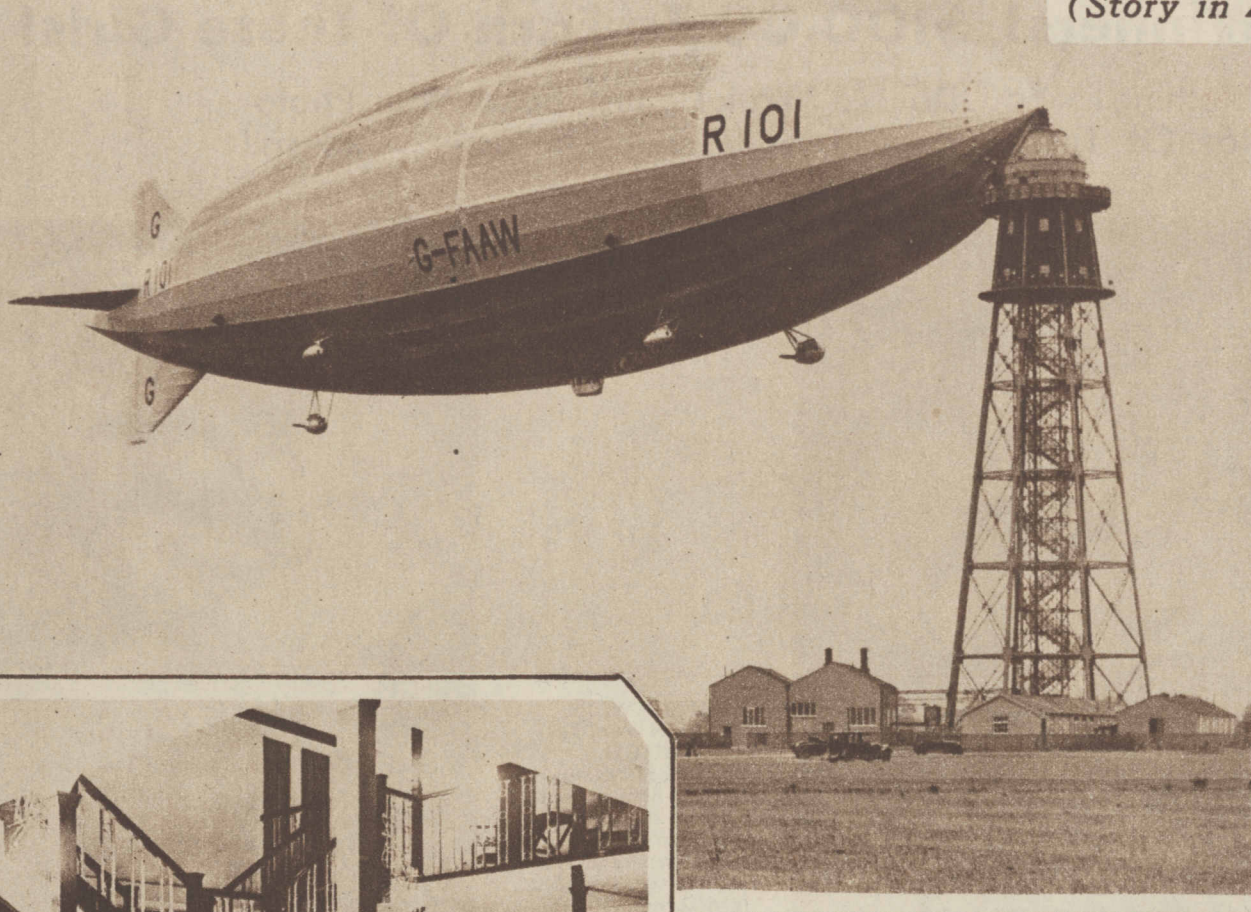
