

Professor From UN Views Major Crises

By Wendy Caywood
Special Assignment Writer

Serving with the UN can take a man a long way—it took Prof. King Gordon from Korea to the Middle East, from the Congo to the U of A.

During a 12 year association with the United Nations, Professor Gordon viewed several major world crises first-hand.

Invited to join the Secretariat's Human Rights Commission in 1950, he pursued his belief in the inviolate right of man to attain and maintain a decent standard of living.

SAFEGUARDS NECESSARY

Professor Gordon became aware that safeguards of these rights were necessary during the depression in Canada. To promote human rights in Canada, he became a member of the League for Social Reconstruction and the newly formed CCF party.

As a member of the Prisoner of War Commission in the Secretariat he helped repatriate thousands of German, Italian and Japanese prisoners of war being detained in China and the Soviet Union following World War II.

Following a four-and-a-half-year term with the Human Rights Commission he was sent to Korea as the information director for the UN Korean Reconstruction Agency.

PROGRESS REPORTS

His duties were to cover and report to the world the agency's progress in rehabilitating Korea by reconstructing factories, dams, and schools, lost or damaged during the Korean War.

From Korea he moved to the near east as director for the UN Information Centre. This centre distributed literature about the UN to the Arab world.

When the Suez crisis developed in 1956 he became chief information officer to General E. L. M. Burns, a Canadian and first commander of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF).

"DESERT GATEWAY"

Outside his official capacity Professor Gordon helped establish "a Desert Gateway," the Sandune. This paper was based upon the experiences of the international contingent with UNEF.

When Prof. Gordon was on his Congo assignment he established the Sandune's African counterpart, Tom-Tam (Tam-Tam in French.)

After serving on three assignments in the Congo, Prof. Gordon used his personal experience with the Congolese and UN documents to write a survey on the UN Congo operation.

UN in the Congo traces the development in the Congo from pre-independence through the varied political, military, social and economic crises endured by the **Operation des Nations Unies au Congo.**

TRIBUTE TO UN

That the UN was able to spread its 10,000 troops over an area as large as Western Europe and achieve the degree of civil peace and economic and social reconstruction that it had in 1962, is a tribute to the UN and the efforts to promote world peace, believes Prof. Gordon.

Junior College for Red Deer

Red Deer is to have a junior college.

The Board of Governors of the U of A, at their meeting on Oct. 3, approved in principle the establishment of the junior college. Once certain requirements are met, Red Deer is assured affiliation with the U of A.

Officials hope to open the college in September of 1963, using the facilities of Lindsay Thurber Composite High School until enrollment justifies a separate campus.

A number of school units surrounding Red Deer have agreed to finance the college.



J. KING GORDON

... Professor of Poli Sci

Residence Completion Uncertain

Students, stay on good terms with your landlords!

No definite date can be given for completion of the new student residences by administration sources, and plans for occupation are not yet ready. So until sometime next year off-campus resident students must hang on to their present accommodations.

Provost Ryan reports that the contract calls for completion of the buildings in the spring—when, it is not sure. One of the residences may be handed over to the university early—by Christmas, perhaps. But even then the furnishings and occupants must be moved in in a regular manner, which has not as yet been thought out.

NICKEL IN WORLD MARKETS...JOBS FOR CANADIANS



How Canadian Nickel helped England's Hovercraft get off the ground

Hovercraft went into service last year in England, where they were invented and built. These strange craft actually ride on a cushion of air and, after take-off, are completely free of contact with the ground or water. Making the Hovercraft a reality called for great skill and the use of the finest materials. And, in this latter regard, Canadian nickel helped. Why nickel? Because it is strong, durable, corrosion resistant. Nickel is used in the Hovercraft's transmission system and hydraulic and fuel pipes; nickel-containing steels are used in the general structure, and heat-resisting nickel alloys are used extensively in the engines. The growth of nickel markets at home and abroad helps strengthen Canada's economy and helps provide jobs for Canadians.

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