

# Most Dramatic Confrontation At UN Is Recalled By Newsman

On Oct. 25, 1962, Adlai Stevenson rose in the United Nations Security Council to accuse the Soviets of placing missiles in Cuba—probably the most dramatic confrontation to occur in the 20 years of the UN's exist-

ence. Max Harrelson, AP Chief correspondent, recalls this event and other dramatic instances in the following fourth of five articles on UN crisis.

By MAX HARRELSON  
UNITED NATIONS (AP)

What many believe to be the most dramatic confrontation ever witnessed at the United Nations took place in the Security Council during the Cuban missile crisis.

There have been many head-on collisions in its 20 years of

life. Many eloquent and fiery speeches, many critical sessions, many long nights, but this one on Oct. 25, 1962, had a unique theatrical quality which completely fascinated its viewers.

U.S. Ambassador Adlai Stevenson was at his best as he lit into Soviet Delegate Valerian Zorin.

In a direct approach, rarely used in the council, Stevenson asked: "Do you, Ambassador Zorin, deny that the U.S.S.R. has placed and is placing medium and intermediate-range missiles and sites in Cuba? Yes or no?"

**FACE TURNED RED**  
Zorin's face turned a deep red, but he managed a smile.

"I am not in an American courtroom, and therefore I do not wish to answer a question put to me in the fashion in which a prosecutor puts questions," he replied.

Stevenson persisted. "You are in the courtroom of world opinion right now and you can answer yes or no. You have denied that they exist—and I want to know whether I have understood you correctly."

Zorin: "You will have your answer in due course."

Stevenson: "I am prepared to wait for my answer until hell freezes over, if that is your decision. I am also prepared to present evidence in this room."

**SHOWED PHOTOS**  
He proceeded to do just this. He directed an aide to set up an easel. Then he displayed a series of enlarged aerial photos showing missiles and missile installations in Cuba.

Zorin refused to look, but branded the pictures forgeries. He denied once more there were any Soviet missiles in Cuba. Many in the room were convinced the Kremlin had not told the Soviet delegate what was going on in Cuba.

The presence of the missiles eventually was confirmed by Nikita Khrushchev himself and they were withdrawn under U.S. pressure. Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily Kuznetsov was sent to New York to handle the negotiations, and Zorin soon was transferred to another assignment.

Perhaps the thing that made the Stevenson-Zorin confrontation stand out above other clashes was the threat of imminent war which existed at the time.

There was another such night in 1956 when the world seemed to be on the brink. This was the night of Nov. 24 when the United Nations found itself struggling with two great crises simultaneously.

**CEASE-FIRE SOUGHT**  
An emergency session of the General Assembly was trying desperately to get a cease-fire in the Suez fighting, but the news was bad. British, French and Israeli attacks against Egypt were increasing in intensity. And while the assembly was debating the Suez problem, it was receiving the Soviet Army had launched a full-scale

attack in an attempt to crush a revolt in Hungary. Briefly here is the sequence of events between 10:30 p.m. and 5:23 a.m.:

At 10:37 p.m. Lester B. Pearson, then Canada's external affairs minister laid before the assembly his historic proposal asking Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld to "draw plans within 48 hours for a UN force to police the Suez area."

At 1:42 a.m. the assembly approved the Canadian proposal by a vote of 57-10-6 with 19 countries, including the Soviet Bloc, abstaining. It was this proposal which later won for Pearson the Nobel Peace Prize—and started the United Nations toward its present crisis over peacekeeping operations.

At 2:27 a.m., while the assembly was still debating the Suez problem, U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge asked for an immediate meeting of the Security Council to deal with the developing Soviet action in Hungary. The council met at the unprecedented hour of 3:12 a.m.

**BLASTS SOVIETS**  
Lodge plunged into a graphic account of the fighting in Budapest, reading from news bulletins and reports from the U.S. legation. He blasted the Soviet Union in one of the strongest attacks ever made in the United Nations and said:

"If there ever was a time when action in the United Nations could literally be the life or death of a whole nation, this is the time."

Cuban delegate Emilio Nunez Portuondo cried: "This is a shame for the Soviet Union."

Lodge introduced a resolution calling on the Soviet Union to halt its military operations immediately and to withdraw its troops from Hungarian territory.