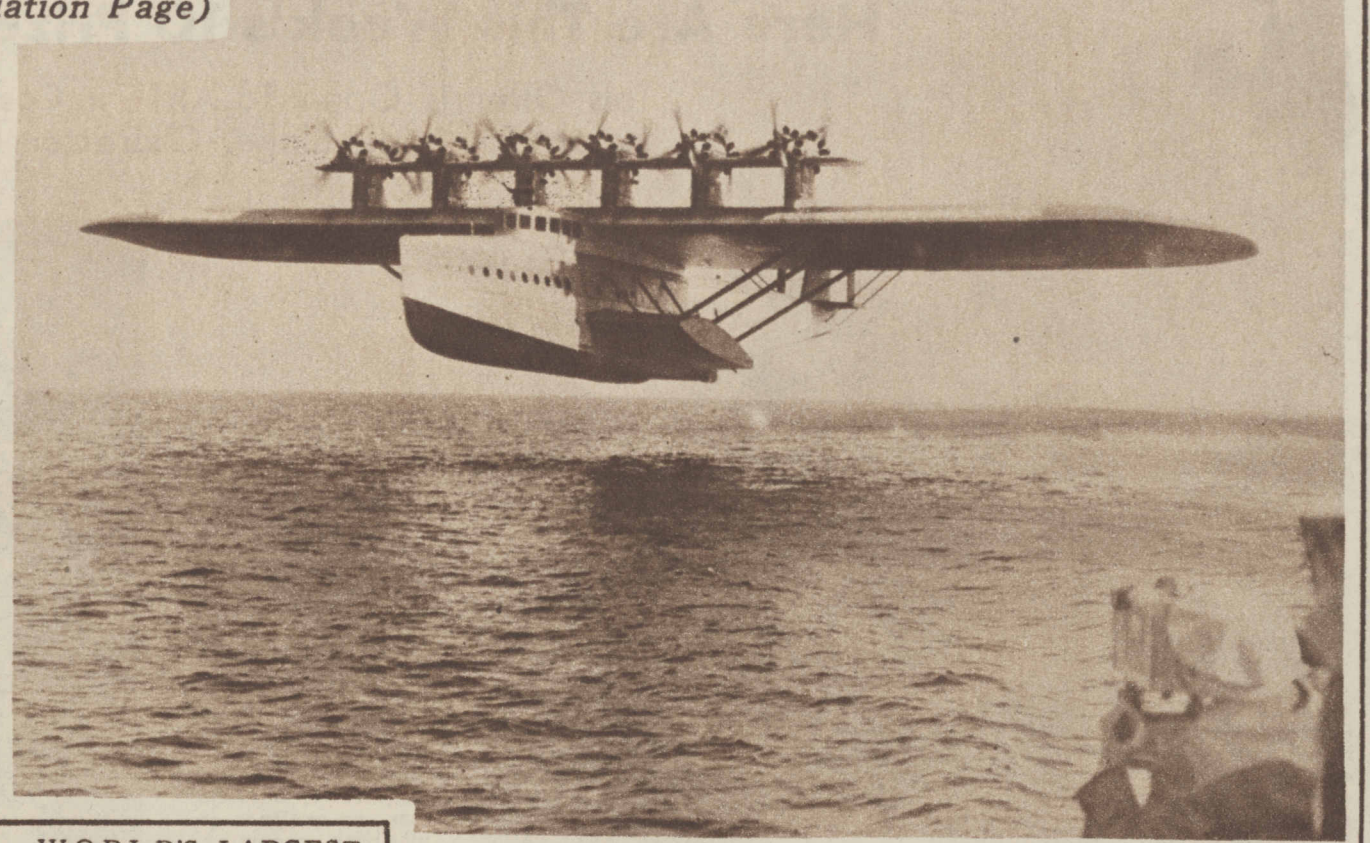


