

~~L.T.-DELCO. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1958~~
(Given by Allan Jackson. L.F. in Alaska)

GOOD EVENING EVERYBODY:

Soviet Russia, today withdrew from the Geneva

Conference - to devise ways of abolishing atomic testing.

The East-West parley was scheduled to begin on Tuesday,

next. Moscow had accepted an American invitation to send

Russian scientists to Geneva - for technical talks on

how to prevent violations of a nuclear testing ban. The

reversal, today, comes as a surprise.

The Soviet note says - the Russians are afraid

the conference may be used for Western propaganda, and

will be a waste of time. They won't go into the talks

unless the Western powers pledge themselves in advance -

to stop atomic testing. Secretary of State John Foster

Dulles had made it clear - that we won't agree in advance.

An agreement on that would have to come - after the

technical talks.

LEAD

But with Moscow pulling out, the conference in Geneva would seem to have little point.

And in Washington, President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles held a hasty meeting, trying to decide - what to do next.

FRANCE - ATOMIC

France, today, repeated its determination - to become an atomic power. DeGaulle's Foreign Minister stated - that the ~~French will~~ ^{they'll} continue to develop an atomic bomb - unless there's an international agreement for the control of all existing stocks of nuclear weapons.

French scientists are at work - and they're expected to explode an atomic bomb in a period of time anywhere from two months to a year.

DeGaulle's position is that France, to be recognized as a major power, must become an atomic power.

DEMONSTRATION

The State Department in Washington calls today's demonstration in Moscow - "obviously staged." Which would seem to be a correct description - judging by the dispatch from the Russian capital. *P* A mob of two thousand - raising ^{ed} an uproar before the U.S. Embassy. Called ^{it} retaliation for the protest made by Hungarian refugees in New York. Who, in front of the headquarters of the Soviet mission to the U.N. - shouted against the execution of former Hungarian Premier Nagy.

The Moscow uproar was not violent / no more than a lot of yelling. The police did nothing / merely stood around, watching. Until, after three hours - loud speakers on police cars told the mob to break it up and go home. Which they did.

LEBANON

The State Department believes - that the United Nations will succeed in preserving the independence of Lebanon. But, if the U.N. effort g fails - there's no indication of what the United States will do.

Today spokesman Lincoln White dismissed a Russian charge - that the sending of a U.N. police force into Lebanon would be "aggression." Member of Congress have been advocating police action by the United Nations. A measure - that, for one thing, would postpone the question of American-British intervention, to save Lebanon.

McELROY

The Secretary of Defense promises - that military officers, opposing President Eisenhower's defense reorganization proposals, will not be punished. Secretary McElroy gave the pledge - in an appearance before the Senate Armed Services Committee ^{whose} ~~xxxx~~ chairman - Russell of Georgia had stated - the Committee wouldn't hear other military witnesses, unless they were guaranteed against reprisals.

There was testimony in Washington, today, that a White House representative, in conference with an official of the Securities Exchange Commission, may have emphasized - that Bernard Goldfine was a Republican. The New England industrialist - one of whose Companies was in trouble with the S.E.C. However, there was nothing definite about this testimony.- a matter of hazy memory. A case of - perhaps.

The White House representative, Counsel Gerald Morgan, was inquiring about the Goldfine case, at the request of presidential assistant Sherman Adams - as Adams, himself, has related.

There was testimony that Senators Payne of Maine and Cotton of New Hampshire intervened with the S.E.C. in behalf of Goldfine. Senator Payne - taking note of what Goldfine had been doing ^{for} ~~in~~ the textile industry in Maine.

Today, at the Congressional hearing, vigorous denials continued - ~~with~~ that the S.E.C. was at all influenced in handling the complaint against the Goldfine Company.

But this testimony was hotly challenged at the hearing.
Meanwhile, there's a disclosure that the Chairman
of the House Investigating Committee, Congressman Oren Harris
of Arkansas, made an inquiry to the Federal Communications
Commission about an Arkansas radio dispute. Today, the
Chairman said - he saw "nothing wrong" in the letter he wrote
last month, asking the F.C.C. for information about a protest
against the licensing of a new radio station at Pine Bluff,
Arkansas.

COLLISION

The New York waterfront was a scene of weird peril, today. The East River, a busy traffic lane, lined with docks and shipping - in danger of fire along a forty-five mile front. Following a ship collision, last midnight - in which a freighter rammed and sank a gasoline tanker.

It happened under the Manhattan Bridge, and a flaming explosion set the bridge on fire - with some damage. Quick lifesaving - with thirty-nine ~~at~~ sailors rescued. Two - missing. A newspaper photographer died of a heart attack, while snapping pictures of the blazing scene. The danger continued on through the day - because of gasoline pouring from the sunker freighter. Which carried a quarter of a million gallons of high octane gas.

As the inflammable fluid spread on the surface of the river, an incoming tide swept it upstream. Then, as the thousands of gallons of gasoline kept on pouring out of the sunken tanker, the change of the tide carried the floating gas,~~at~~ downstream. As a result, there was the danger of fire

all along the line of the East River.

Coast Guard vessels moved along - spreading foam for extinguishing fire, on the surface of the river. Smoking was forbidden at all piers along the waterfront. Today, seven city fire-boats are patrolling the East River.

