

Buyer meets seller with Guardian Want Ads. Dial 8506 ask for classified ad taker, for quick results.

Intermittent rain and snow ending this evening; mild; northeast winds 25 to northwest 25. Low-high 25 and 35.

"Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew"

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1959

12 PAGES

NOVEMBER FIVE CENTS

# Defence Sorry Example, Liberal Leader Charges

## Canada Leaning On U.S., Claim

## March 10 Date Set For Budget

OTTAWA (CP)—Defence Minister Pearekes said Monday Canada's armed forces have been trying since last September to find work for the Avro Aircraft Company plant at Malton, Ont. He gave the Commons a long list of survey teams from the RCAF, navy and army which he said were sent to the United States and Europe to find suitable arms they might need and that might be produced in Canada.

Mr. Pearekes mentioned no concrete results as he replied to a motion of non-confidence in the government presented by Opposition Leader Pearson.

The Liberal leader's motion charged that "the prolonged delay of the government in determining air defence policy and planning in co-operation with our Allies is preventing the effective use of Canada's defence production facilities and manpower."

Mr. Pearson asked whether Canada would continue to depend on U.S.-financed missiles when the Bomarc becomes obsolete.

Mr. Pearekes said that if manned interceptors were obsolete, as the government claimed, why should Canada adopt the "obsolete" Bomarc as a defence against bomber attack. And why should Britain continue to develop its interceptor forces.

The reply is simple, Mr. Pearekes said. Britain was within range of Russia's medium bombers and needed interceptors. In North America, the threat was mainly missiles, though Bomarc was necessary against Soviet bombers which could attack North America but not return to their Russian bases.

Mr. Pearson asked whether Canada would continue to depend on U.S.-financed missiles when the Bomarc becomes obsolete. He also mentioned the DEW line in the Arctic as being obsolete against the intercontinental ballistic missile, he said, and talk in Washington was about "astronomical" sums for a ballistic missile early warning line in the far north.

Arming of RCAF squadrons with American missiles paid for by American taxpayers was "both humiliating and unnecessary," he said.

Prime Minister Diefenbaker had said the basic reason for cancelling the Arrow program was that the bomber threat had greatly diminished and the CF-105 was obsolete. In view of that, why was \$375,000,000 going to be spent in the U.S. to give Canada an obsolete missile which was intended as a defence against the bomber.

## Way Cleared For Passage Of Farm Establishment Act

Prince Edward Island's Farm Establishment Act designed to give assistance to farmers 35 years of age and younger received the unanimous support of the Legislature yesterday as Agriculture Minister Cullen introduced a resolution making the way clear for its passage during this session of the House.

The maximum amount which can be borrowed under the act Mr. Cullen said, is \$10,000 and the terms of the loan will not exceed 25 years. The borrower must be a resident of the province for at least two years.

The Minister of Agriculture said the loan was somewhat similar to that in effect in Ontario with the exception that instead of being administered by a corporation it will be under the jurisdiction of a three-man commission, similar to that of Nova Scotia.

All members of the Legislature including three members of the Opposition strongly endorsed the resolution which carried unanimously.

R.R. Bell said he could see no reason why the Opposition should delay passage of the bill. He noted that his party had pressed for such legislation for a number of years. He was pleased to see, "The government had now seen the error of their ways" and were now prepared to do something that would keep young farmers within the province.

Dr. Dewar (PC 2nd Prince) termed the act, "timely legislation". He felt the term of 25 years was not long enough and referred to the Quebec Act which permits loans of 39 1/2 years duration.

## Gov't Seeks Authority To Borrow \$4,600,000

Government borrowing totalling \$4,600,000 was authorized in two separate bills receiving unanimous approval in the Legislature yesterday.

By means of the first enactment, to be known as "The Prince Edward Island Refunding Act 1959", the government is authorized to issue debentures designed to raise \$1,600,000; such debentures to mature in 20 years or less.

The second Bill, termed "The Prince Edward Island Loan Act 1959", authorizes the Government to borrow an additional \$3,000,000 for a term or terms not exceeding 40 years.

Both loans are to be raised on the credit of the Consolidated Fund of Prince Edward Island, and will be a charge thereon.

