

L.T.- DELCO. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1957

(Given by Walter Cronkite.)

GOOD EVENING EVERYBODY:

In Little Rock, Congressman Brooks Hays conferred with Governor Faubus again today. Hays, who arranged that meeting of the Governor with President Eisenhower at Newport, on Saturday - is still trying to find some way to remove the National Guard Troops from Central High School. On Friday, Faubus must appear in court, to show cause - why he should not be compelled to take the troops away. Presumably, that point was discussed in today's meeting between Brooks and Faubus. But the Congressman emerged from the executive mansion in Little Rock - to tell reporters, "There is just no news."

And of course the National Guard is still preventing integration at Central High. Today no Negroes even tried to register - let alone attend classes.

In Washington, J. Edgar Hoover told newsmen - his agents will not be deputized to escort Negro students into

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Central high. The head of the F B I saying - he wants to put an end to rumors that are going around. Rumors, that

F B I agents would be sent to Little Rock - to help negro

students cross the lines of the National Guard. According

to J. Edgar Hoover, that will never happen. Because it

would be a violation of our concept of the relationship between

states and the federal government.

NASHVILLE

The public schools of Nashville opened again today - seven with desegregated classes. Attendance, reported normal - after a week ^{OF} ~~of~~ tension. Today, there was no trouble. Ten negro children entered formerly all-white schools - without incident.

Even Hattie Cotton School was back in operation. The school, seriously damaged by a dynamite blast a week ago - has been undergoing emergency repairs. And now, all but four rooms are considered safe. But there are no negroes at Hattie Cotton. The one little girl, Patricia Watson, whose appearance apparently was the cause of the dynamiting - has transferred to a negro school.

The police of Nashville are on their usual eight-hour shifts. But they're keeping a close watch on the schools. And they have orders to read a federal court injunction - to anyone who tries to prevent peaceful integration. The injunction, issued yesterday, by Judge William Miller - forbids

anyone from interfering with negro children on their way to classes.

Meanwhile, segregationist John Kasper - pleads innocent to a charge of inciting a riot. The court gave Kasper sixty days to prepare a defense.

STORM

Along the Gulf Coast, they're preparing to ride out another storm. Esther is on the way - centered about two hundred miles south of Louisiana - moving north at ten miles per hour, expected to lash the coast tonight and tomorrow. The winds are not quite up to full hurricane velocity - it looks right now like just another good sized tropical storm, but storm warnings have gone up in Texas and Louisiana - oil workers are leaving their rigs in the Gulf of Mexico - seeking safety ashore. Small craft are ordered to stay in port. And hundreds of families are standing by for quick evacuation - if Esther should prove to be a full scale hurricane.

UNITED NATIONS

The new President of the United Nations General Assembly is Sir Leslie Knox Munro of New Zealand. He was elected today after his opponent - Charles Malik of Lebanon, withdrew. It's believed around the U N that Malik may have received a promise - that next year the job will go to him.

SAN MARINO

The tiniest nation in the world - turns its back on Communism. San Marino, in the Italian mountains along the Adriatic. San Marino, thirty-eight miles square - with a population of less than fifteen thousand.

Since World War Two, the ruling council of San Marino - has had a majority of Communists. But then came the Hungarian revolt - with the blood-stained Soviet repression. Also local issues like a Communist attack on religious training in the schools.

The San Marino councilmen began to change sides, one after another. And today one of them, Attilio Giannini, swung the balance of power. When he crossed the floor of the council chamber, and changed^{ed} parties - that made the political line-up read -- twenty nine Communists, and thirty one non-Communists. So the tiny country entirely surrounded by Italy - no longer has its government dominated by the Reds.

ATHLETES

America definitely will admit athletes from Communist countries - to participate in the Nineteen Sixty Winter Olympic Games, at Squaw Valley, California. So says Secretary of State Dulles - adding, these athletes will not have to let themselves be finger printed. The ruling by Secretary Dulles affects Red China in particular. Now there's nothing to prevent Mai Tse Tung's men from coming to the Olympics-at least nothing on our side of the Iron Curtain.

L.T.

Out here on this Arctic ice floe, we are adrift on the ocean that surrounds the North Pole. Drifting at an average rate of 3 miles a day. When there is a stiff wind the ice, and this IGY Air Force camp, move at five times that speed. The present drift, toward the Pole, has been estimated as high as 15 miles a day. More than a half a mile an hour. At present we are only an hour's flying time from the Pole.

Does this movement of the floe increase the likelihood of the floe cracking up and letting these quonset huts drop into the sea? The scientists would like to know. What they do know is that two of these ice floes did break up under the Russians, dropping them into the icy water. And one broke up, splitting buildings and playing havoc to a camp the Air Force put on a floe only 100 miles north of Point Barrow in 1951. No loss of life either for the Russians or our people.

