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Revised 5/70

Good evening everybody:

The first commercial passenger flight from the United States, in fact from anywhere in America, to Siberia, is now an accomplished fact. Another important milestone in the history of aviation. It took Nine years for Charles Willis, head of Alaska Air Lines to get permission from Moscow - and an okay from Washington to do this. And then less than Eight hours to make the flight. Now to be followed by a series of similar flights each year.

There were One-Hundred-Thirty of us on board the Boeing 707, including government officials, press, radio and television people, my own Capital Cities crew headed by crack cameraman Dick Durrance, the top people of Alaska Airlines headed by Board Chairman Willis; and a crew of five in the cockpit - veteran Captain Bill Lund and two other Americans, plus two Russians sent to see to it we would not fly over any of their military installations on the peninsula of Kamachatka or anywhere along the Siberian Coast washed by the waters

of the Sea of ⁰~~A~~khotsk.

For that matter our ~~own~~ government would not allow the plane to fly over our own military and naval-bases in Alaska - as we made our way through the skies south along the One-Thousand mile long Aleutian chain. Nor would the Russians permit us to enter Siberia by way of Vladivostok, the important city we think of as the Siberian Pacific port of entry. We were ordered to take a circuitous route which unexpectedly involved a Five-Thousand-Three-Hundred-Mile flight; landing deep in far Eastern Siberia at the comparatively little known city of Khabarovak on the Amur River, within a few miles of China.

In my next I'll give you a few details about Khabarovak or "Habar'ovsk" as the people there call their city. Until then ~~s~~long from Habar'ovsk!

SUGGESTED FOLLOW UP TO THOMAS TAPE "ALASKA TO SIBERIA"

Thank you, Lowell. Back to the news...

The following is a list of suggested follow-up items for the Thomas Tape project. It is intended to provide a comprehensive overview of the project's progress and to identify areas for further research and development. The list is organized into several categories, including project goals, research objectives, and implementation strategies. It is hoped that this document will serve as a useful guide for all those involved in the project.

The first category, "Project Goals," outlines the overall mission and vision of the project. The primary goal is to create a comprehensive and accessible digital archive of the Thomas Tape collection. This archive will be available to researchers and the general public, providing a valuable resource for the study of the project's history and the work of the individuals involved.

The second category, "Research Objectives," details the specific areas of research that will be undertaken. These include the identification and cataloging of all tapes in the collection, the transcription of the audio content, and the analysis of the tapes' historical and cultural significance. It is expected that this research will lead to a deeper understanding of the project's impact and the role of the individuals involved.

The third category, "Implementation Strategies," describes the methods and techniques that will be used to achieve the project's goals. This includes the development of a digital archiving system, the implementation of a transcription process, and the creation of a user-friendly interface for the digital archive. It is anticipated that these strategies will ensure the project's success and the long-term preservation of the Thomas Tape collection.

In conclusion, the Thomas Tape project is a significant and ongoing endeavor. The following list of suggested follow-up items is intended to provide a clear and concise overview of the project's progress and to identify areas for further research and development. It is hoped that this document will serve as a useful guide for all those involved in the project.

The University of Miami's Marine Institute - one of the nation's finest in the field of oceanography - added still further to its luster today - with the announced discovery of a remarkable new substance. It's an extract from a primitive grape-like creature - called the sea squirt; an extract that has already proved more than fifty per cent effective in halting leukemia - in mice, at least.

Researchers who are testing the substance - also report encouraging results in treating ulcers and heart disease.

Dr. Michael Siegel - who heads the sea squirt project observes that we could be "on the verge" of a major medical breakthrough. And now as Lowell would say: "So long until tomorrow!"