As stated in the enabling Bill, proceeds of the first loan will be used to refund balances of (a)—an original issue of three per cent debentures which matured May 1, 1958; and (b)—two additional \$1,000,000 three per cent issues due to expire August 1 and September 1 respectively, sinking fund appropriations having been applied in the case of all three.

Announcement by Provincial Secretary E. Earle MacDonald yesterday that the budget will be brought down on Tuesday, March 10th saw an acceleration of proceedings in the Legislature.

Members worked to clear the order paper of proposed legislation before the budget debate gets underway.

Hon. Eugene Cullen introduced a resolution paving the way for presentation of the farm establishment act which is designed to give assistance to young farmers.

Harvey Douglas (Lib. 2nd Kings) presented a resolution asking for unemployment insurance benefits for farm laborers. Premier Matheson was the proponent of a bill asking authorization for the province to enter into a lease agreement with the other Atlantic Provinces regarding the establishment of Atlantic Provinces House in London.

Hon. B. Earle MacDonald sought permission to borrow \$4,600,000 through two bills. The first is for \$1,600,000 to refund maturing debentures and the second for \$3,000,000 for capital expenditures.

## Gold Production Higher In 1958

OTTAWA (CP)—Canadian production of gold last year rose to a new record high of 4,597,000 fine ounces from 4,433,004 in 1957, the bureau of statistics reported Monday.

Harold Winch (CCF - Vancouver East) proposed an amendment to Liberal motion, charging that the situation "is contributing to the erosion of Canadian sovereignty."

Mr. Pearson charged that the fact the government had allowed the question to drift from last September until 10 days ago was "a sorry example" of lack of planning.

Mr. Pearson said the government should make sure it would be an effective weapon and should examine what costs it would involve.

Prime Minister Diefenbaker had said the basic reason for cancelling the Arrow program was that the bomber threat had greatly diminished and the CF-105 was obsolete. In view of that, why was \$375,000,000 going to be spent in the U.S. to give Canada an obsolete missile which was intended as a defence against the bomber.

Mr. Pearson said the government should make sure it would be an effective weapon and should examine what costs it would involve.

Prime Minister Diefenbaker had said the basic reason for cancelling the Arrow program was that the bomber threat had greatly diminished and the CF-105 was obsolete. In view of that, why was \$375,000,000 going to be spent in the U.S. to give Canada an obsolete missile which was intended as a defence against the bomber.

Mr. Pearson said the government should make sure it would be an effective weapon and should examine what costs it would involve.

Prime Minister Diefenbaker had said the basic reason for cancelling the Arrow program was that the bomber threat had greatly diminished and the CF-105 was obsolete. In view of that, why was \$375,000,000 going to be spent in the U.S. to give Canada an obsolete missile which was intended as a defence against the bomber.

Mr. Pearson said the government should make sure it would be an effective weapon and should examine what costs it would involve.

## Soviet Union Will Attend Foreign Minister Talks

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Russia has agreed to discuss the Berlin and German problems at a foreign ministers conference next month if the Western powers are "not ready" for an East-West summit meeting.

The agreement was contained in notes handed to the Western ambassadors Monday shortly before Prime Minister Macmillan held the last formal Kremlin talks of his 10-day visit with Premier Khrushchev.

A British spokesman described the atmosphere of the meeting as "all honey and flowers"—a striking contrast to the cool phase last week.

Macmillan will get together with Khrushchev to arrange a final communique today before the British delegation flies back to London.

At a farewell reception Monday night in the great Kremlin Palace, Khrushchev said he was "well content" with the talks. A British spokesman described Macmillan's visit as "a limited triumph."

Russia's note, agreeing to foreign ministers' talks and suggesting they be held in either Vienna or Geneva, replied to Western notes of Feb. 16 proposing such a conference.

Unexpectedly dropped the prior Soviet demand for such a conference to be followed by a meeting of the heads of government, but it recommended an agenda restricted to West Berlin's future and a Soviet-proposed peace treaty.

The Russians also called for the presence of Poland and Czechoslovakia at the conference and accepted the Western proposal for the participation also of West and East German representatives.

ADVISERS ONLY In their note, the Western powers proposed that the foreign ministers' conference should be limited to the four powers with West and East German "advisers" present. They suggested talks on Berlin, German unity and European security.

## Ferry Completes Difficult Voyage

The ferry Prince Edward Island docked at Borden about 11 o'clock yesterday afternoon, ending a 250-mile voyage which began Feb. 21 at Port aux Basques Nfld.

