

25X1C10b

~~SECRET~~

19 November 1962



ADDENDUM

**CURRENT SOVIET POLICIES IV:
The Documentary Record of
the 22nd Congress of the CPSU**

A basic resource book which includes the new Party Program, Statutes, and proceedings of the 22nd CPSU Congress (key speeches in full), a list of new members of the Central Committee and other directing bodies, and an index of personalities and subject matters. This fourth volume in the series (which covered the 19th through the 22nd Congresses), prepared by the staff of the Current Digest of the Soviet Press and published by Columbia University Press, is invaluable for permanent reference for all those--editors, statesmen, educators--dealing with Communist affairs.

248 pp. 8 1/2 x 11 1/2 hardback covers
Available on request from Headquarters

CROSS-INDEX

- 596. Soviet Missile Bases in Cuba: Comparison with NA TO Missile Bases - B, D, F, U
- 597. Sino-Indian Border Conflict - A, F, I, K, R
- 598. New Wave of Communist Subversion and Terror - D, K, U
- 599. Khrushchev The Peacemaker: Soviet Policy of Duplicity - E, J, N, U
- 600. East European Reaction to Cuba - C, H
- 601. Communist Fronts and the Cuban Crisis - B, H, K
- 602. The Cuban Crisis and Disarmament - D, E, R, U, W

Original Text

MODERATOR: Good evening tele-viewers. The Cuban radio and television stations have joined the national hookup this evening in order to broadcast the statement of the Premier and Commander-in-Chief, Dr. Fidel CASTRO, on the talks held in Havana with UN Secretary General U Thant and other current subjects. Commander CASTRO, what can you tell us about U Thant's visit to Havana?

CASTRO: Well, the talks held with U Thant, the UN Secretary General, lasted two days, and I thought that the best way to inform the people of this matter was to read the copies of the conversations.

(CASTRO PROCEEDS WITH 490 LINES OF DIALOGUE, READING FROM HIS SHORTHAND NOTES OF THE CONVERSATIONS IN WHICH HE RESTATED HIS DEMANDS.)

Castro's 1 November Speech and its treatment in Moscow and Peking

Moscow

TASS (11/2): Havana--Prime Minister Fidel Castro spoke for almost 90 minutes in a Havana radio and television interview on the evening of 1 November in which the correspondent asked questions about his talks with the Acting Secretary General U Thant.

Fidel Castro quoted at length from the stenographic record of his talks with U Thant on 30 and 31 October.

The Prime Minister set forth the Cuban Government's position in connection with the crisis in the Caribbean. (END)

Peking

NCNA (11/3): Peking--Tens of thousands of Peking citizens converged on the Cuban Embassy here this evening to voice the strongest support for the Cuban people's just struggle against imperialist aggression....

After reading the text of Premier Fidel Castro's television speech of 1 November carried as front page news in all today's Peking papers.... Faculty members and students of Peking University... and other institutes of higher learning filed past and shouted their support for Cuba. Prof. Ma Te of the Peking Teachers University told NCNA: "We fully support Castro's television speech which expresses the fighting spirit of the Cuban people."

Peking

Moscow

Original Text

ON INSPECTION PROPOSALS:

We do not exactly understand why this is asked of us because we have not violated any right, we absolutely have not attacked anyone....

On the other hand, we have been the victims of a blockade....

The rights violated by the United States have not been re-established, and we do not accept any imposition by force.

I believe that this question of inspection is one more attempt to humiliate our country, therefore we do not accept it.

ON PEACE:

...the path of peace is not the path of sacrificing the rights of peoples, of violating the rights of peoples; that is precisely the path that leads to war... road to the past world war was the road marked by the annexation of Austria, the dissolution of Czechoslovakia, tolerated acts of German imperialism....
Cuba is not Austria, nor the Czechoslovak Sudentenland, nor the Congo.