Aviation Developments of 1929

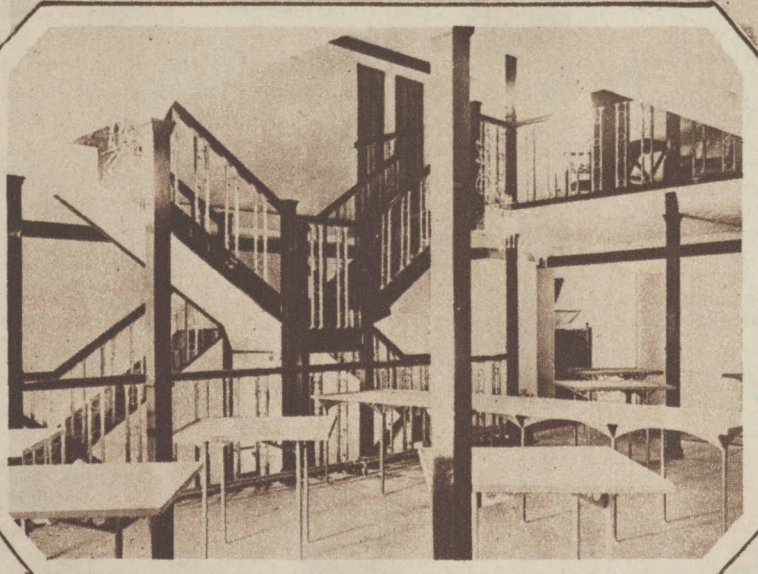
(Story in Aviation Page)



NEW ENGLISH DIRIGIBLE, the R-101, here shown moored to its mast, has undergone successful flights at Cardington, England. Like its sister ship, the R-100, it has capacity of 5,000,000 cubic feet. It provides accommodations for fifty-two passengers.



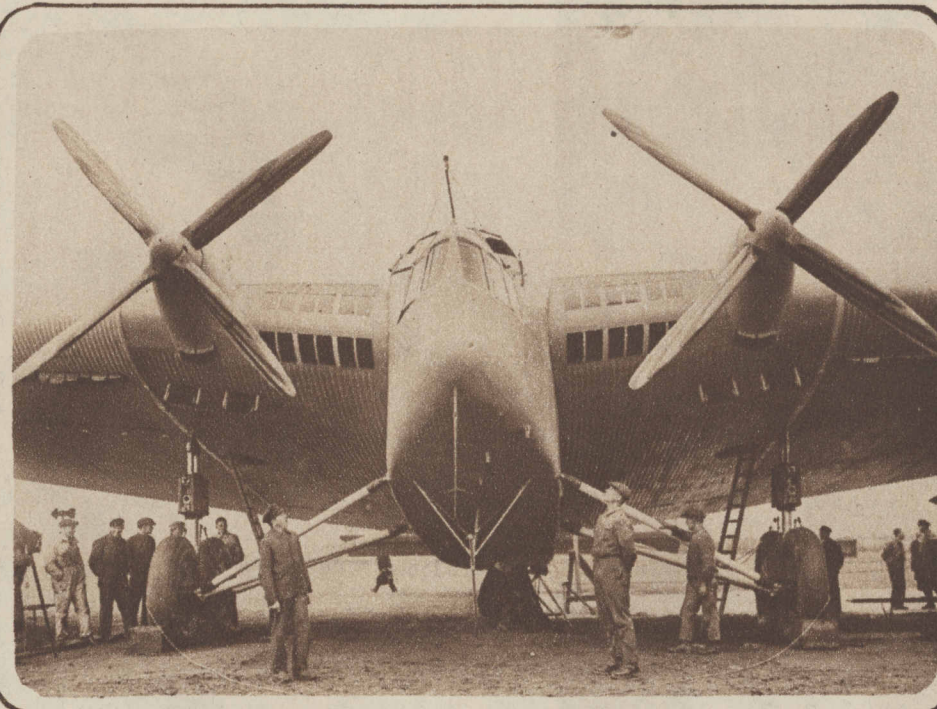
WORLD'S LARGEST AIRPLANE—With 169 passengers aboard, this giant Dornier DO-X flying boat lifted into the air at Rorschach, Switzerland, and flew about for nearly an hour. It was the largest number of passengers ever carried up by any aircraft. The DO-X is propelled by twelve motors.