The ferry and her escort, the CGS Labrador found the going fairly easy after they got through heavy ice a few miles out of Borden.

A survey showed that average salaries for teachers, from deans to lecturers, totalled \$7,558 in Western Canada during 1958-59. This compared with \$7,420 in Ontario, leader in the two preceding years.

The Quebec figure was \$6,756 and the Atlantic provinces paid \$5,923.

## To Debate Hosp. Ins. Thursday

The debate on the motion to consider enactment of a Bill providing the citizens of Prince Edward Island with hospital insurance, introduced in the House several days ago by Hon. M.L. Bonnell, Minister of Health, will not be resumed until possibly Thursday of this week, Premier A.W. Matheson informed the House yesterday.

The leader of the government stated that he had forwarded a letter in respect of this issue to the Federal Minister of Health and Welfare, Hon. Waldo Morton, and had held up the debate pending a reply to the queries contained therein.

The Federal Cabinet Minister had informed him by telephone yesterday morning that pressure of business had made it impossible for him to peruse the letter, at once, and promised immediate action on the matter, Premier Matheson stated.

## Britain-Egypt In Agreement On Settling Financial Issue

LONDON (Reuters) — Egypt will pay Britain £27,500,000 for British private property "Egyptianized" during the Suez crisis, it was announced Monday.

Details of the Anglo-Egyptian financial settlement were announced by Chancellor of the Exchequer Derick Heathcoat Amory in the Commons.

The agreement between the two enemies of the 1956 Suez fighting was signed Saturday night in Cairo after various hitches which had developed since the initialing of the pact Jan. 17 were cleared up.

The unravelling of the financial tangle is expected to lead to resumption of full trading relations and later to renewed diplomatic contacts, broken off in 1956.

LUMP PAYMENT Egypt will pay the £27,500,000 in a lump sum for "Egyptianized," nationalized or compulsorily acquired British property. Egypt also will release British properties now held under sequestration.

The balance now held in London by Egypt in blocked accounts have been released from exchange control restriction.

The government did not give the total of the blocked sterling accounts but they have been estimated at about £74,000,000.

## Teachers' Pay Highest In West

OTTAWA (CP)—Western Canada has moved ahead of Ontario in salaries paid to full-time university teachers, the bureau of statistics said Monday.

The Maritimes still trails with the lowest salaries. A survey showed that average salaries for teachers, from deans to lecturers, totalled \$7,558 in Western Canada during 1958-59.

This compared with \$7,420 in Ontario, leader in the two preceding years. The Quebec figure was \$6,756 and the Atlantic provinces paid \$5,923.

## U.S. Army Fires Rocket At Moon

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. (AP) A roaring Juno II rocket was launched early Monday carrying a Pioneer IV, a potential sun planet.

The goal of army scientists was to hurl a 13-pound gold-plated satellite past the moon, 221,000 miles away, in 34 hours and ultimately into a solar orbit 500,000 miles from earth.

Even if all stages of the carrier rocket fire, however, it will be 2 1/2 to three hours before scientists know whether the space probe has achieved the trajectory needed to accomplish its mission.

It was the second army shoot at the moon and beyond, a feat the Russians said they accomplished with their 1 1/2-ton Meccra (dream) probe Jan. 4.

Pioneer IV is a conical shaped orb loaded with instrumentation to measure two doughnut shaped radiation fields that pose a threat to manned space travel.

The first 4 1/2 minutes were critical for the bullet shaped Juno II, a modified Jupiter intermediate range ballistic missile topped by three stages of spinning Sergeant rockets. The whole assembly as it left the earth was 76 feet long and weighed about 60 tons with its fuel.

During the critical time span all four stages fire in sequence. The results must be a precise shooting angle to the moon.

Although there is virtually no chance that the 13-pound probe will land on the moon, the army hopes to get close enough so that its instruments can collect new information such as the nature and intensity of radiation in the area.

Even if all stages of the carrier rocket fire, however, it will be 2 1/2 to three hours before scientists know whether the space probe has achieved the trajectory needed to accomplish its mission.

It was the second army shoot at the moon and beyond, a feat the Russians said they accomplished with their 1 1/2-ton Meccra (dream) probe Jan. 4.