NCNA (11/4): Peking--PEOPLES DAILY EDITORIAL: The Chinese people fully support Premier Castro's categorical rejection of the preposterous demand.... Premier Castro has put it completely correctly: "We have violated no laws; nor have we ever attacked anybody."

On the contrary, in the first place, we are being blockaded.

Now the rights upon which the United States encroached are yet to be restored; we do not accept any forcible measure backed by force.

I know that the so-called inspection is another attempt to humiliate our country. Therefore, we cannot accept it."

"The road to peace is not the road of sacrificing the rights of the peoples and infringing on their rights. This is precisely the road leading to war. The road of the last world war was the road of tolerating German imperialism to annex Austria and dismember Czechoslovakia.... But Cuba is not Austria, nor is it the southeastern part of Czechoslovakia, or the Congo."

Original Text

(AFTER REPORTING THE CONVERSATIONS, CASTRO HAS SOME KIND WORDS FOR U THANT AND THE UN. HE THEN RETURNS TO HIS REJECTION OF INSPECTION AND REASONS THEREFOR, AND A LISTING OF HIS FIVE CONDITIONS.)

Moscow

We cannot accept inspection for several reasons. First, because we have no desire to sacrifice a sovereign principle of our country. A series of rights has been violated. Freedom of the seas has been violated by the United States. The United States, in an open manner, has been violating the airspace of our country.

How, in the face of all those facts of aggression and violation, in the face of those acts of force, are we going to accept inspection of our country, an inspection which actually validates the pretensions of the United States to decide what kind of weapons we have or do not have the right to possess?

We have not renounced the right to possess the kinds of weapons we may consider convenient in the exercise of the sovereign power of our country. We have not renounced that right. We consider it one of our rights. How are we to authorize an inspection to validate a pretension of a foreign country? Therefore, we do not accept it.

In the second place, this constitutes a demand from a position of force, a position of force of the United States, and we do not yield to that position of force. We will never yield to positions of force.

Peking

Pg. 3

PekingMoscowOriginal Text

What Cuba defends in maintaining its position is not inconsiderable. It defends the sovereign right of countries. Moreover, it defends peace, because our position against the positions of force which is required by these things, our firmness against the demands of the aggressors and those who like to practice such a policy, is a position that will not encourage the aggressors.

The aggressors can be aggressors; that is, the world may find that there are aggressors, but the aggressors will find resistance in our country. The aggressors will find resistance to all kinds of aggression, be it physical or moral aggression such as this type of aggression which is being attempted, or an aggression against a right. And they will not be encouraged by the position of Cuba! We are absolutely in the right and we are absolutely determined to defend that right.

Above all, as is clear in the explanation we gave the U.N. Secretary General, more than anything else this is an attempt to humiliate us. Therefore, the position of Cuba was and is that we do not accept inspection.

We have noted the conditions that are needed, and we repeated to the U.N. Secretary General in the second meeting that the Cuban view is that, if a real solution is desired for the existing

Original Text

tensions and problems in the Caribbean and on the continent, which also affect the entire world, it is necessary that the guarantees that Cuba demands be granted. Those guarantees have the virtue of being absolutely just demands, and all are based on the indisputable rights of our country--the ending of the economic blockade and all the measures of economic and commercial pressure which the United States exerts against our country all over the world and which it has been exercising against our country, aggressive acts that were part of the ingredients that aggravated the situation to the point it reached this time, aggressive acts they continue to commit at this moment.

We are constantly receiving reports of vessels which were coming to Cuba and whose goods were left in Mediterranean, European, or Latin American ports, goods that were destined for Cuba. Just yesterday a report came of one or two ships, loaded with jute for our sugar production, which left their cargoes in a Mediterranean port because of pressure by the United States.

