

GOOD EVENING EVERYBODY:
The Senate puts its okay on the southeast Asia Treaty organization. The vote almost unanimous - eighty-two to one. The only Senator voting no" - Langer of North Dakota.

The Senate Treaty was signed at Manila last year - by Britain, France, Australia, Hew Zealand, the Philippines, Pakis tan, Thailand, and the United States. It provides for a common resistance to aggression - and also for consultation on the proper methods for meeting the threat of internal revolt. The last point, referring to Communist agitation.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee
postpones action on a proposal to endorse the
efforts of the United Nations to achieve a ceasefire in the Formosa area. This proposed by Senator Hubert humphrey of Minnesota, who wanted to put the Senate on record as backing the $\mathrm{U} N$ in any Armistice negotiations.

## But Senator Rowland of California

 attacked the Humphrey resolution. Said it would require amendment - to make clear the opposition of the Senate to such things as a $U N$ seat for Red China, or any attempt to force Chiang Mai She to surrender the islands of Quemoy and Matsu. Without amendments, Senator Knowland believes the Humphrey resolution might sound like, in his words, "a blanket endorsement of appeasement."The Senate Foreign Relations committee agreed with him, and put on the shelf - where some Senators predict it will stay.

Today, Winston Churchill told the House of Commons that Formosa is an international problem. The British Prime Minister rejecting the Communist propaganda line. that its an "internal problem" of Red Chinaalone.

The Churchill statement has a special importance because he spoke during a recess of the conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers. The Premiers have postponed their search for a solution to the Formosa crisis - until the U a has done what it can. But at least, no one at the conference has convinced Churchill that Formosa is anything but an
international problem,

## YUSHAN

The Fighting in the Formosa Straits is still going on. A dispatch from- ietpot, Hermenal describes Chinese Communist gun boats raiding the island of Yushan; That terantornat thirty miles from the Tachens. The Red vessels darted in shore - and poured artillery shells into the defense points manned by Nationalist troops. The ifforetalation-that Yushan may be the next island marked for invasion.

Defense Secretary Wilson today told the House Armed

Services committee that the draft must continue beyond June

Thirtieth - which is its expiration date. The Secretary's opinion, read to the Committee by his assistant. Wilson points out that the Armed Services can't get the men they need by voluntary enlistments. And so the draft must be continued, if the Armed Forces are not to fall below the dangerous level.

Committee Chairman Carl Vinson of Georgia predicts that the Administration's bill for four years more of the draft - will pass without any trouble. The bill, to be ready for action by the House on Monday.

The Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission denied toda that the dispute over the Dixon-Yates Power contract has interfered with the production of atomic weapons Lewis Strauss, giving his reply to Commissioner Thomas Murray who has already charged that the controversy was a drain on the time and energy of the commission.

Chairman Strauss told the joint congressional atomic committee that he and his staff have had to put in longer hours because of the Dixon-Yates dispute. But he flatly denied that there was any interference with the operations of the committee. Strauss added, that production of atomic weapons is at, what he terms, "an all-time high."

On Sunday, the Vice President, and Mrs. Nixon will leave for Central America. To be gone four weeks - a visit to ten countries.

The President wants him to help repair
some damage done among Latin-Americans. The feeling that we are not as interested in a good neighbor" policy as we were. Too concentrated on the problems of Europe and Asia. Also, antiAmerican elements have been shouting that we been exploiting Latin America.

The Vice President to study the nations he visits, try and understand the problems facing each. Then report to the President.

The government has lost a test case which was intended to recover some of the "windfall profits" of the housing program. The cam involved certain corporations in New York City. The Internal Revenue Service sued them for three million claiming that the funds were subject to ordinary income taxes.

Now the federal tax court has handed
down the decision that the builders correctly listed their profits as long term capital gains Not subject to the ordinary income tax.

Senator Byrd of Virginia, says the real trouble is - bad housing laws. "Loose" laws, and "lax" administration should be revised!

John L. Lewis accuses the Tennessee Valley Authority of buying coal mined at starvation wages. The President of the United Mine Workers made the charge at a labor department hearing in Washington. He said the T.V.A. Pres $4=0$ pays very little for the coal it needs, - oud net it can show a better financial record in competition with free enterprise. So he wants the Labor Department to set a minimum price - to prevent T.V.A. from getting coal produced at starvation wages.

## Princess Margaret arrived in Trinidad today. The

 younger sister of the Queen, flying in aboard a stratocruiser - after a five thousand mile flight from London, touching down at Montreal and Jamaica.An enormous crowd was on hand to meet the plane Trinidad natives, American tourists, and British residents. The Princess was welcomed officially by the Governor General, Sir Hubert Rance. An tron hern th their rifles - and antlitary-band-played.

