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FINAL

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U. S. SEARCHES RED SHIP LETS IT GO ON TO CUBA

How Kitchin, Jonas Differed

By CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY
Prepared Especially For The News

Reps. Charles Raper Jonas, a Lincolnton Republican, and A. Paul Kitchin, a Wadesboro Democrat, thrown into opposition in the election in the new Eighth District, may be in opposite political parties, but their voting records in the 87th Congress show general agreement.

On only seven of the 24 key votes selected by Congressional Quarterly for 1961 and 1962 did they disagree. Despite their general agreement, the few areas of disagreement were significant.

FOREIGN POLICY — Jonas voted against giving the Peace Corps permanent status in 1961; Kitchin favored it.

In 1962, Kitchin supported the bill to authorize the President to match up to \$100 million in purchases of UN bonds by other UN members; Jonas opposed the UN bond purchase.

FARM POLICY — Jonas opposed and Kitchin supported the administration's 1961 emergency feed grains program.

In 1962, Jonas went along with his fellow Republicans on two other farm votes, one to kill the President's farm bill which contained a supply management system of controls for wheat, corn and other feed grains, and the other opposing a modified version of the farm bill which contained the supply management concept for wheat but not for feed grains. Kitchin supported both farm measures.

TAX POLICY — Jonas voted to send the 1961 Tax Rate Extension Act back to committee with instructions to repeal the 10 per cent tax on railroad, air, water and bus travel. Kitchin opposed that tax-reducing move.

In 1962, Jonas followed the Republican lead by opposing the administration's tax bill, which Kitchin supported.



REP. JONAS

Jonas

Charles Raper Jonas, a Lincolnton attorney who has represented the 10th District since 1953 as a Republican, consistently opposed the positions taken by President Kennedy during the 87th Congress.

On 43 of 194 votes on which he and Rep. A. Paul Kitchin of Wadesboro, his Democratic opponent in the November election, were both present and voting, they took opposing positions. On seven of 24 key votes selected by CQ in 1961 and 1962, they were on opposite sides.

Most of the seven concerned domestic policy. Jonas opposed the administration's 1961 emergency feed grains program, which Kitchin supported. In 1962, Jonas took the position of all but a handful of Republicans on two farm votes. The first was a motion to kill the President's farm bill which contained a supply management system of controls for wheat, corn and other feed grains. Kitchin, along with a majority of Democrats, voted against killing the bill, but it was killed when a majority of Republicans joined 48 Democrats in favor of recommitting it.

See JONAS on Page 4A

Our Weather

Partly cloudy and a little colder today. Fair and cold tonight with frost or a light freeze. Tomorrow — sunny and a little warmer.

High today 53
High yesterday 58
Low tonight 36
Low this morning 29
High tomorrow 59
Sunset today 5:36 p.m., sunrise tomorrow 6:39 a.m.

More weather data on Page 2A

Kitchin

Rep. A. Paul Kitchin in 1961, supported the stand taken by President Kennedy 46 per cent of the time, whereas the average Democratic congressman supported him 70 per cent of the time. Kitchin supported the President on 53 per cent of the foreign policy and 44 per cent of the domestic issues.

Kitchin in 1961 supported a smaller role for the federal government 60 per cent of the time, whereas the average House Democrat supported a larger federal role 76 per cent of the time.

1962 RECORD

On four of 12 key votes in 1962, Kitchin and Jonas took opposite stands, with Kitchin supporting the position taken by the President. On eight other votes, both Jonas and Kitchin opposed the President.

Only one of the four votes concerned foreign policy. Kitchin voted to authorize the President to match up to \$100 million in purchases of United Nations bonds by other U. N. members.

The other three votes on which the two Representatives differed in 1962 concerned domestic issues, and included two votes on agriculture. The first was a motion to kill the 1962 farm bill, which provided a system of supply management controls for wheat, corn and other feed grains. Kitchin, along with a majority of Democrats, voted against killing the bill, but it was killed when a majority of Republicans joined 48 Democrats in favor of recommitting it.

On a later vote on a different version of the farm bill which authorized one-year programs to reduce concern over feed grain and wheat surpluses.

See KITCHIN on Page 4A



A sailor from the Norfolk Naval Base carries two children down the gangway from the transport ship to the pier. The ship brought 1,700 evacuees from Guantanamo to Norfolk.

U.N. Chief, U. S. Hold Cuban Talk

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — Acting Secretary-General U. Thant met with representatives of the United States today in an effort to set up negotiations to end the Cuban crisis. He scheduled meetings later in the day with Soviet and Cuban diplomats.

Two top-ranking members of the permanent U. S. delegation to the United Nations — Ambassadors Francis P. Plimpton and Charles W. Yost — met with Thant in the absence of chief delegate Adlai E. Stevenson who had rushed to Washington for consultations.