Moreover, we demand the cessation of all subversive activities and the launching and landing of weapons and explosives by air and sea, the organization of mercenary invaders, and the infiltration of spies and saboteurs--all actions which are carried out from U.S. territory and some accomplice countries. Do not a people have a right to demand guarantees against those actions? The cessation of the pirate attacks that are carried out from bases in the United States and Puerto Rico, the

Moscow

Peking

Fig. 5

Peking

PEOPLE'S DAILY (cont.): The Chinese people fully support Premier Castro's five entirely just demands. On irrefutable grounds, Premier Castro pointed out in his television speech:

"It is absurd to demand the withdrawal of the arms of our friends and the retention of the enemy base in our country.

We will never become an obstacle in the way of a genuine peaceful solution.

The indispensable conditions for the genuine peaceful solution are the five-point guarantee demanded by the Cuban Government.

Let the United States begin to prove its good faith by deeds and not by words.

A really convincing deed would be the return to us by the United States of the land the Guantanamo naval base has occupied."

Moscow

Original Text

cessation of all violations of our airspace and territorial waters by U. S. planes and warships--that is to say, our country requests that crime not be committed against it, and, finally, that the naval base at Guantanamo be withdrawn and the Cuban territory occupied by the United States be returned.

It is absurd that the withdrawal of friendly weapons be requested and that an enemy base be left in our country....

We shall never obstruct a true solution of peace.

and the conditions for a true solution of peace are the guarantees of the five points established by the Government of Cuba.

The United States should begin by demonstrating its good faith, not with a promise--deeds and not words.

A really convincing deed would be for the United States to return to us the territory it occupies in the naval base of Guantanamo.

Original Text

(CASTRO PROCEEDS FOR SOME 90 LINES ON PEACE AND THIS INTERRUPTON TO CUBAN PROCESS. HE THEN TURNS TO A NEW SUBJECT:

... During the development of the crisis there arose some differences between the Soviet Government and the Cuban Government... We must discuss this with the Soviets at the level of government and party...

It must be said that, above all, we are Marxist-Leninists; we are friends of the Soviet Union. Between the Soviet Union and Cuba there shall be no breaches. We want to say another thing, that we have confidence in the policy of principle of the Soviet Union; that is to say, in the government and the leading party of the Soviet Union...

It is good to remember, above all, what it has done for us in every one of the difficult moments we have had, how the friendly hand of the Soviet Union has been there with us after each Yankee blow--economic aggression, the suppression of the sugar quota, the suppression of the shipments of petroleum to our country--after each of the aggressions we have endured, and we are grateful."

Moscow

TASS (11/4) Havana--"We are Marxist-Leninists; we are friends of the Soviet Union." These words pronounced by Prime Minister Fidel Castro in his radio and television speech on 1 November expressed the sentiments of all Cuban people. (CONTINUES FOR 15 LINES PARAPHRASING A MUNDO HAVANA EDITORIAL ON MIKOYAN'S STATEMENT AND SOVIET FRIENDSHIP.)

MOSCOW RADIO (11/4): "The Soviet Union," he said, "has always stretched out a helping hand in all the difficult moments that we have experienced during the Yankee attacks. At the time of the economic aggression, the canceling of the sugar quota, and the stopping of oil deliveries to our country, the USSR helped us in the face of each of these consecutive acts of aggression. The USSR has always been with us, and we are thankful to it for this."

Peking

Peking

PEOPLE'S DAILY (cont.): The 7 million Cuban people now more than ever before bravely throw out their chests, take up arms and stand at combat posts.... Premier Castro has put it well:

"The enemy, by harrasing us, has made us more disciplined, made us organized, and armed us with a fighting spirit.

People such as these are invincible!

This is because we possess long-range moral missiles which cannot be dismantled and will never be dismantled.

These are our strategic weapons, the strategic weapons of defense as well as the most powerful strategic offensive weapons."

Moscow

Original Text

(CASTRO CONCLUDES WITH ABOUT 100 LINES OF PRAISE FOR THE SOVIET HELPERS AND FOR THE CUBANS WHO ARE WITHSTANDING THE CURRENT HARDSHIPS)

By harrasing us, the enemy has made us disciplined, has made us organized, has made us battle-hardened...