At 5:10 a.m. Soviet Delegate Arkady A. Sobolev cast his country's 79th veto to kill the resolution. Within minutes, the council voted 10 to 1 (Soviet Union) to take the Hungarian problem to the General Assembly. Before the council adjourned at 5:23 a.m., Hammarskjöld called an emergency meeting of the assembly for 8 p.m. that same day to take up the Hungarian crisis. The assembly eventually condemned the Soviet intervention and demanded withdrawal of its troops but the resolution was ignored and Soviet troops are still in Hungary nine years later.

**Maritime Ports Seek More Grain**  
OTTAWA (CP)—The Atlantic Development Board is looking into the possibility of more grain shipments through Halifax and Saint John, N.B., and other means of increasing traffic through those two ports.

Transport Minister Pickersgill said in the Commons. He said the board has received a report that improvements in winter navigation on the St. Lawrence River have caused a loss of 200,000 tons of traffic annually at Halifax and Saint John.

The government had started a number of studies, including an industrial park in the Halifax-Dartmouth area.

Mr. Pickersgill was replying to a written question by Tom Bell (PC—Saint John-Albert).

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SECOND SECTION

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**QUEEN MOTHER IS TOE TICKLER**  
Queen Mother Elizabeth tickles the toes of a six-month-old baby during a visit to the Red Cross Lodge in Toronto Thursday. The child is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Laurie Morton and is modeling clothing produced by Red Cross workers for people in need. (CP Wirephoto).

## NORAD Band Plans Tour

OTTAWA (CP)—The band of the North American Air Defence Command at Colorado Springs, Colo., will play a series of one-night concerts across Canada during August. The national defence department has announced.

The 75-piece band, which includes 10 RCMP bandmen, is under the leadership of Maj. Vic Molzer of the United States Air Force.

The band, which calls itself the Cavalcade of Music, has a repertoire ranging from classics to Dixieland jazz.

## New York Air Speeds Deaths

NEW YORK (AP)—A report by a special city council committee says that New York's air was a contributing factor in an increasing death rate from respiratory diseases and lung cancer.

The committee, which has been studying air pollution, also said that the air was damaging buildings, ruining crops on Staten Island and killing parkway trees and shrubs contaminated by auto exhaust gases.

The committee said that breathing the city's air causes as much inhalation of benzopyrene, a cancer-inducing hydrocarbon, as would result from smoking two packs of cigarettes a day.

In New York, the report said, there is more sulfur dioxide in the air than in any other major city—50 per cent more than in Chicago and twice as much as in Philadelphia.

**LOSING GROUND**  
The report said New York "is not gaining in the struggle to reduce the amounts of various pollutants in the air."

Noting that 2,761 New Yorkers died from lung cancer last year and that the death rate from this disease was steadily rising, the report said:

"It has been generally concluded that air pollution is one of the factors contributing to the steady increase of lung cancer."

Councilman Robert A. Low, the committee chairman, said that public hearings starting Wednesday would be followed by "very specific legislative recommendations and other proposals to improve the situation."

## Steel Works Singled Out In Sydney Air Pollution

By R. J. ANDERSON  
TORONTO (CP)—Every day on an average, 200 tons of poisonous sulphur dioxide are discharged into the air over the Cape Breton Island steel-making city of Sydney, N.S., it was reported Thursday.

A potentially dangerous situation may become worse, a federal official warned.

Steel and pig-iron blast furnaces were singled out as the major factor in Sydney's air pollution, but it is not the only one, the Air Pollution Control Association was told. Domestic heating, a nearby power plant and light industry also were blamed.

An evaluation of air-pollution levels in the Sydney area was given in a paper by Dr. Morris Katz and H. F. Sanderson of the federal department of health and welfare and by H. Donald McKay of the Nova Scotia department of health. A five-year study of the problem began in 1958.

**COMPARES CITIES**  
The paper compared sulphuric pollution in Sydney, which has a population in the immediate area of the city of more than 107,000, with conditions in Hamilton which has a population of about 400,000 and has the largest iron and steel manufacturing complex in Canada.

The researchers said that in the Sydney area, over-all average dustfall in the period reviewed was about 67 tons a square mile a month. In Hamilton, in the same period, dustfall decreased to 25 from 34 tons. Outside the meeting, Dr. Katz, who presented the paper, said Hamilton has the more efficient pollution control.