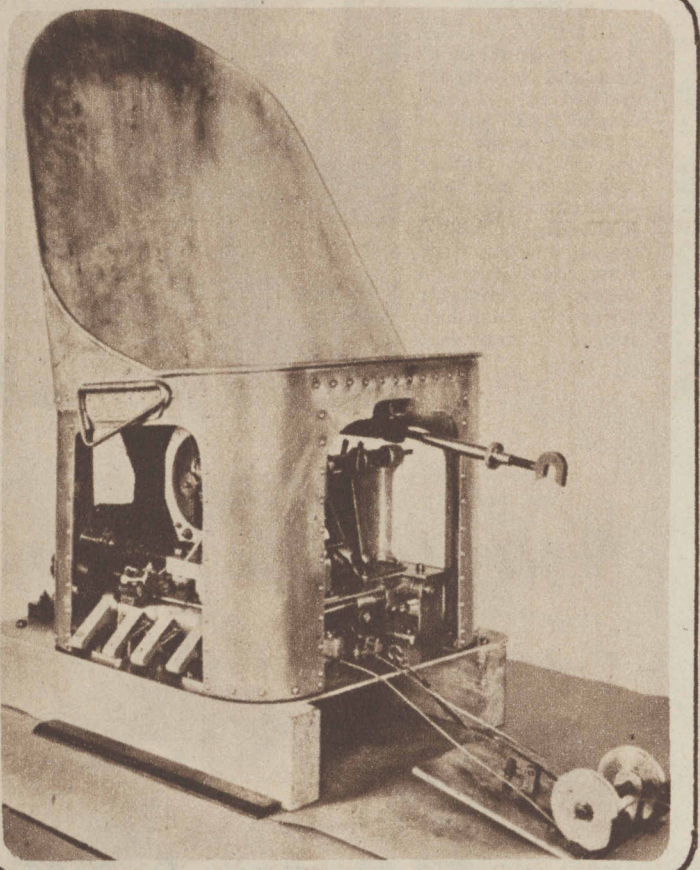
DINING ROOM OF AIR LEVIATHAN—One hundred passengers may be carried by the new British dirigible R-100, sister ship of the R-101. The R-100 made its maiden flight on Nov. 28 at Howden, England. It has a maximum speed of eighty miles an hour, and a cruising radius of 5,000 miles. It carries more passengers, and has a greater cruising speed, than the R-101.



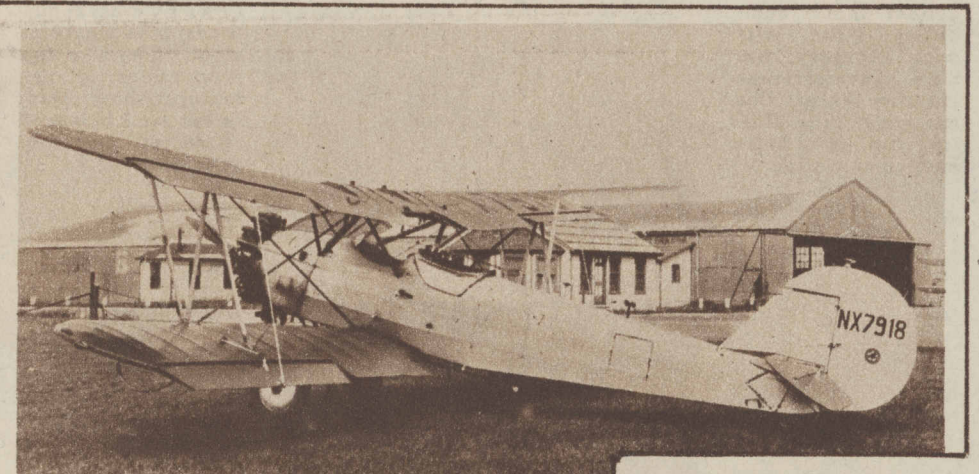
WORLD'S FASTEST PLANE—This supermarine Rolls Royce seaplane streaked through the air at 328 miles an hour to win the Schneider cup race on Sept. 7. It was the fastest speed ever attained by man.



THE FLYING WING — Passengers ride in the hollow wings of this giant Junkers G-38, which recently made successful flights at Dessau, Germany. It is propelled by four motors generating 2,400 horse power. The wing spread is 146 feet. It is the largest land-plane ever flown.