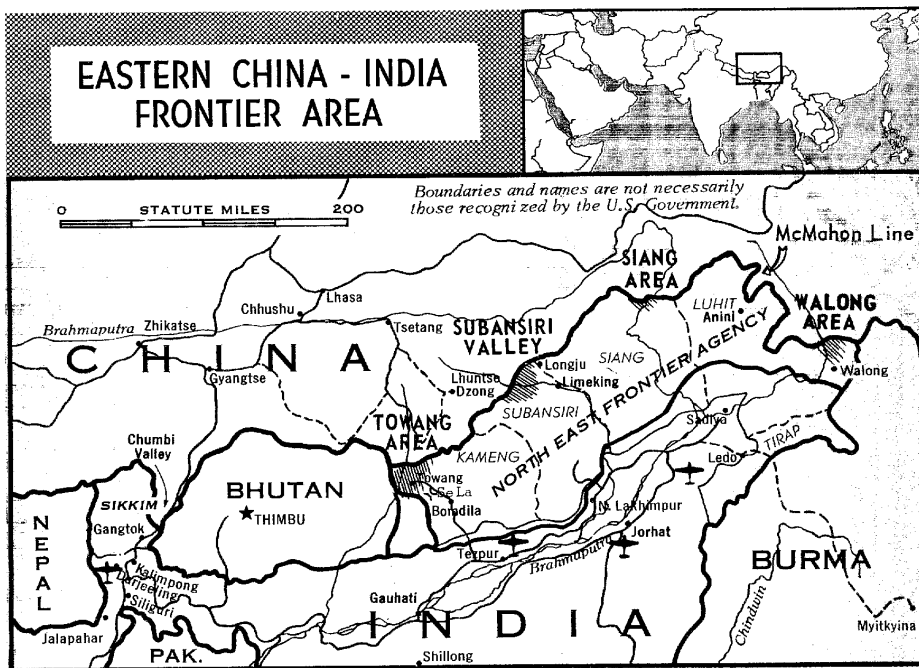
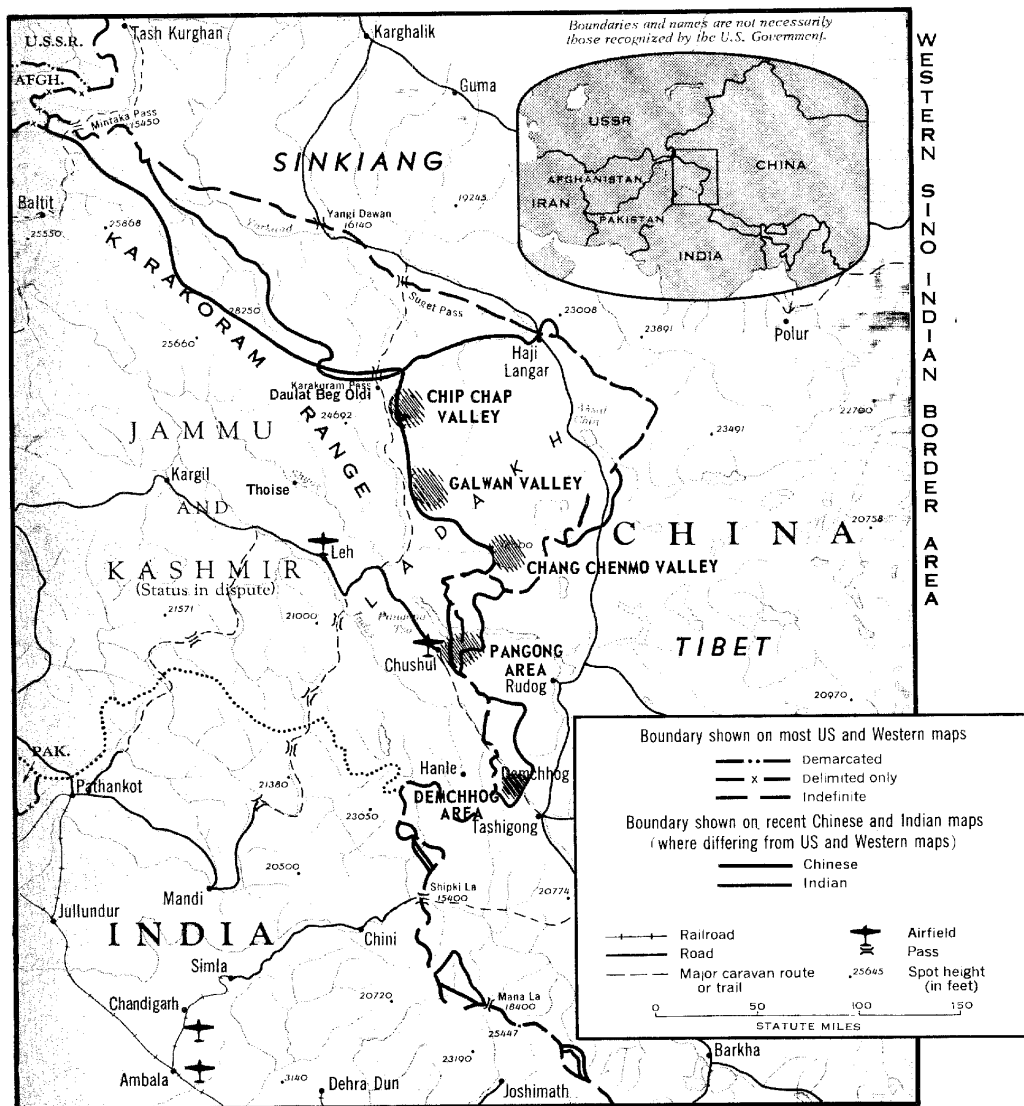
A people like that are an invincible people....

