

NEW GUIDED MISSILE UNVEILED BY NAVY

WASHINGTON, March 30 (NS) —The Navy unveiled Monday a guided missile that can be fired from ships and submarines and may become the world's deadliest atomic weapon for use in overseas attacks against both coastal and inland cities.

An announcement at the same time said that the 1,525-ton snorkel-equipped submarine Tunny, commissioned this month at San Francisco, has been outfitted with gear for launching the missile from its narrow deck.

The missile was identified as the "Regulus," a robot jet plane about 30 feet long, with short-swept wings and capable of being launched alone on a preset course or of being accompanied by a "mother" plane to guide it to its target.

Each missile costs about \$200,000.

The Navy said the missile's range is "several hundred" miles and it can travel far faster than sound in descending from high altitudes to its target.

It was built by the Chance Vought aircraft division of United Aircraft Corporation at Grand Prairie.

The Tunny, a World War II submarine, has been given a "tank" for storing the missile, and gear that aims it like the barrel of a cannon when it is launched from the deck.

Powerful six-foot-long rockets installed on both sides of the missile propel it directly into the air from the deck. The missile rises in a great cloud of smoke and the rocket containers fall from it while it is still gaining altitude. From then on, it is jet propelled.

In releasing the announcement, the Navy exhibited motion pictures of the Regulus being fired from the deck of the 27,000-ton aircraft carrier Princeton and from the guided missile ship Norton Sound.

The announcement said "launching equipment for the Regulus can be installed in a short period of time on several types of vessels at relatively low cost and with only slight modification of the ship itself."

Because developments in anti-aircraft defenses have been so rapid, the Navy believes that American cities someday may be in greater danger of submarine-launched guided missiles than of enemy planes.

It is pointed out that while the chances of air attack are thus reduced, an enemy could match U. S. guided missile progress—and probably build a robot with range even greater than that of the Regulus.

This would mean many American cities would be vulnerable to the missiles, since, as a Navy spokesman pointed out, even Chicago, a supposedly inland city, is only 750 miles from salt water.

The Regulus' great speed in descent may enable it to escape anti-aircraft defenses. It is designed for only one flight.

Training in firing the missile has been given at Point Mugu, Cal. The Air Force also has a robot guided missile, the Matador, and has organized a squadron to fire them at Coca, Fla.

Federal Agency In Sale of Air

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP) —A government agency was criticized Monday for selling for \$1,050,000 a San Diego, Cal., airplane plant which now rents for more than that amount yearly.

The criticism was made by Chairman Cunningham of Iowa of a House armed services subcommittee. It is considering a request by the Air Force for permission to buy the property, now leased by Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation to build the F-102 interceptor plane.

Undersecretary of Air Force James H. Douglas told the committee that rents would amount to \$8,800,000 in 5½ years, while estimates indicate that the property might be purchased or acquired by condemnation for \$5,000,000.

The property was sold by the government as war surplus in 1947 to C. W. Carlstrom for \$1,050,000.

Since 1947, the subcommittee was informed, Carlstrom has sold parts of the property for about \$3,000,000 and estimates its present value at \$15,000,000.

Rep. Hardy of Virginia, a subcommittee member, said he takes

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