

EISENHOWER

GE

L.T.-DELCO. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1958

(Given by Allan Jackson, L.T. in
Alaska)

The Republican reaction to President Eisenhower's

declaration, today - is one of worry. There was a meeting of Congressional G.O.P. leaders, at which the statement was made - that the Adams-Goldfine uproar is hurting the Republican Party. Doing political damage - with Congressional elections a little more than four months away. Republican Senator Potter of Michigan described Sherman Adams as - "a political handicap." Two other G.O.P. legislators said the presidential assistant - should resign.

Reactions - following a White House news conference, today. At which - President Eisenhower said his chief aide had been "imprudent". That Sherman Adams had committed a mistake - when he had let his old friend, millionaire textile manufacturer Bernard Goldfine, pay hotel bills for him. And had accepted various gifts - including a vicuna coat.

The President emphasized - that White House officials, particularly, should be circumspect about gifts and other favors. Sherman Adams - not so discreet in dealings with

Goldfine, who ~~is~~^{was} in trouble with the government.

But President Eisenhower, while admitting Adams had been imprudent, reaffirmed his belief in the integrity of his assistant. And the decisive presidential statement was - that Sherman Adams is "an invaluable public servant". The President said bluntly: "I need him."

So that would seem to be that - so far as the White House is concerned. But there's a lot more - in the storm that blows in the world of politics.

YUGOSLAVIA

The Foreign Office of the Yugoslav government issued a declaration, today - concerning the executions in Hungary. The first official reaction of the Yugoslav government - and it is bitter. Accusing the Red regime in Hungary - of treacherous falsehood and betrayal.

We've heard that, when the Hungarian revolt was crushed by Soviet armor, in Nineteen Fifty-Six - Premier Nagy and other patriot leaders had been promised immunity. The pledge ^{was} violated - by the Russians and the puppet Hungarian regime. So now an official account is given by the Foreign Office of Jugoslavia.

The statement relates that Premier Nagy and other Nationalist leaders took refuge in the Yugoslav Embassy in Budapest. Where they remained - until Jugoslavia had received assurances that they would not be harmed. When this pledge had been made, the Yugoslav government gave its decision in a diplomatic note. Which stated - "that the asylum offered to the group ceases, and that they will leave the Yugoslav Embassy

alone, and go freely to their homes." Instead, Nagy and his companions were treacherously arrested by the Russians. Now - executed by the puppet Hungarian regime.

The Foreign Office of Yugoslavia interprets this as terrorism - in the Soviet campaign against Yugoslavia.

In Washington, today, President Eisenhower declared: - that the Hungarian executions have hurt the chances of a summit conference. The President put it in these words: "Anything of this kind that shocks the whole free world, its conscience and whole its ~~and~~ beliefs, is detrimental to fruitful negotiations."

At the U.N. today, the American delegation asked for an investigation of the new savagery in Hungary.

LEBANON

The State Department in Washington denies a report in Cairo - that the United States rejected a proposal made by Nasser, head of the United Arab Republic. Nasser - proposing joint action in settling the crisis in Lebanon.

Instead, it was Nasser who turned down an American request. The U.S. Ambassador - asking him to stop helping the Lebanese insurgents. Nasser answering - that he wasn't helping them. In spite of much evidence - that he is.

Today, more fighting in Beirut - rebels assailing government forces at a women's prison. It was a pitched battle for three hours, before the insurgents were driven off.

PRISONERS

Once again, today, talks were unsuccessful - for the release of the nine American military men held by the Reds in East Germany. In Berlin, U.S. representatives conferred with Communist officials, who insisted that the United States government must negotiate with the East German regime on a basis of diplomatic equality.

That was rejected, and there's no telling when the talks will be resumed. The prisoners, meanwhile, remain in the hands of the Reds.

FRANCE

There were only minor disturbances in France, today - as Premier DeGaulle presided over anniversary ceremonies. It was just eighteen years ago today, when General DeGaulle issued his radio manifesto. Denouncing the French surrender to Nazi Germany in World War Two - and launching the Resistance Movement, which went on to final triumph.

Today, huge crowds were out, with cheers for DeGaulle - as he proceeded for ceremonies at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. And then - to a cemetery outside Paris, to lay a wreath in memory of Resistance fighters shot by the Germans.

The Communists had called for anti-DeGaulle demonstrations, but the only trouble was a clash between Right Wing demonstrators and Left Wing students on the Champs d'Elysee. Trouble - quickly suppressed by the police.