...we have long-range moral missiles that cannot be dismantled and will never be dismantled.

And that is our most powerful strategic weapon, of strategic defense and strategic offense!...

Fatherland or death, we will win!

END



Sino-Indian Border Conflict

CHRONOLOGY OF MAJOR EVENTS SEPT-NOV 62

- 7 Sept --- Referring to an Indian diplomatic note of 22 Aug which proposed a meeting of representatives be held in New Delhi to discuss preliminary matters and reiterating the Indian demand that Chicom forces withdraw from the disputed area in Ladakh as essential to the start of purposeful negotiations, Peking People's Daily editorial calls the Indian proposals of 22 Aug an attempt to use "phony negotiations" and advises Indian authorities to "pack up your pre-conditions."
- 8 Sept First significant Chicom intrusion into NEFA. Forward Indian outposts are confronted with Chicom forces occupying position on the Indian side of what the Indians claim is the McMahon Line northern boundary of Kameng Division of NEFA.
- 9-19 Sept Small daily skirmishes between Chicom and Indian forces are reported daily in the Indian press. An average of one diplomatic note per day was exchanged, the most important of which was an Indian note of 19 Sept. It rejected the Chicom proposal of 13 Sept that each side withdraw its forces 20 km along the whole front (Ladakh and NEFA). The Indian note released by the MEA stated such action would leave "the aggressor who altered the status quo by unilateral action in possession of the fruits of his aggression."
- 13 Sept MEA spokesman makes public statement acknowledging the truth of press reports that the Chicoms have crossed into NEFA in the vicinity of Towang.
- 20-21 Sept Chicoms attack the Dhola Indian Post, located 2 1/2 miles south of the Thalga Ridge which is according to the Indian version the McMahon Line at the extreme NW corner of NEFA. The GOI protested the attack of 20 Sept in a note to Peking on 21 Sept which was released to the public 1 Oct. NCNA describes the borders as "a situation in which armed conflict may be touched off at any time."
- 26 Sept Indian press reports heavy fighting in vicinity of Che-jaw bridge (1 mile East of Dhola and Indian Army reported "authorized" to expel Chinese.
- 10 Oct Clash occurs involving largest number of troops in any clash to date. Indian press reports state the Chicom attack resulted in the establishment of a Chinese post south of the Thagla ridge which is the traditional Indian-Tibetan boundary in the extreme Northwest of NEFA.
- 15 Oct Nehru announces that the Chicoms have penetrated Indian territory up to 3 miles along 15 miles of northern border of NEFA.
- 18 Oct Defense Minister Menon goes to Tezpur to investigate the NEFA situation.
- 20 Oct Chicoms launch massive offensive on two fronts. In the NEFA the Chicoms overran four Indian posts, while in Ladakh eight Indian posts were attacked and occupied by the Chinese.
- 22 Oct In a nationwide address Nehru branded China as a "shameless enemy," declared "no price is too great for the freedom of our Motherland," called upon the country to unite and stated "we shall succeed."
- The Indian press and NCNA report that according to a Chicom Defense Ministry statement "Chicom frontier troops will no longer restrain themselves to the bounds of the McMahon Line."

 KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS: North East Frontier Agency (NEFA); Ministry of External Affairs (MEA); New China News Agency (NCNA); Government of India (GOI); Communist Party of India (CPI).

- 23 Oct MEA spokesman, commenting on the Chicom Defense Ministry statement (above) said: "To the Chinese international frontiers are mobile and shifting according to the Chinese capacity to extend them by military force."
- Chicom sends note to India inviting Nehru to Peking for talks, offers a "peaceful settlement" preceded by a mutual withdrawal of 12.5 miles from "the line of actual control." (NCNA) Later note (4 Nov) clarified this "line" as one obtaining 7 Nov 59. Mutual withdrawal aspect rejected by India three times before.
- 24 Oct MEA in public statement rejects 23 Oct Chicom proposal (above). In the statement the GOI calls upon China to withdraw to pre-8 Sept positions as a necessary first step, declares that "Advancing 40 or 60 kilometers by blatant military aggression and offering to withdraw 20 provided both sides do this is a deceptive device which can fool nobody."
- The key Indian Headquarters in NEFA, Towang, falls. Chicoms surround Chushul, the principal Indian strong point and resupply base in Ladakh.
- Izvestia prints the full text of an NCNA border communique 23 Oct. This is the first mention of the Sino-Indian border dispute by the Soviet press since 6 May 62.
- Pravda editorial calls for a negotiated settlement. Peking's proposals of 23 Oct (see above) constructive, dismisses the McMahon Line as "notorious" and essentially supports the Chicoms. Radio Peking broadcasts extensive quotes from the Pravda editorial, and People's Daily prints the full text.
- Defense Minister Menon and the CPI become the target of Indian press attacks.
- 25 Oct Mr. Nehru said today that the "massive invasion of India by China" has made India realize she had been "out of touch with reality" and had shocked her out of the "artificial atmosphere of our own creation." (London Times 26 Oct)
- Heavy fighting continues. Chicoms continue to build up troop concentrations near Longju in NEFA.
- 26 Oct Indian President Radhakrishnan proclaims a State of Emergency.
- Nehru announces that he has sent telegrams to the heads of all nations with which India has friendly relations requesting sympathy and support in India's struggle against Chicom aggression.
- 27 Oct Demchog in southeastern Ladakh, falls, leaving the Chicoms in control of essentially all the territory they have claimed in Ladakh.
- Chicom People's Daily editorial, while indicating that Peking is willing to withdraw behind the McMahon Line in NEFA, rejects Nehru's insistence on a return to the situation prior to 8 Sept.
- 28 Oct Indian press headlines fact that armed assistance is arriving from the West. Heavy casualties are reported in Ladakh, while the Chicom offensive in NEFA is diminished.
- 29 Oct GOI announces that Indian casualties, not including wounded, are estimated to be 2500 dead and missing. (Revised downward later to 1600 through 15 Nov)
- Menon is demoted from Defense Minister to Minister of Defense Production. Nehru takes charge of Defense.
- Most major wire services in Moscow quote a "high Soviet official" to the effect that further arrangements for the Indian purchase of Soviet armament, including MIG-21's has been suspended.