The first meeting took place at 11:30 a.m. EDT in the 38th floor office of the secretary-general. Thant arranged to see Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Valerian A. Zorin at 4:30 p.m. and Cuban Ambassador Mario Garcia-Inchausti at 5:30 p.m.

In Washington, Stevenson conferred with President Kennedy and attended a meeting of the 12-member executive committee of the National Security Council at the White House.

While both Moscow and Washington lifted some of the world tension by agreeing to preliminary talks, the United States continued its blockade of Cuba and kept up its demand for removal of Soviet missiles from Cuban soil.

Moscow Radio announced the Soviet Union's strategic rocket troops have been ordered on a state of increased combat readiness. Khrushchev (Red Star), the Defense Ministry newspaper, warned:



ADLAI STEVENSON

"The unprecedented aggressive actions of U. S. sailing circles toward the Cuban republic and other states could not but provoke retaliatory measures from the Soviet government."

Premier Khrushchev's conditional acceptance of Thant's negotiation proposal was seen by Western diplomats in Moscow as preparation for the United States to appear before him next week.

U. S. strategists believed the climax of the crisis was still to come with the issue up to the Kremlin whether the solution would be military or peaceful.

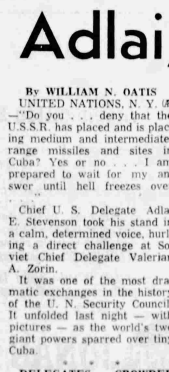
As the peace efforts focused on the United Nations, demonstrations for and against the U. S. blockade continued around the world.

Western Europe's newspaper
See U. N. On Page 2A

Undercover Shipment

NORFOLK, Va. — The truck rushed up to dockside at Guantanamo, Cuba, where 1,700 military dependents were boarding a ship for evacuation to the United States.

Capt. Knud Mortensen of Clifton, N. J., civilian master of the military sea transport ship, said the truck brought the last items loaded aboard before sailing Monday. It was a load of diapers.



DELEGATES CROWDED around Stevenson described U. S. intelligence photographs

Vessel 400 Miles Northeast Of Cuba

The President Is Lonely But Not Alone. See editorial page — 14-A. Other stories and pictures are on Pages 2, 3 and 7-A.

WASHINGTON (P) — A U. S. Navy party boarded a Russian-chartered Lebanese freighter today, and reported more than two hours later that no offensive weapons material was aboard.

The freighter, Marucla, was permitted to sail on for Havana with a cargo described as 12 trucks, sulphur, paper rolls and parts for trucks.

Assistant Secretary of Defense Arthur Sylvester said the Navy had received a message saying the boarding party was returning to the destroyer Joseph P. Kennedy at 10:20 a.m. (EST). The message reported that "no prohibited material" has been found on board.

The message said all the Marucla's papers were in order and the boarding party had obtained a copy of the cargo manifest.

"Cargo 12 trucks deck loaded," the message said. "All holds loaded to capacity. No passengers."

In Washington a State Department spokesman said "further action will be justified" if offensive military preparations in Cuba continue.

Press Officer Lincoln White gave that reply to a question concerning the possibility of a U. S. invasion of Cuba. The present U. S. quarantine against offensive arms there is aimed against a build-up of long-range Soviet power in Cuba.

White said: "I would like to underline that portion of the President's speech Monday night which said, 'should these offensive military preparations continue, thus increasing the threat to the hemisphere, further action will be justified.'"

White House officials reported no indication that events of the last 24 hours have eased the Cuban crisis.

IT WAS THE SECOND INTERCEPTION announced and the first reported boarding by the Navy since it clamped a quarantine on Communist arm shipments to Cuba Wednesday morning.

The Marucla, which Sylvester said was listed in Lloyd's shipping registry as a British-owned World War II Liberty ship, was given permission to proceed on a course for Havana.

The boarding party, of undisclosed size, went aboard the Marucla at 6:50 (EST) 180 miles northeast of Nassau in the Bahamas, about 400 nautical miles northeast of Cuba.

Sylvester said the destroyer John R. Pierce set out at 2 p.m. yesterday to intercept the Marucla, assisted by tracker airplanes.

The Pierce made contact about 10:30 last night and was joined by the destroyer Joseph P. Kennedy after midnight. The Kennedy was named for the President's brother, a Navy flier killed in World War II.

The destroyers trailed the Marucla by about two miles under orders to stop her and board at first light.

The Kennedy pulled along side the Marucla and ordered her to stop, at the same time putting off the boarding party in a whale boat. The party went aboard the Marucla at 7:50 a.m.

THE MARUCLA is a Lebanese flag ship, built in 1943 with a length of 441 feet, a beam of 57 feet and 27 foot draft. Sylvester said she sailed from Riga in Communist-conquered Latvia on the Baltic Sea under charter to the Soviet government.