## The welcoming copemory toothatf an hour Then

## Redness Margaret droveritit the Govanop-Gapopal-to

Government House in Port Au-Spein whop-ohe will- stay
during tron visits Tomorrow, the round of public appearances
begins with all the color, sunlight and calypso music that are so much a port of life in 200 native $0^{T r i n i d a d . ~}$

The French National Anthem has been stolen from London's
famous old "British Museum". That institution owned one of three original copes of the "Marseillaise"., the song the
 Seventeen Ninety-twdby a French officer stationed in Strasbourg. mane copy is still called the "Strasbourg copy." Its the one that disappeared from the British Museum.

London police say that the thief took the manuscript from its shelf -- and replaced it with a later copy. Somehow, he managed to smuggle it past the guards - the British Museum - losing one of its priceless possessions.


The Soviet radio announces a huge scientific discovery -
in the Gobi desert. Where paleontologists have unearthed
enormous dix deposits of ancient fossils, dating back to the age of reptiles. Moscow says - "whole grave yards of dinosaurs, stretching for dozens of miles."

When I saw that report, I put in a query to Roy Chapman Andrews, an old friend of this program - who, more than twenty years ago, made famous finds of dinosaurs in the first the Gobi desert. Including - "dinosaur eggs." What a seneathin then were?

Roy says - the Russian scientists have been excavating in that same area. "We merely scratched the surface," he explains. "There's no question that there was a great deal more actuate there." The Russians have copes of the maps they-mader own explorer male.

The Moscow report adds - that Soviet scientists have brought out the remains of the largest four-legged animal that ever lived. Eighty feet long - weighing as much as
sixty tons. Roy says that's "perfectly credible." And identifies the monster as the "sauropod." of which - his expedition found many traces.

But one thing is puzzling - the timing. "Its colder than fifty degrees below zero in the Gobi desert right now,"
says Roy Chapman Andrews. "The latest any scientists could
have been there was last October, almost four months ago.
It's peculiar," he adds - "why the Russians held this information back so long."

Well, the Soviets are peculiar in many things -
including science.

## Last night I started to tell about

the flight we made across the South Arabian desert, one of the least known parts of the world -- never even seen by human eye until the British explorers Bertram Thomas and St. John Philby penetrated parts of it a few years ago. We flew right over the heart of it from South to North. In doing so $I$ was realizing a dream $I$ had had for more than thirty years.

Last night, our broadcast time was up just after $I$ had told about crossing the mountains of South Arabia from the seaport of Mukalla, to the ancient Frankincense $V$ alley of Hadhramaut. After circling the white skyscraper cities of Shibam, Saiun and Tarim, we headed for the unknown, the Empty Quarter. Then for several hours we were looking down on a part of the earth that on one had ever seen.

RUB_AL_KBALI - 2
Page Smith, Captain of our special Pan

American Clipper, must be the reincarnation of some explorer of old. When I told him we were above unmapped country, he took us down "right on the deck," as airmen say. And for at least four hundred miles we had an unrivaled look at the heart of the Rub Al Khali, where Explorers Bertram Thomas and St. John Philby and their tough Arab companions plodded across the sands, hungry, and thirsty. We were above the largest unexplored, unmapped section of our planet, except the Antarctic continent.

In crossing from Mukalla on the Arabian
Sea to the great oasis of Hofuf and on out to the Pearling Islands of the Persian Gulf, we look down on some fifteen distinct and different types of desert. After the badlands south of Hadhramaut, we flew over a hard, flat region like our own great American Desert.

## RUB AL KHALI -3

 that sand dunes dreamed there could be. The first were short in length,
giving the desert the appearance of a choppy sea only
vast, silent and motionless. Then for another thirty or
forty miles the dunes wee were longer. Which must mean that
the prevailing winds, the deeper you get into the Empty
Quarter, blow with greater constancy. I mas
particularly fascinated_ about a third of the way across,
when we looked down on one great section of the desert where the dunes were not shaped as we think of them at all. They of sand -
were round islands; each a hill; or coming to a peak in the center, with the sides fluted, as though designed by
a cosmic pastry chef. The fluted scooped out sections all turning in the same direction at the bottom. Obviously caused by circular winds. In no other desert in the world hade I seen anything like this. And these curious peaked dunes all seemed to be about the same size -

## RUB AL KHALI - ${ }^{2} 4$

a hundred feet or so in diameter. In height, maybe fifty
feet. I da like to go back, land in a small plane, and inspect these. Maybe next year.

Also pight In the heart of the Rub al Khali we crossed over a wide stretch where the sand dunes were high and long, like the great waves you find in the middle of an ocean. The resemblance between this uncharted, little known desert, and the sea, is so startling, that it's no wonder the Arabian camel is called "the ship of the desert". The shape of these great dunes made it clear that here the prevailing winds are from North to South, and that here-they blow steadily. Sometimes we were looking out over lakes of salt.

But never a sign of moisture, except for some
stretches where we saw a low scrub growth; evidently a form of plant life that provides nourishment for that rare, highly prized sypect antelope, the oryx.

## RUB AL KHALI - 2.5

Time's up again Hugh and I'm not quite through.

Tomorrow night I'll give you juot a little more about the Rub al Khali; and then that 1