- 31 Oct Indian press reports that 10,000 marched on the CPI Headquarters in New Delhi, where they burned the records and fixtures of the Headquarters. Demonstrators carried signs "Death to the Traitors"... "Quit Our Land You Sons of Mao and Chou."
- Indian delegation to Stockholm meeting of World Peace Council left for home after three unsuccessful attempts to place the Sino-Indian Border question on the agenda.
- 1 Nov CPI National Council adopts a resolution appealing to all sectors of the Party to defend the Motherland.
- 2 Nov CPI decides not to take disciplinary action against those who voted against the 1 Nov resolution. Within the National Council 62 voted for it, 28 against and 3 abstained (Hindustan Times, 3 Nov)
- 2-3 Nov Indian authorities close down all Bank of China offices in India.
- 5 Nov Pravda carried by TASS suggests that the Soviets are backing away from support to Chicom dictated conditions for a settlement. The editorial noted that "it is necessary to stop firing and, without any conditions, sit at the round table of negotiations."
- 7 Nov Nehru announces the resignation from government of Krishna Menon.
- 8 Nov Indian Parliament convenes with Nehru pledging to throw the Chinese off Indian soil. His speech noted UAR President Nasser's efforts to negotiate a settlement and won Nehru's praise in that "they laid great stress on troop withdrawal to the line where they stood prior to 8 September." Nehru added that "China has rejected these proposals made by President Nasser." Nehru stated: "China, which has claimed and still claims to be anti-imperialist, is pursuing a course today for which comparisons can only be sought in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries." "That imperialism has abated now and many of the colonies of European countries have become free and independent countries. But curiously the very champions of anti-imperialism, that is, the People's Government of China are now following a course of aggression and imperialistic action."
- 11 Nov Indian press reports of a Nehru statement made the same date to the effect that the Soviets have given assurances that they will stand by their earlier commitments to provide India with armaments including MIG-21 jet aircraft.
- Mid-Nov Activity along the border reaches a low ebb, although small scale patrol skirmishes continue in the NEFA.
- 18 Nov GOI communique acknowledges the loss of key positions in Walong and Jang in the NEFA as a result of recent Chinese attacks. The communique also reported a simultaneous Chicom offensive in the Chushul area of Ladakh. Nehru, speaking before a group of armed forces personnel announced that "it is no longer a border war between India and China. It is an invasion of India... and we are preparing for total war."
- 19 Nov Nehru acknowledges Chinese have taken SeLa ridge, through a flanking action, and have moved on to take Bomdila.

CAN COMMUNISTS BE TRUSTED ?

A case study in the Communist's use of a diplomatic establishment as a cover for propagandistic and subversive purposes may be found in Chile's recent exposure of Cuba's attempt to use its embassy in Chile as a distribution center for Cuban and Marxist propaganda and subversive literature.

Santiago Chile Radio Corporacion in Spanish 14 October 1962:

(Summary) The Chilean ship Federico Schwager has arrived in Valparaiso with a most assorted cargo. This cargo was so assorted that the Interior Ministry ordered an inventory made of the ship's contents. Supernoticia found out from confidential sources what happened and why an inventory of the cargo was ordered.

In the search, seven crates of considerable size were found. These crates were addressed to the Cuban Embassy in Chile. The crates were opened in the presence of the Cuban consul in Valparaiso and Chilean authorities. The crates contained rum, packages of sugar, and other articles which Cuba produces.

"But in addition, the crates contained hundreds of books, folders, pamphlets, speeches of Fidel Castro, propaganda instructions, insignia--in a word all kinds of Cuban and Marxist propaganda. What is really curious about the shipment to the Cuban Embassy is the fact that many packages were addressed, by name and address, to consignees. This makes the embassy a sort of distribution center, but in so doing it violates the spirit of the diplomatic pouch.

