MISSILES SPEED-UP TERMED DOUBTFUL BY DEFENSE AIDES

Technical Points Said to Bar Faster Gains—President Meets Scientists Today

By JOHN W. FINNEY

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 — Any substantial speed-up in the United States program to develop long-range ballistic missiles is unlikely because of technological and monetary limitations.

This was the assessment of defense missile and budget experts who for the last week have been reviewing the ballistic missile program in light of the Soviet success in launching man's first earth satellite.

Defense officials contend that lack of technological knowledge, not lack of money, is the prime factor limiting the development of ballistic missiles.

Effect on Budget Factor

Spending more money, they say, would not necessarily obtain the technological information. Furthermore, any increase in spending for development of missiles would run counter to the Administration's determination to hold the defense budget to $38,000,000,000 in this fiscal year.

This Defense Department assessment indicates the Administration will not order a major speed-up in ballistic missile development, although it probably will attempt to remove "bottlenecks" in the test and evaluation program.

[At the United Nations, Britain associated herself with a United States offer to discuss means to insure that outer space be used solely for peaceful purposes.]

For tomorrow President Eisenhower scheduled a meeting with thirteen prominent scientists comprising the Science Advisory Committee in the Office of Defense Mobilization.

Scope of Meeting Widened

James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, said the meeting had been arranged before the launching of the Russian satellite, presumably to discuss a report on basic scientific research drafted by the committee. Mr. Hagerty said, however, the meeting certainly would deal with missiles and satellites "among other things."

In the wake of the Russian satellite success, the political criticism of the Administration continued to mount.

Senator Stuart Symington, Democrat of Missouri, declared that the President ought to call a special session of Congress to "explain to the Congress and the people the national emergency in which our lagging defense program—particularly in the ballistic missile, the anti-submarine and the anti-ballistic missile programs—has placed us."

The Senator took issue with

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some of President Eisenhower's statements last week. He said "a great deal more could have been done, and can be done" to speed the ballistic missile program.

Senator Symington, a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee and Secretary of the Air Force in the Truman Administration, said the Russian satellite "proves that they are well ahead of us" in the missile field.

"There had better be a speed-up if the United States is to remain a free nation," he told a news conference.

Senator Symington estimated that the Soviet Union was "two to three years ahead" of the United States in development of ballistic missiles.

While the Soviets "do not yet have an operational intercontinental ballistic missile," he said, "within two to three years they will have one capable of attacking all the United States."

The Administration's reappraisal of its missile program continued today. President Eisenhower met privately for about an hour with Neil H. McElroy, his new Secretary of Defense.

It was one in a series of meetings the President has had with his top military and scientific advisers since the Soviet Union launched its satellite Oct. 4.

Afterward Mr. McElroy said he had discussed "various Defense Department questions." When asked whether a speed-up in the missile program had been discussed, Mr. McElroy cut off further questioning and shoved his way through a swarm of White House reporters and photographers.

Press for Rocket Firings

While the Administration was apparently not headed for any major step-up in the ballistic missile program, it was attempting to offset the psychological gains scored by the Soviet in being first into space.

Defense Department and Air Force officials were reliably reported to be putting intense pressure on Air Force scientists to shoot off some research rockets that are planned to reach the record height of 4,000 miles.

The official anxiety over the rocket firings, called Project Farside, was in marked contrast to the attitude displayed a few months ago. Then Defense and Air Force officials tried to curtail the project when it was reported that the objective was the far, or unseen, side of the moon.

The project's scientific team is at Eniwetok Island in the Pacific, but successful firings of the rockets have been delayed by technological difficulties and bad weather.

Congress Inquiry Slated

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (UP) —Mike Mansfield, Senate Democratic whip, said today that Congress would investigate charges that the Administration had prevented the Army from launching the world's first artificial satellite.

He said an Army rocket team, headed by Dr. Werner von Braun, produced "the only fully developed [ballistic] missile I know about." This, he said, was the Redstone missile, which has a 200 to 300 mile range.

He said he understood this Army team could have turned out a missile that would have launched this country's satellite into outer space ahead of the Soviet satellite.

"But I haven't got the proof," Mr. Mansfield said.

Scientists to Attend

The scientists attending the White House meeting presumably will give the President their ideas as to what scientific advantage the Soviet gained by hurling a satellite into an orbit around the earth before the United States sphere got off the ground.

Participants will include Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, president of the National Academy of Science and Dr. Alan T. Waterman, director of the National Science Foundation. Other participants will be:

Dr. Isidor Rabi, Professor of Physics at Columbia University; Dr. Lloyd V. Berkner, president of Associated Universities; Dr. Hans Bethe, Cornell University Professor of Physics; Dr. James B. Fisk, executive vice president of the Bell Telephone Laboratories; Dr. Caryl P. Haskins, president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington; Dr. Albert G. Hill, technical director at the Institute for Defense Analysis, and Dr. James R. Killian Jr., president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Also, Dr. Edwin H. Land, president of the Polaroid Corporation; Dr. Herbert Scoville Jr., Central Intelligence Agency scientist; Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner, head of the electronics laboratory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Dr. Jerold R. Zacharias, Professor of Physics at M. I. T.

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