Pioneer IV is a conical shaped orb loaded with instrumentation to measure two doughnut shaped radiation fields that pose a threat to manned space travel.

The first 4 1/2 minutes were critical for the bullet shaped Juno II, a modified Jupiter intermediate range ballistic missile topped by three stages of spinning Sergeant rockets. The whole assembly as it left the earth was 76 feet long and weighed about 60 tons with its fuel.

During the critical time span all four stages fire in sequence. The results must be a precise shooting angle to the moon.

Although there is virtually no chance that the 13-pound probe will land on the moon, the army hopes to get close enough so that its instruments can collect new information such as the nature and intensity of radiation in the area.

Even if all stages of the carrier rocket fire, however, it will be 2 1/2 to three hours before scientists know whether the space probe has achieved the trajectory needed to accomplish its mission.

It was the second army shoot at the moon and beyond, a feat the Russians said they accomplished with their 1 1/2-ton Meccra (dream) probe Jan. 4.

Pioneer IV is a conical shaped orb loaded with instrumentation to measure two doughnut shaped radiation fields that pose a threat to manned space travel.

The first 4 1/2 minutes were critical for the bullet shaped Juno II, a modified Jupiter intermediate range ballistic missile topped by three stages of spinning Sergeant rockets. The whole assembly as it left the earth was 76 feet long and weighed about 60 tons with its fuel.

During the critical time span all four stages fire in sequence. The results must be a precise shooting angle to the moon.

Although there is virtually no chance that the 13-pound probe will land on the moon, the army hopes to get close enough so that its instruments can collect new information such as the nature and intensity of radiation in the area.

Even if all stages of the carrier rocket fire, however, it will be 2 1/2 to three hours before scientists know whether the space probe has achieved the trajectory needed to accomplish its mission.

It was the second army shoot at the moon and beyond, a feat the Russians said they accomplished with their 1 1/2-ton Meccra (dream) probe Jan. 4.

Pioneer IV is a conical shaped orb loaded with instrumentation to measure two doughnut shaped radiation fields that pose a threat to manned space travel.

The first 4 1/2 minutes were critical for the bullet shaped Juno II, a modified Jupiter intermediate range ballistic missile topped by three stages of spinning Sergeant rockets. The whole assembly as it left the earth was 76 feet long and weighed about 60 tons with its fuel.

During the critical time span all four stages fire in sequence. The results must be a precise shooting angle to the moon.

Although there is virtually no chance that the 13-pound probe will land on the moon, the army hopes to get close enough so that its instruments can collect new information such as the nature and intensity of radiation in the area.

Even if all stages of the carrier rocket fire, however, it will be 2 1/2 to three hours before scientists know whether the space probe has achieved the trajectory needed to accomplish its mission.

It was the second army shoot at the moon and beyond, a feat the Russians said they accomplished with their 1 1/2-ton Meccra (dream) probe Jan. 4.

Pioneer IV is a conical shaped orb loaded with instrumentation to measure two doughnut shaped radiation fields that pose a threat to manned space travel.

The first 4 1/2 minutes were critical for the bullet shaped Juno II, a modified Jupiter intermediate range ballistic missile topped by three stages of spinning Sergeant rockets. The whole assembly as it left the earth was 76 feet long and weighed about 60 tons with its fuel.

During the critical time span all four stages fire in sequence. The results must be a precise shooting angle to the moon.

Although there is virtually no chance that the 13-pound probe will land on the moon, the army hopes to get close enough so that its instruments can collect new information such as the nature and intensity of radiation in the area.

Even if all stages of the carrier rocket fire, however, it will be 2 1/2 to three hours before scientists know whether the space probe has achieved the trajectory needed to accomplish its mission.

It was the second army shoot at the moon and beyond, a feat the Russians said they accomplished with their 1 1/2-ton Meccra (dream) probe Jan. 4.

Pioneer IV is a conical shaped orb loaded with instrumentation to measure two doughnut shaped radiation fields that pose a threat to manned space travel.

The first 4 1/2 minutes were critical for the bullet shaped Juno II, a modified Jupiter intermediate range ballistic missile topped by three stages of spinning Sergeant rockets. The whole assembly as it left the earth was 76 feet long and weighed about 60 tons with its fuel.

During the critical time span all four stages fire in sequence. The results must be a precise shooting angle to the moon.