The high sulphur content in coal burned in the Atlantic provinces was noted by Dr. Katz in his presentation. He said Nova Scotia and Cape Breton coals are "all high volatile fuels with slightly over 36 per cent volatile matter." The coal has 10 per cent ash and three to 3.5 per cent sulphur.

Dr. Katz also noted that the air-sampling studies ended in 1963 and thus did not take into account the effects of oxygen lancing, a process which went into operation in the Sydney steel plant late in 1964. This 50-per-cent increase in pollution emissions from open hearth furnaces this year, he said.

**EXPERT DISAGREES**  
An Australian expert immediately disagreed. He comes from Sydney—in New South Wales.

J. L. Sullivan, air pollution control engineer of his state's department of health, said that in Port Kembla, 50 miles south of Sydney, the atmospheric effects of the lancing process—in which pure oxygen instead of air blasts through the furnaces—were "spectacular" but that no noticeable increase in pollution resulted.

He explained that emissions from the operation are so extremely fine that they apparently are dissolved in the atmosphere quickly. The sky is turned crimson and the "visible display" may be worrisome to observers, but no hazard to health had been discovered. Also, he added, the visual effects can be controlled.

**FIND HEAVY POLLUTION**  
With Paul Bradt, also of the federal health department, Dr. Katz and Mr. Sanderson reported on a study of air pollution in Saint John, N.B., site of a large pulp and paper mill and an oil refinery. They found the downtown area heavily polluted mostly during the winter heating season—with sea breezes ventilating the city with clean air during summer months.

Mr. Sullivan reported on Australia's air-pollution-control legislation. Levels had been set to which industry had to conform and the system was working well.

The conference, 58th annual meeting of the association, ended Thursday with final registration set at almost 1,500 delegates. It opened Monday with 14 countries represented.

## Failure Of Atlantic Corp. Points Up Some Weaknesses

By PHIL FORSYTH-SMITH  
TORONTO (CP)—Atlantic Acceptance Corp.'s default on about \$16,000,000 of short-term debt has caused money market participants to re-evaluate their own activities.

One money market dealer suggests borrowers, lenders and their agents have learned a lesson and likely will be more mature in future transactions.

Atlantic's failure has shown the importance of concentrating on the borrower's credit rather than on the rate of interest the borrower is prepared to pay for money.

A warning about this was reported given six months ago by the Investment Dealers' Association of Canada after it became concerned by dealers buying short-term demand notes from companies of less-than-impeccable credit ratings—in effect, lending them money.

This already has resulted in a tightening of the money supply to some creditors. At least one other consumer finance company is reported to have told its branches to cut back loans.

**WILL FEEL PING**  
One finance-industry spokesman says all companies probably will feel the pinch following Atlantic's default.

Whether the over-all situation becomes serious, one market source says, depends on how many stand-by credit suppliers have to be called on.

Coupled with concern about companies' credit ratings is the general short supply of money both nationally and internationally.

Major Canadian lenders—banks, trust companies and large corporations—are considered well extended with relatively little lending reserve.

And because of President Johnson's campaign to keep United States dollars at home

borrowers are finding it difficult to raise funds there.

**SIMILAR IN BRITAIN**  
A similar policy prevails in Britain. Atlantic's president, C. P. Morgan, blamed the U.S. clampdown on the outflow of funds and the lack of available Canadian funds for his firm's problems.

Atlantic was put into receivership Thursday after it defaulted on the redemption of about \$16,000,000 in short-term debt.

Montreal Trust said total debts amounted to about \$121,000,000 while accounts receivable are estimated at \$145,000,000.

Standard money market practice is to stagger the dates of maturing loans.

Apparently Atlantic did not stagger its maturities and a result needed large sums of money within a few days which was unable to raise.

**NO PANIC**  
The money market, Atlantic's plight caused a dramatic sell-off in its stock on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Shares fell to around \$5.50 from \$20 while its preferred issues had similar declines.

Another inconvenience caused some shareholders was the company's dividend was payable June 15. Those people who didn't cash their dividend cheques before the company went into receivership June 17 will have to stand in line with other creditors.

Great Northern Capital Corp. said it is discussing sale of its 53 per cent interest in Atlantic with a number of large U.S. finance companies.

A. T. Christie, president of Great Northern Capital, said: "This is one way to provide strong lines of credit for Atlantic and keep the company going."

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