Sylvester gave this chronology of the boarding operation:

At 6:24 a.m., EST, the commanders of the two ships ordered boarding parties away. The Kennedy lowered its whaleboat at 6:29. At 6:32, the Marucla lowered a Jacob's ladder for the boarding party.

At 6:46, the party was alongside and boarding, and at 6:50 the party was aboard.

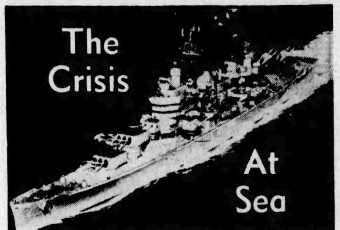
Zorin scorned the photographs, speaking of forgeries, and then went on to repeat the Kremlin boast of Sept. 11 that "our nuclear means are so powerful . . . and the Soviet Union has such powerful means of delivery . . . there is no need to seek any further sites for them outside the borders of the Soviet Union."

Stevenson quickly rose to challenge again: "I have not had a direct answer to my question . . . the question is have they missiles in Cuba — and that question remains unanswered. I knew it would be."

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The Crisis

At Sea

Blockade Of Oil Could Stop Cuba

By JAMES MCCARTNEY
News World Service

WASHINGTON — President Kennedy still has an immensely powerful strategic weapon available for use against Cuba if he wants to use it — a strong measure short of shooting.

It would be to extend the Cuban blockade to cover oil.

If he did that, State Department officials believe, he could damage the Cuban economy severely within 60 to 90 days.

The absence of oil among the contraband items has been dramatized by the fact that the first Soviet ship to be allowed through the blockade was a tanker carrying petroleum.

OFFICIALS INDICATE there is a possibility that oil might be added to the forbidden list within the next few days, but apparently a final decision has not yet been reached.

It was not put on the original contraband list, they explain, because the President wanted to emphasize the presence of "offensive" military hardware on the island.

The hardware items, like bombs, bombers, missiles and rockets, were listed — but not strategic items whose lack might hurt Cuba more.

Yet oil carried by the Soviet tanker can certainly be used to make jet fuel for Russian IL28 bombers in Cuba — bombers that are clearly "offensive" weapons.

The absence of oil in Cuba, all experts agree, would hurt plenty.

All Cuban crude oil today comes from the Soviet Union by tanker. About 15 tankers a month make the trip from Black Sea ports.

Cuba used to get its crude oil from Venezuela, but began getting it from Russia after Fidel Castro took over.

When U. S. refining companies refused to refine Russian oil, Castro seized them in June, 1960, and Russian technicians have been helping to run them ever since.

Some State Department officials have wanted to block the flow of oil to Cuba for a long time.

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Vice Adm. Robert E. Ward commands U. S. Navy forces in Cuban waters.

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Adlai, Zorin Sound Off

By WILLIAM N. OATIS
UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. (P)

"Do you . . . deny that the U. S. S. R. has placed and is placing medium and intermediate-range missiles and sites in Cuba? Yes or no . . . I am prepared to wait for my answer until hell freezes over."

Chief U. S. Delegate Adlai E. Stevenson took his stand in a calm, determined voice, hurling a direct challenge at Soviet Chief Delegate Valerian A. Zorin.

It was one of the most dramatic exchanges in the history of the U. N. Security Council. It unfolded last night — with pictures — as the world's two giant powers sparred over tiny Cuba.

DELEGATES CROWDED around Stevenson described U. S. intelligence photographs

he cited as evidence of a Soviet rocket buildup in Cuba. An aide with a pointer directed attention to the sites as Stevenson spoke.

Zorin, presiding as this month's chairman of the Security Council, cast glances at the elaborate photographic display but spent most of his time writing notes in a procured copy.

Stevenson rested his case. Zorin conferred with aides and then replied in even tones.

"Mr. Stevenson has put the question to me of the sending of nuclear weapons to Cuba. He asked me to give him an answer . . . and has then demonstrated 'proof' which the United States might present as a motive or evidence in support of their aggressive actions."

Zorin scorned the photographs, speaking of forgeries, and then went on to repeat the Kremlin boast of Sept. 11 that "our nuclear means are so powerful . . . and the Soviet Union has such powerful means of delivery . . . there is no need to seek any further sites for them outside the borders of the Soviet Union."

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Stevenson declared:

"The argument . . . of the Soviet Union is that it was not the Soviet Union which created this threat to peace by secretly installing these weapons in Cuba but it was the United States which created this crisis by discovering and reporting these installations."

In a tone of sarcasm, Stevenson went on: "This is the first time, I confess, that I have ever heard it said that the crime is not the burglar but the discovery of the burglar."

He gave this explanation why the United States had to move swiftly:

"The erection of these missile sites has taken place with extraordinary speed. One engraving of offensive arms to Cuba."



VALERIAN ZORIN