Although there is virtually no chance that the 13-pound probe will land on the moon, the army hopes to get close enough so that its instruments can collect new information such as the nature and intensity of radiation in the area.

Even if all stages of the carrier rocket fire, however, it will be 2 1/2 to three hours before scientists know whether the space probe has achieved the trajectory needed to accomplish its mission.

It was the second army shoot at the moon and beyond, a feat the Russians said they accomplished with their 1 1/2-ton Meccra (dream) probe Jan. 4.

Pioneer IV is a conical shaped orb loaded with instrumentation to measure two doughnut shaped radiation fields that pose a threat to manned space travel.

The first 4 1/2 minutes were critical for the bullet shaped Juno II, a modified Jupiter intermediate range ballistic missile topped by three stages of spinning Sergeant rockets. The whole assembly as it left the earth was 76 feet long and weighed about 60 tons with its fuel.

During the critical time span all four stages fire in sequence. The results must be a precise shooting angle to the moon.

Although there is virtually no chance that the 13-pound probe will land on the moon, the army hopes to get close enough so that its instruments can collect new information such as the nature and intensity of radiation in the area.

Even if all stages of the carrier rocket fire, however, it will be 2 1/2 to three hours before scientists know whether the space probe has achieved the trajectory needed to accomplish its mission.

It was the second army shoot at the moon and beyond, a feat the Russians said they accomplished with their 1 1/2-ton Meccra (dream) probe Jan. 4.

Pioneer IV is a conical shaped orb loaded with instrumentation to measure two doughnut shaped radiation fields that pose a threat to manned space travel.

The first 4 1/2 minutes were critical for the bullet shaped Juno II, a modified Jupiter intermediate range ballistic missile topped by three stages of spinning Sergeant rockets. The whole assembly as it left the earth was 76 feet long and weighed about 60 tons with its fuel.

During the critical time span all four stages fire in sequence. The results must be a precise shooting angle to the moon.

Although there is virtually no chance that the 13-pound probe will land on the moon, the army hopes to get close enough so that its instruments can collect new information such as the nature and intensity of radiation in the area.

Even if all stages of the carrier rocket fire, however, it will be 2 1/2 to three hours before scientists know whether the space probe has achieved the trajectory needed to accomplish its mission.

It was the second army shoot at the moon and beyond, a feat the Russians said they accomplished with their 1 1/2-ton Meccra (dream) probe Jan. 4.

Pioneer IV is a conical shaped orb loaded with instrumentation to measure two doughnut shaped radiation fields that pose a threat to manned space travel.

The first 4 1/2 minutes were critical for the bullet shaped Juno II, a modified Jupiter intermediate range ballistic missile topped by three stages of spinning Sergeant rockets. The whole assembly as it left the earth was 76 feet long and weighed about 60 tons with its fuel.

During the critical time span all four stages fire in sequence. The results must be a precise shooting angle to the moon.

Although there is virtually no chance that the 13-pound probe will land on the moon, the army hopes to get close enough so that its instruments can collect new information such as the nature and intensity of radiation in the area.

Even if all stages of the carrier rocket fire, however, it will be 2 1/2 to three hours before scientists know whether the space probe has achieved the trajectory needed to accomplish its mission.

It was the second army shoot at the moon and beyond, a feat the Russians said they accomplished with their 1 1/2-ton Meccra (dream) probe Jan. 4.

Pioneer IV is a conical shaped orb loaded with instrumentation to measure two doughnut shaped radiation fields that pose a threat to manned space travel.

The first 4 1/2 minutes were critical for the bullet shaped Juno II, a modified Jupiter intermediate range ballistic missile topped by three stages of spinning Sergeant rockets. The whole assembly as it left the earth was 76 feet long and weighed about 60 tons with its fuel.

During the critical time span all four stages fire in sequence. The results must be a precise shooting angle to the moon.

Although there is virtually no chance that the 13-pound probe will land on the moon, the army hopes to get close enough so that its instruments can collect new information such as the nature and intensity of radiation in the area.

Even if all stages of the carrier rocket fire, however, it will be 2 1/2 to three hours before scientists know whether the space probe has achieved the trajectory needed to accomplish its mission.

It was the second army shoot at the moon and beyond, a feat the Russians said they accomplished with their 1 1/2-ton Meccra (dream) probe Jan. 4.

