L.T. -OLDS. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1961.

GOOD EVENING EVERYBODY:

Have you heard about the Russian Astronaut? Have you heard about anything else!

with the Soviet space achievement echoing around the world - America's latest triumph in science might easily go unnoticed. Just announced. And its an important discovery. Tonight, our scientists have an entirely new element - to play with. They've raised the list of basic elements that make up our planet.

They now number one hundred and three.

Place of discovery - the University of California's famous Lawrence Radiation Laboratory. Named after - the great Ernest Lawrence, who won the Nobel Prize when he was on the staff out there at Berkeley. A team of physicists identified the new element - during basic research on atomic particles. They are calling it -

"Lawrencium." Number one hundred and three in the table of the building blocks - out of which the universe is constructed.

Today a spokesman for our Mercury Project remarked "We'd be dishonest, if we said we weren't disappointed."

He was referring to that Soviet victory in the race to put a
man into outer space.

President Kennedy rameing sent a message of congratulations - to Moscow. American scientists are hailingthe stunning break-through achieved by their Russian colleagues.

Much the same reaction - around the world.

But our Mercury astronauts can't help feeling

disappointed - that one of them won't be the first man to go

into orbit around the earth. Their only consolation is
the knowledge that Russia began its space program several years

before we did. Leaving us with the tough problem - of catching

up. Which we have done - to a certain degree. But - not in

related space flight. Which we won't achieve - before next fall.

Meanwhile what of the first astronaut? Yuri

Alexseyevich Gargarin - whose name, appropriately, means

"the wild duck." Yuri, a twenty-seven year old officer - in

the Soviet Air Force. He went up in a space ship - weighing

five tons. Zooming beyond our atmosphere - for a hundred and

eighty-seven miles. Circling the earth once - from east to

west. From the Soviet Union, across Africa and South America
and back to the Soviet Union. Duration - from blast-off to

return landing - just under two hours.

All reports out of Moscow indicate - that Yuri the astronaut, went through his unique experience without any ill effects. Tonight, he's taking special tests - so the Soviet space doctors can find out exactly how he reacted when he was up there in orbit. Otherwise, Russia's "wild duck" is in excellent condition - preparing for his mammoth news conference on Friday.

The manned space craft is an old vehicle - in the human imagination. Newsman Lewis Lapham of the New York Herald Tribune reminds us - that the ancient Romans had the idea of a ship with oars sailing around the heavens. And during the Renaissance, there was Leonardo da Vinci - who thought of a space ship, and of a lot of other things too.

But I'd like to single out Bishop John Wilkins distant ancestor of Sir Hubert Wilkins, one of the great
explorers of our time. Back in Sixteen Thirty-Eight, Bishop
Wilkins wrote a book called - "Discovery of a New World in the
Moon." This book suggested four methods - of space travel.

First - with the help of the angels. Second - with the help of
er gles. Third - by means of wings attached to the body.

F. ally - in a flying chariot.

well, I doubt if Yuri Gargarin was lifted into orbit
Nor did he

by angels, or eagles. And he sure didn't soar - on wings.

- The were here probably

I wonder if old Bishop Winkins would call his space ship - a

flying chariot?

At his news conference today - President Kennedy covered the usual array of subjects. No spectacular announcements - this time. But there was that exciting item - the Soviet space traveler. The President, admitting - he's impressed. Then adding - this is no sign of weakness in the freeworld. The Kennedy moral is - that Communism can do striking things the short run. But democracy is stronger over the long haul.

Here are some other - important points: President

Kennedy opposes any attempt of the anti-Castro forces -- to

base their invasion of Cuba on American soil. He will not

per it any American forces to be used against Castro - even

though he admits that Castro is a dictator. He is still

hopeful that a cease-fire for Laos - can be worked out..

He still opposes a U.N. vote - on the admission of Red China.

closer home - President Kennedy wants Congress to pass his anti-recession bills, before any other measures are discussed. And he would like to see the workers from our

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abandoned military bases - absorbed by the rest of the national economy.

ADENAUER

The Chancellor of West Germany was at the White House today - for a conference lasting ninety minutes. Particular subject - Nato. The familiar problem - of how to defend the West. Adenauer's main concern - the integrity of West Berlin. The Chancellor, asking another assurance - that we will stand firm on that.

On his side, President Kennedy wants from Adenauer - a commitment to shoulder a bigger share of the common defense. The belief in Washington is - that the Chancellor is proving amenable.

In Jerusalem today, the Attorney General spoke - for nine hours. Gideon Hausner, appealing to the court - to further that it has the right to sit in judgment - on Adolf Eichmann.

Actually, Hausner's case was simple - and he knew in advance that the three Israeli judges would sustain him.

The case - that Israel's moral right is clear. And legally justifiable - because other courts have acted in special circumstances. For example, * the Nuremberg Court - that tried the Nazi war criminals.

The Israeli Attorney General took nine hours - because me wanted to cover the major elements of this trial. Put into the record - an elaborate statement about the reasons why this particular court is handling the case of this particular defendant. An Israeli court - judging the mass murderer of Hitler's Third Reich. Judging - Adolf Eichmann.

Today, many Americans were looking back for a century - to April Twelfth, Eighteen Sixty-One. To a small fort in Charleston harbor. In Eighteen Sixty-One, practically no one outside of South Carolina - had ever heard of it. Today its name is a household word. Fort Sumter.

Where Major Anderson defied the Confederacy refusing to strike the Stars and Stripes - in favor of the Stars and Bars. Ordering his garrison - to stand by their guns. Fire back - if fired on; by Confederate artillery - under General Beauregard. For thirty-six hours, until Major Anderson had to surrement.

The first shots of the Civil War - fired a century ago. Commemorated today in solemn ceremony - in Charleston.

You may find this hard to believe: - heavy snow
falling again in Nebraska. Inches of it. Of course it
will melt rapidly - and may cause some trouble. Streams
- over their banks. Dirt roads - deep in mud.

At the same time - rain is falling from the mid-west to the Atlantic. And the pouth is being devasted - by tornadoes. Twisters, leaving a trail of wreckage - across Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida. In Texas, they are digging out - after the four tornadoes that went rampaging through the Lone Star State last night.

Snowing west of Omaha! Let's head for Nebraska, Dick.

CHURCHILL

Two great men " who have been friends, longer than " of you can remember. Sir Winston Churchill - and Bernard Baruch.

The free world's elder statesman - and America's advisor to presidents. They re aboard the yacht "Christina" - belonging Greek shipping magnate, Aristotle Onassis.

The yacht - tied up in New York harbor. Sir Winston

didn't go ashore today. This friends came to him. IncludingBernard Baruch. The reminiscing tonight - aboard the

"Christina."