INTRODUCTION TO RECORDING

Up in Alaska, a spectacular explosion - as described in a report by Lowell Thomas, tonight.

(Recording: 5:16)

L.T.

In my last I told about flying to the head of Tracy Arm, a great fjord. We went there to watch the glacier cononade, perhaps the most awe-inspiring spectacle in Nature.

We had left Juneau in a seaplane, a Grumman Goose, in the early morning. But a U. S. Forestry Service ice boat, a 52 footer, had left for the fjord the night before. We to fly out and meet it a few miles from two glaciers, at a place where there would be enough open water for the Grumman to fly down and transfer us without iceberg trouble.

For a half hour we hopped over mountains and fjords, then by boat for another two hours we threaded our way through ice - to the head of Tracy Arm. Our hosts, Assistant Forestry Supervisor John Hall and his skipper Clarence Wittenen, a Finnish-American. Hall a graduate of Penn State, with an M.A. in forestry at Yale. He came

to Alaska, married a Norwegian girl four years ago in Ketchikan, and plans to spend the rest of his life here in the North. The skipper, born at Juneau, where his father worked in the famous Treadwell Mine, then second richest gold mine in the world. Until the sea broke in and flooded its hundreds of miles of underground tunnels and stopes in 1918.

By early afternoon we were bumping through floating ice at the face of South Sawyer glacier, watching the seals, and watching the birth of icebergs.

Our chief cameraman is Mike Murphy, a tall, rangy chap who could have stepped out of a western movie. When a huge berg of black ice, as big as a New York skyscraper, suddenly bounced from the depths where it had come off the bottom of the glacier, someone shouted:- "Get the boat away! We'll be swamped". To which Mike responded: "To H- with the boat. Let's get the picture!"

Lowell Jr. had worked out a plan the night before to try and put a little extra life into the face of this moving glacier. He and Pilot Merrill Wien had found a miner who said he was an expert with dynamite. They figured 10 sticks or so might nudge one of the larger pinnacles, already cracked, and improve on Nature.

Merrill to fly over the glacier face about 2:00 P.M., talk to us on his radio, and then drop the dynamite. Not on our boat we hoped.

2:40. Here they come. He makes three dry runs, asks if we are all set, and says they have two charges. One with 10 sticks. One with 20! He says it's a four minute fuse. There they are, swinging above the face of the ice wall. They make the drop. But the dynamite hits an ice pinnacle and bounces four hundred feet down - into the water. No explosion. It's now 3:27. This is the big one. They drop it. We keep our eyes on our watches - and the glacier. We have TV movie cameras also high up on

the rock wall on either side of the fjord. We blow a blast on the boat whistle, to signal to them. Four minutes after the drop there's an explosion high up on the face of the ice. Will it all come down? A super crash?! Not an inch of it moves! But no matter. Nature does it for us. Every few minutes. Sometimes when you are not looking or when you are reloading your film magazine, down it comes with a thunderous roar. Anyhow, we get what we want. In fact we get the birth of dozens of great bergs; a spectacle worth going thousands of miles to see.

We stayed there hypnotized by the wonder of it all, until 9:00 P.M. Watching the ice wall crack, then waiting to see which section of that one-half mile wide face would go next. Our Grumman Goose was to pick us up at 8:00, for down the fjord in ice-free water. When he didn't find us there, veteran pilot John Callahan flew up for a look.

We were delayed partly because Mountaineer Mal Miller had lured T V director Jean Phillippe Carson high up on a dizzy cliff where it proved easier to get up than down. They had to do it on ropes - like they do on the tough side of The Matterhorn, in Switzerland. The director must have lost fifteen or twenty pounds in that descent.

Then, at the bottom of the cliff the floating ice had closed in making it impossible for a skiff to pick them up. So there they clung to the rock wall for another half hour, until the churning current took some of the bergs away.

Even then the excitement was not over. Our Grumman pilot took quite a chance and brought his Goose down among the bergs. From our Forestry ice-boat we got over on the nose of the Grumman, climbed over the wings and dropped into her in an unorthodox way.

But could he take off? Where? He waited till the wind created a fairly long open stretch, then he opened the throttle wide, zipped a bit, to miss ice. Zagged a bit. And then - when it looked as though we were going to crash into a berg, he jumped the Grumman over it and into the air. One of the hairiest take-offs I've had since the First World Flight when Corliss C. Moseley just missed a barn on take-off with me aboard - at a cow pasture airfield at New Orleans.

When I referred to it on arrival at Juneau, the taciturn Callahan said:- "Well, we made it didn't we?"
And - SO LONG UNTIL TOMORROW.

---0---

SQUID

58.01
News from the Bahamas - with indications of a

tremendous battle deep down in the ocean. A patrol boat of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service found a giant squid - floating on the surface. The body of a cuttlefish - forty-three feet long. Mutilated - with marks of a savage struggle. The giant squid - having been in combat with a sperm whale. So say the scientists.

They're all the more interested because it's the first time a cuttlefish of that size has ever been found in those waters. Indicating the presence of the giant squid in the Carribean.

Den down deep
It must have been something when in the depths,
the monster tangled with a sperm whale - and lost the battle.

58.45