Pioneer IV is a conical shaped orb loaded with instrumentation to measure two doughnut shaped radiation fields that pose a threat to manned space travel.

The first 4 1/2 minutes were critical for the bullet shaped Juno II, a modified Jupiter intermediate range ballistic missile topped by three stages of spinning Sergeant rockets. The whole assembly as it left the earth was 76 feet long and weighed about 60 tons with its fuel.

During the critical time span all four stages fire in sequence. The results must be a precise shooting angle to the moon.

Although there is virtually no chance that the 13-pound probe will land on the moon, the army hopes to get close enough so that its instruments can collect new information such as the nature and intensity of radiation in the area.

Even if all stages of the carrier rocket fire, however, it will be 2 1/2 to three hours before scientists know whether the space probe has achieved the trajectory needed to accomplish its mission.

It was the second army shoot at the moon and beyond, a feat the Russians said they accomplished with their 1 1/2-ton Meccra (dream) probe Jan. 4.

Pioneer IV is a conical shaped orb loaded with instrumentation to measure two doughnut shaped radiation fields that pose a threat to manned space travel.

The first 4 1/2 minutes were critical for the bullet shaped Juno II, a modified Jupiter intermediate range ballistic missile topped by three stages of spinning Sergeant rockets. The whole assembly as it left the earth was 76 feet long and weighed about 60 tons with its fuel.

During the critical time span all four stages fire in sequence. The results must be a precise shooting angle to the moon.

Although there is virtually no chance that the 13-pound probe will land on the moon, the army hopes to get close enough so that its instruments can collect new information such as the nature and intensity of radiation in the area.

Even if all stages of the carrier rocket fire, however, it will be 2 1/2 to three hours before scientists know whether the space probe has achieved the trajectory needed to accomplish its mission.

It was the second army shoot at the moon and beyond, a feat the Russians said they accomplished with their 1 1/2-ton Meccra (dream) probe Jan. 4.

Pioneer IV is a conical shaped orb loaded with instrumentation to measure two doughnut shaped radiation fields that pose a threat to manned space travel.

The first 4 1/2 minutes were critical for the bullet shaped Juno II, a modified Jupiter intermediate range ballistic missile topped by three stages of spinning Sergeant rockets. The whole assembly as it left the earth was 76 feet long and weighed about 60 tons with its fuel.

During the critical time span all four stages fire in sequence. The results must be a precise shooting angle to the moon.

Although there is virtually no chance that the 13-pound probe will land on the moon, the army hopes to get close enough so that its instruments can collect new information such as the nature and intensity of radiation in the area.

Even if all stages of the carrier rocket fire, however, it will be 2 1/2 to three hours before scientists know whether the space probe has achieved the trajectory needed to accomplish its mission.

It was the second army shoot at the moon and beyond, a feat the Russians said they accomplished with their 1 1/2-ton Meccra (dream) probe Jan. 4.

Pioneer IV is a conical shaped orb loaded with instrumentation to measure two doughnut shaped radiation fields that pose a threat to manned space travel.

The first 4 1/2 minutes were critical for the bullet shaped Juno II, a modified Jupiter intermediate range ballistic missile topped by three stages of spinning Sergeant rockets. The whole assembly as it left the earth was 76 feet long and weighed about 60 tons with its fuel.

During the critical time span all four stages fire in sequence. The results must be a precise shooting angle to the moon.

Although there is virtually no chance that the 13-pound probe will land on the moon, the army hopes to get close enough so that its instruments can collect new information such as the nature and intensity of radiation in the area.

Even if all stages of the carrier rocket fire, however, it will be 2 1/2 to three hours before scientists know whether the space probe has achieved the trajectory needed to accomplish its mission.

It was the second army shoot at the moon and beyond, a feat the Russians said they accomplished with their 1 1/2-ton Meccra (dream) probe Jan. 4.

Pioneer IV is a conical shaped orb loaded with instrumentation to measure two doughnut shaped radiation fields that pose a threat to manned space travel.

The first 4 1/2 minutes were critical for the bullet shaped Juno II, a modified Jupiter intermediate range ballistic missile topped by three stages of spinning Sergeant rockets. The whole assembly as it left the earth was 76 feet long and weighed about 60 tons with its fuel.