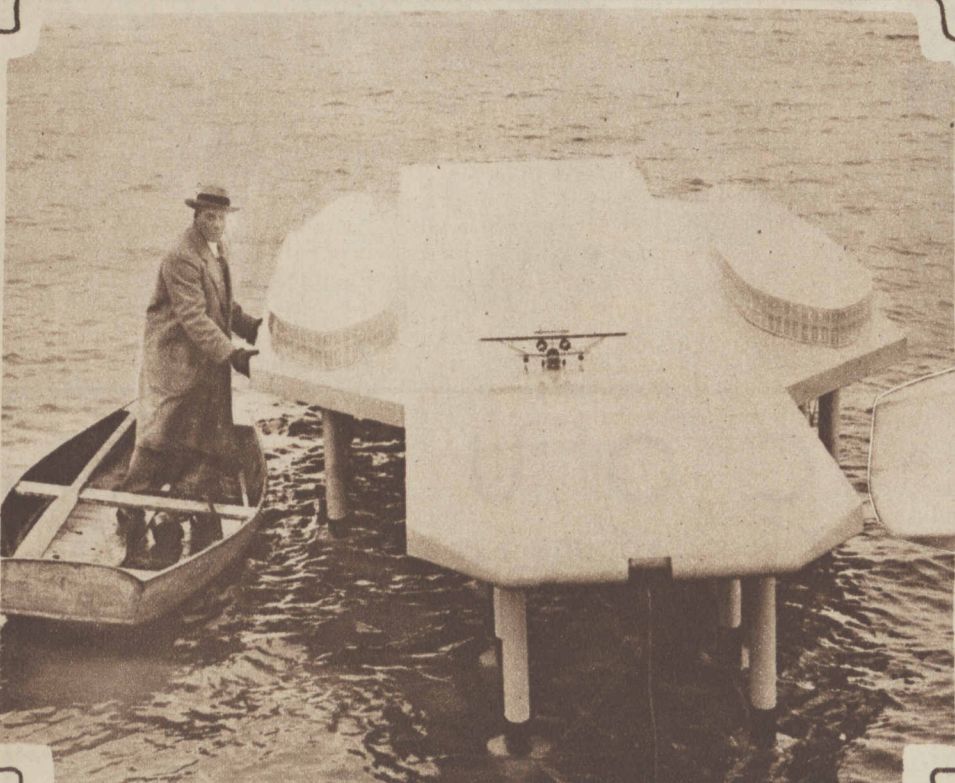
THE "MECAVIATOR"—Four army officers flew from Dayton, O., to Washington, D. C., in a plane guided by this gyroscopic robot, or automatic pilot. Once set on its course, this device keeps a plane stable in the air without the guidance of human hand.



BLIND FLIGHT—Crouched in the hooded cockpit of this army training plane, Lieut. James C. Doolittle took off from Mitchel field, Long Island, flew about for fifteen minutes, and landed safely without seeing the ground. The flight was made solely by instruments. It was made possible by the development of a new and more accurate altimeter, a new artificial horizon instrument, and the radio directional beacon.



ROCKET PLANE—In this flying inferno Fritz von Opel, young German millionaire and auto racer, took off from a field at Frankfort and flew about a mile and a quarter on Sept. 30. The 550 pound plane was propelled by fire and gases escaping from nozzles.



STEEL SEADROME—Edward R. Armstrong, inventor, is here shown with a model of the island airport which is now being built for use in trans-oceanic flying. The huge floating airport will have a runway of 1,200 by 200 feet, and will house hangars, hotel, weather station and other buildings. The first seadrome will be anchored between New York and Bermuda, and used in air service between these points.



TAILLESS PLANE—This plane and another of the same type were flown successfully at Dessau, Germany, by Pilots Espenlaub and Groenhoff. The plane weighs 480 pounds and attains a speed of seventy-five miles an hour. It is propelled by a ten horsepower motor.



OIL BURNING AIRPLANE MOTOR—The new Packard Diesel motor, which burns the common variety of fuel oil, is foremost among the developments in airplane motors during the last year. Recent test flights show that it gives a greater cruising radius and consumes less fuel.

(All photographs from Pacific and Atlantic.)