near-perfect 100-minute orbit, Tiros I may continue to orbit for decades.

At 270 pounds, Tiros is far from the heaviest U.S. satellite.

The one that radioed back President Eisenhower's Christmas message in 1958 weighed 8,750 pounds, and Russian satellites have been even heavier.

So far as is known the Russians have not yet launched a weather-watching satellite, though they have said they are working on the idea.

Though it swings over much of the Communist world, Tiros I is not likely to raise the temperatures of the Russian leaders. Its pictures are not nearly detailed enough to show military installations on earth.

Boilermakers was not available.

Both unions are currently in wage negotiations with local metal trades groups and Finan said his firm will honor all wage increases negotiated.

He said both union leaders have assured him the men will be back to work Monday.

administrative ties with the Department of Public Instruction eventually will be severed.

CHALLENGES METHOD

Librarians can only do a good job if they keep a "great deal of autonomy," the educator said.

Dr. Leigh challenged the effectiveness of Hawaii's present librarian "recruiting" methods.

"Good college librarians are the best recruiters," he said, "because the vast majority of future librarians make the decision in the last years of college."

The librarians of Hawaii defended their program, but said "only about three or four" trainees a year go to the librarian schools on the Mainland.

Fatal

Continued from Page 1

skid for about 200 yards.

The left front of his car hit the mauka side of the concrete bridge spanning Halawa Stream.

He was thrown out of the car and killed.

His car continued down the road for about 20 yards, lost its engine and was demolished.

FOLLOWING

Police said Marchand was apparently following closely behind Renner.

Renner's body was thrown in front of his car, the right rear wheel passing over Renner's head.

Renner's death was the 20th Oahu traffic fatality for 1960.

Marchand's car, a 1955 Oldsmobile sedan, was not damaged.

Renner's car registration listed his home as being near Gainesville, Florida.

Police said he was not married.

Marchand was released by police and will be requestioned on Monday, police said.

in eight states—South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan.

At least 1,000 more had taken refuge in West Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York.

The death toll stood at 10—three in Nebraska, three in Missouri, two in Illinois and one each in New York and South Dakota.

Thunderstorms and heavy rains struck the Gulf states. In a six-hour period, Pensacola, Florida, reported 2.3 inches of rain, Mobile, Alabama, 1.47 inches and Donthan, Alabama, 1.45 inches.

Rain also peppered the eastern Ohio valley and Tennessee as well as portions of New England and the Northwest.

Hail fell in Illinois and New Orleans.

Iowa was besieged by floods from all sides.

About 1,000 persons fled their homes in the Des Moines area when the Des Moines River, fed by swollen tributaries, surged into the low areas surrounding the state capital.

Levees checked the debris-filled flood waters from reaching the center of town.

Backwaters of the Missouri River chased the entire population of some 90 residents from the hamlet of Bartlett in southwestern Iowa and authorities said two more communities to the south apparently will be evacuated also.

The big Sioux River spilled into low farmlands in northwestern Iowa.

RAIN THREAT

In Nebraska, which is seeking money from a Civil Defense emergency natural disaster fund for its flooded areas, heavy rains threatened to inundate the Elkhorn River valley once again.

Despite the conditions, two septuagenarians and a niece of one refused to leave their flooded home in Winslow, while the 137 other residents fled. Not as bad as '44, both recalled.



VENICE, Nebraska—Three children of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Vencil huddle safe but scared in an Army amphibious vehicle which removed the family from its flood-bound farm home near Venice. Left to right are Joni, David and Cathy.—Associated Press Wirephoto.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration TIROS Satellites and Satellite Meteorology

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