

# Secret Of Cuban Crisis Is Told By Yank Newsmen

WASHINGTON (AP)—American correspondent John Scall and a secret Soviet contact were both deeply worried during the dark hours of the Cuban crisis that it could explode into history's first nuclear war, Scall said here.

In an interview, the American Broadcasting Corporation's correspondent expressed great relief at being able to tell at last his "once in a reporter's lifetime" big story: His go-between role in key U.S.-Soviet ex-

changes that helped settle the 1962 crisis.

"A reporter by nature just finds it hard to go around carrying a major government secret for more than two years," he said. President Kennedy and asked him to keep secret for a time his October, 1962, meetings with a Russian intelligence officer identified only as Mr. X. Mr. X was said to have given Scall the first direct word that the Russians were thinking of a deal, outlining a formula which figured in the final agreement.

**DECLINES COMMENT**

The state department declined comment Monday except to say that "in bringing his own contact with a Soviet official to the attention of the U.S. government, John Scall performed a useful and responsible role."

News of the Scall-Mr. X role broke Monday in an article by Roger Hilsman, former state department intelligence chief for the Aug. 25 issue of Look magazine. Hilsman wrote:

The United States and the Soviet Union were deadlocked over getting the Russian missiles out of Cuba, the usual Washington-Moscow diplomatic channels were not operating normally and time was running out. At this point on Friday, Oct. 26, 1962, a senior official at the Soviet embassy who headed Russian intelligence in the United States and thus had direct communication channels with the Kremlin — urgently asked Scall to jump.

At that lunch Scall, who had known Mr. X as a news contact, got the Soviet suggestion of terms for a missile pull-out. Scall promptly relayed this to the state department and State Secretary Dean Rusk sent him back to Mr. X with a response showing U.S. interest.

# The Guardian

Charlottetown, Thurs., Aug. 6, 1964.

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## Scientist Finds Camping Tough On Arctic Glacier

By ALLEN SACKMANN  
MOULD BAY, N.W.T. (CP)—Camping outdoors may appear to some people but it's hard work for a Soviet-born physicist on a wind-swept glacier in the heart of the Arctic.

Dr. W. G. Paterson is studying ice formations on a mountain about 2,000 miles north of Edmonton in hopes of learning something of the physical properties of the region 200 years ago.

His camp is about 1 1/2 miles from the site selected for the research being carried out as part of the federal government's Polar Continental Shelf Project.

Each day Dr. Paterson and his three assistants don skis and climb the glacier, hauling their equipment by hand.

The glacier is on Meighen Island and is about seven miles long, three miles wide and 450 feet thick.

Using a new thermal electric drill which melts its way through the ice, Dr. Paterson removes an intact core from the hollow bit. The core of ice, in five-foot sections, is shipped to Ottawa for study during the winter months.

**SEEK AGE OF CAP**

"Most measurements in the past have been done on the surface but more can be learned by going down into the glacier itself," he says.

"It may help us determine the age of the ice cap when it was most active and part of the history of the island itself."

Other scientists from American and Russian, have drilled through ice caps in Greenland and the Antarctic but this is the first project in the Canadian north.

In the hole through the cap, Dr. Paterson takes temperature checks which, he says, may tell how the climate has varied in the region over the last 200 years.

He is also checking whether glaciers on Meighen Island are building up or melting. This is done by driving stakes into the ice and putting a mark at the surface. Then a checking the marks the following year.

Four of the five years the Meighen ice cap has been tested, it has been found to have diminished.

Dr. Paterson works with other Canadian and American scientists doing aerial photography of the many ice caps in the Arctic. Pictures will be compared with those taken five to 10 years from now to determine changes in the glaciers.



LARRY SOBZEKAK of Ottawa, on loan to the Polar Continental Shelf Project by the Dominion Observatory, takes gravity readings five miles apart on a predetermined section of the Arctic Ocean. Gravity readings, when analyzed, give scientists an indication of the type of rock on the polar shelf and formation of the ocean floor. (CP Photo)

It takes the echo to bounce back, combined with knowledge of the speed of sound in water, tells him how deep the ocean is in a specific place.

**1,000 FEET DEEP**

On the edge of the polar shelf the land stretching out under the ocean for as much as 100 miles—the water is about 1,000 feet deep, it has been found. Beyond the shelf it drops to 5,000 feet.

Findings of these two studies are correlated with the results of seismic studies made across the Arctic. Ice cores set off subsurface blasts of dynamite which are recorded as listening posts located on various islands.

The seismic waves move constantly and have been known to sleep under the Arctic sky without a tent. But one man who sets up his tent regularly now is Tony Overton. He was asleep in his sleeping bag when a polar bear grabbed him by the arm and began dragging him away. A companion woke in time and shot it.

The experience led Mr. Overton to design an Early Bear Warning System — a battery-powered device that extends around his tent. A slight pressure against it sets off a buzzer.

shortages, unemployment and low wages.

Rice is rationed and the rice crop — heavily damaged by droughts — is said to have dropped in 1963 to less than 4,000,000 tons compared to 10,000,000 tons in 1962.

The French, North Viet Nam — known then as Tonkin — could not grow enough rice for its people.

**ENDS FRENCH RULE**

North Viet Nam and its pro-Western southern counterpart were born in 1954 after Ho's forces crushed the French colonial army at Dien Bien Phu, ending a seven-year war.

Soviet pressure forced Ho to postpone his dream of total control of Viet Nam in favor of a compromise advanced by the Geneva armistice powers.

This called for division of the country into two military zones with unification elections to follow in 1958.

The elections never were held. Convinced that the South Vietnamese would never agree to unity on these terms, the Communists began the guerrilla campaign which they hope will emerge to water the northern rice paddies. Blessed with still-undeveloped mineral resources, the country has a rich potential for industrialization.

But North Viet Nam is reportedly caught in the grip of an economic depression with black marketing, corruption, food total at around 250,000.

**CRISIS BROKEN**

Scall and Mr. X met again each day during the fateful weekend. Their communications and those through more formal channels figured in the U.S.-Soviet manoeuvrings which all one point seemed headed for conflict.

But by Sunday morning Premier Khrushchev had publicly ordered a missile withdrawal. The back of the crisis was broken.

Scall, Hilsman and the state department all declined to identify Mr. X except to say that he left Washington early this year.

Scall said, however, that Mr. X was "not a wild-eyed fanatic" but "a sober, dedicated Communist who was carrying out the role assigned to him as efficiently as he could—and he clearly was terribly alarmed over the prospect of a nuclear war."

On his part, Scall recalled that "much as I wanted to tell the story as a reporter, my duty as an American citizen came first."

"At that time I was deeply concerned because I knew how close we were to the first nuclear war in history," he said. "I'm just glad now I could perform a useful role at a historic moment."

**CELEBRATES BIRTHDAY**

LONDON — (Reuters)—Guns boomed and flags flew from public buildings and navy ships in Britain Tuesday to celebrate the 64th birthday of Queen Mother Elizabeth. The Queen Mother spent the day quietly at the Castle of Mey, her home in Caithness on the northeast tip of Scotland.

**ROME WRITES K**

LONDON (Reuters) — Prime Minister Douglas-Home in a message to Soviet Premier Khrushchev marking today's first anniversary of Moscow's partial nuclear test-ban treaty has reaffirmed the British government's determination to work steadily for the improvement of East-West relations.

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