

FLYING CELEBRATES JUBILEE

December 17, 1903, a day that shaped the world.

Orville Wright flew the plane he and his brother/^{Wilbour}made.

It stayed up only a few seconds but proved that a heavier-than-air-machine could fly.

5 Bleriot, 6-years-later, flew the Channel in his own Monoplane, "Britain," ^{warned} Lord Northcliffe, "is an island no more." In a Handley Page of this type Alcock and Brown flew the Atlantic. Lindbergh became aviation's immortal by flying the Atlantic solo, New York-to-Paris, non-stop,

May 20, 1927. Jim Mellison and Amy Johnson flew the Atlantic east-to-west, ^{to harder way, go to west} blazing the airline trail.

In 1928 Kingsford Smith crossed the Pacific; California to Australia, ~~via Honolulu and Fiji~~ ^{Short-Mayo} The ~~short-Mayo~~

composite plane successfully launched its smaller part Mercury, in mid-air, ~~winning an Atlantic record~~. Our

Schnieder Trophy aircraft flew at astonishing speeds, more than 20-years-ago. More important, designer Mitchell

evolved ^{from} the Spitfire and saved the country. Aviation was ^{near} getting ~~modern~~ ^{its modern phase}. The Lancasters were the most successful bombers in the war.

The giant Brabazon was an amazing achievement, but so rapid is aircraft development it was obsolete by the time it first flew.

The Princess Flyingboat may suffer the same fate, though hope is not abandoned yet. Based on another principle

of flying is the helicopter. The Bristol company has an ambitious model - almost an airliner.

The Flying Wing paved the way for super-sonic flight,

~~subsequently~~ later on that design was used by the Avro delta wing. All this has happened in 50 years. It is up to man

to decide whether the airplane bombs civilisation into

space or proves a great blessing to the world. The graceful Comet points the proper way.