There are not too many ice islands of this size in

the Arctic Ocean. At any rate they searched for weeks by air, before they found this one 4 miles square with no places in it that looked as though it was ready to break up. But some day, maybe months, maybe a year or two or three from now, it will go to pieces. Long after I have departed. Of course it could break up tonight. So maybe I'd better not tempt fate by saying any more on the subject.

All the men who are here are volunteers. So they are on T3, where some 35 men are camped on an ice island a short distance north of Greenland. But the risk on T3 may be far less, for T3 is a real ice island - that is it's glacial ice, century old ice that broke off from what they call the glacial fringe of Ellesmere Island - Markham Bay, Grant Land. T3 is ice 150 feet thick. While here where I am on this ice floe, formed by the pack ice - it is a mere 12 or 14 feet thick.

During the first weeks these men were putting up

huts and getting things in ship shape, there was a photographer, an Air Force lad, who kept getting more and more terrified. He never failed to be at the strip when a plane came or went. Especially when it went. He was afraid the floe would break up any day or night. So they finally put him aboard a plane and sent him south to Alaska; Alaska in what these IGY scientists call the Banana Belt.

What do these scientists do up here as they drift onward toward the North Pole? Why stay for months on ice that is only 14 feet thick and that may go to pieces at any hour?

I've just been discussing this with Dr. Maurie Davidson, from Columbia University's Lamont Laboratory, and Dr. Untersteiner from Obergurgl, a bearded Austrian. Our people hospitably - he thinks we are - invited him out here on the ice. They say one phase of the project is a study of Arctic currents. They have been here 31

months and they still don't know where this piece of ice will be when the IGY ends, next June. Not only is it moving north it is also doing some random rotating. When an open lead appears along one edge of their ice floe the wind will swing it in the open water. This of course means the air strip tomorrow faces in a different direction to where it is today. This rotation at times shifts the ice floe as much as 14° .

In addition to instruments that measure gravity; and others to study the earth's magnetic field, they also have the Rawin and Raob instruments to enable them to track the balloons they send to great heights to record winds, temperatures and humidity. They have sent these to an altitude of 30 miles above the earth. Which may be a record. They make their own gas to fill these balloons.

The long Polar night will close in on them shortly after we leave. Then they expect to study the colors of the Aurora Borealis, with automatic instruments that will

tell them of what sort of energy particles the Aurora is made - thus solving a mystery that has long baffled man. They call this Atmospheric Physics. There is a job I would like - studying the Northern Lights!

Seismic equipment enables them to measure the depth of the Arctic Ocean. First they dig a hole. Then they set off dynamite just below the ice. The sound waves from the explosion bounce off the bottom of the sea two or three miles down. In fact farther, for the dynamite sound waves even penetrate the sea floor to a further depth of another mile or so; and from their instruments they can tell the nature of the rock under the sea. This is done three times a day, because the ice floe is moving.

Through a well in the ice, with a winch and 20,000 feet of one-half inch steel cable, they haul up a 3 foot (100 c m) vertical core from the bottom of the sea. The various layers of this enable them to look back in

Time for from 100,000 to 200,000 years to a period when the North Pole was not in the Arctic and when this Polar area was a tropical region.

Dr. Untersteiner from Obergurgl specializes in what are called Thermal studies to try and discover whether the Arctic is gaining or losing heat. If it is steadily gaining heat then the Arctic may once again be free of ice - and that will be followed by a new ice age - which complicates matters greatly for Man - if he still inhabits the planet.

So, you see these scientists here on this ice floe near the Pole, during this International Geophysical Year are studying everything from the bottom of the Polar Sea to the Ionosphere 160 odd miles above the earth.

They are an impressive group. So long.

CALLAS

The world's most colorful soprano may not be the world's best - but she certainly makes more headlines than anyone else. For years, Maria Meneghini-Callas has been feuding with managers, conductors, and other singers. This time, it's the venerable San Francisco opera company.

Soprano Callas was scheduled to appear several times in the city of the Golden Gate this season. As usual, her performances were sold out months in advance.

But yesterday, word came that the temperamental prima donna has changed her mind. She says she's going to stay on in Milan, Italy - which she prefers to San Francisco.

This is too much for the company to take - even from a great singer. We are told that this one soprano has just been dropped from its roster of singers. San Francisco, no more interested in her - than she is in it. A typical episode in the somewhat stormy biography of a grand vocal artist - Maria Meneghini-Callas.

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INTRO TO L T

Tonight's report from Lowell Thomas finds him still deep inside the Arctic - still sending back spectacular stories about what is happening up there in the land of the North Pole and the Northern lights.