CYPRUS

The Mayors of six leading cities on the island of Cyprus - flew to Athens, today. For talks on a possible settlement of the crisis. They'll confer with Archbishop Makarios - chief Orthodox prelate of Cyprus, now in exile from the island. The word is that the Mayors favor the acceptance of a compromise proposed by Britain, and will try to convert Archbishop Makarios to their view.

The terms of the British compromise are an official secret, but reports are that they would give Cyprus limited self-government for seven years. A final decision - to be made after the seven years are up.

BRIDGE

In the Vancouver bridge collapse - the death list is now sixteen, with two missing. Workers - who were on the sixteen million dollar span when it fell into Vancouver Harbor.

One of the twenty survivors thinks the collapse might have been caused by the weight of a huge crane, which was driven out onto the bridge a few minutes before the structure gave way.

INTRO. TO RECORDING

Tonight, Lowell Thomas continues his report from an Alaskan glacier - where scientists are studying problems of age-old ice.

Eight years ago, with Colonel Bernt Balchen and the 10th Reserve Squadron, I landed here in the middle of all this ice where I am now. Then I was visiting an American Geographic Society expedition, headed by Maynard Malcolm Miller. Now, here I am again - to see what the glaciologists have learned. Mal Miller is here with us. He had flown in the day before. A minatak, a rock outcrop juts 500 feet above the icecap. On it an aluminum hut anchored to the rock with steel cables. We headed for that.

As bush pilot Merrill Wien circled it, from a hundred feet, we looked down on the hut and seven green tents we had used this year on a Lost World expedition in the South American jungle. Now Lowell Jr., Fred Small and an advance party had put them up right in the midst of one of the largest icefields in the North. I wondered how serviceable they would be up here.

Just as I pushed my rucksack out the window for a free fall, so I wouldn't have to lug it up from the glacier where we were going to land - I saw a woman in a flannel nightgown run out of one of the tents and wave. I knew it was Gretchen Fraser, our 1948 Olympic ski champion. We had sent Gretchen - and Don Fraser - also a one-time member of our Olympic team - to the icecap the previous day.

Although this icefield covers a thousand square miles, or more, of glacial ice, it's only a small part of a glaciated area that is one of the world's largest - and that extends along the coast from the Stikine River, and its fjord back of Wrangell, only a few miles from the British Columbia border - extends from there way out to the Alaskan Peninsula - almost to Bering Sea and the Aleutian Islands. A distance of about two thousand miles. Two thousand miles of fjords that are larger and more spectacular than the fjords of Norway. With great

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glaciers at the head of most of the fjords.

Along this coast are hundreds of the most awe-inspiring mountains in the world. What makes them so spectacular is that they rise straight up from sea level to greater heights than any mountains, anywhere. The lofty slopes of these mountains are the birthplace of the glaciers. Over these mountains the weather from the drier, colder interior of Alaska meets the warm moisture laden winds from the Pacific - the Japan current. Result, extremely heavy snowfall on the Alaska coast range.

More snow falls here every winter than can melt in the summer. So the surplus packs down and forms masses of ice. This has been going on for centuries. Then this ice moves slowly toward the sea, pushed by the snow that continues to fall.

Around just one mountain of the hundreds along this coast - on the slopes and at the base of eighteen thousand foot Mt. St. Elias - not far from where we are -

there are more glaciers than in all Switzerland.

At any rate, we now have our entire party here on the ice; eighteen of us in all. Eight in Dr. Mal Miller's party. Ten of us to find out what the scientists have learned so far concerning our planet - about which Man still knows so little. And, we are filming them for our United Motors-Delco High Adventure TV series.

Unless the weather closes in on us, I'll have another brief report fro you tomorrow. So long.

RIVER

/. 58.00 / Irrawaddy

In London, today, James N. Sleppy of Columbus, Ohio, - swam across the River Thames. Not such a long distance, a couple of hundred yards - though the water was cold, with a swift current.

But it was just a beginning for Sleppy, a sixty-three year old bank employee - who has now started out on a mission of swimming rivers abroad. Back home, he has already paddled his way across the Potomac, the Hudson, the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Colorado. An enthusiast for exercise - he makes river-swimming his hobby.

After the Thames, today, he'll go on with the Rhine, the Danube, the Tiber. The program - he's laid out for himself this present summer.

Who knows? He might go on with the distant Irrawaddy of Burma. Then - the mighty Brahmaputra of India. Enchanting - if you like to swim rivers.