The Interior Ministry has taken a complete inventory of the entire shipment, and there are rumors that the matter will be brought to the attention of the Foreign Ministry regarding the abuses being made of diplomatic immunity."

Santiago Chile Voz de Chile in Spanish 18 October 1962:

(Text) The following statement was issued in the Interior Ministry in regard to the illegal importation of Communist propaganda:

- 1--On the 9th of this month, the ship Federico Schwager brought seven packages from Cuba consigned to the Cuban Embassy.
- 2--It having been reported that these packages contained abundant political propaganda banned by the State Internal Security Law, an inspection was made in the presence of the consul of that country acting in representation of the consignee.
- 3--With the examination completed, it was possible to verify that in addition to liquors, cigarettes, cigars and sugar, the aforementioned packages contained a large number of books and printed materials, some of which were consigned to the embassy and others to different individuals, and many of which through repeated verifications proved to contain literature referring to doctrines or systems antagonistic to our juridical institution regime.
- 4--In view of the fact that with the import of these effects, the prevailing legal norms were not observed, and considering that these effects are consigned to a foreign embassy, the information on the case will be put at the disposal of the foreign ministry for pertinent legal action.

Santiago Chile Voz de Chile in Spanish 19 October 1962:

(Summary) The Chilean Government reported that Chilean police, advised that the ship Federico Schwager coming from Cuba was bringing to Valparaiso, in addition to 10,000 kilos of sugar, seven packages consigned to the Cuban Embassy, investigated and found the packages contained books and pamphlets with communist propaganda. The government issued a note of protest against this shipment.

The protest note delivered to the Minister Charge de'Affaires of Cuba in Santiago, Jose Barrial said:

"...When the packages were examined in conformity with Chilean laws in the presence of the Cuban consul in Valparaiso, it was verified that they contained, in addition to liquor, cigars, cigarettes, and sugar, a large quantity of books and printed material, some of which were

consigned to this diplomatic mission, and many of which were consigned to different persons. A large part of these books and printed matter consists of reproductions of certain works, which leads to the assumption that they would later be distributed to an even larger number of persons than those to whom the separate packages were consigned.

"Some of the printed material consists of literature whose introduction into Chile could be affected by provisions of the law of internal security of the state which controls dissemination of doctrines, systems, or methods which involve any form of violence as a means to achieve changes for political, economic or social reasons."

"In my government's judgement, Senor Charge d'Affaires, these facts constitute a serious transgression on the part of your government of the norms which regulate the relations between governments, and signify a disregard for the respect which should be maintained by states in their mutual relations.

"In view of all these considerations, the Chilean Government states to you its most formal and vigorous protest for these unpleasant events which perturb the relations between our two countries."

INCENDIARY SCHOOL?

Where will Castro's incendiary agents come from? Perhaps a clue is provided in this news item broadcast by Havana Radio in Spanish as, perhaps, a note of "help-is-on-the-way" import to Latin American audiences:

"A group of 25 Cuban youths have graduated from the technical school of Kaluga (in the USSR) where, for almost one year, they studied to become expert mechanics in the match industry." (3 November 1962)

GOVERNMENT DENOUNCED BLOCKADE OF CUBA

Radi statement of Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, October 23, 1962

On Monday, October 22, 1962, the President of the United States made a statement in which he announced that he had ordered U.S. armed forces to intercept and stop all ships sailing to Cuba, to inspect them, to turn back those which carry a cargo which the U.S. authorities declare to be aggressive weapons, and to extend this measure to other types of cargo and ships also. The United States has thus, in fact, embarked on a blockade against Cuba. The U.S. President, at the same time, ordered a constant and intensified surveillance of Cuba and gave the order dispatching considerable military units to the U.S. military base at Guantanamo in Cuba. The U.S. armed forces also are being brought into a state of alertness outside U.S. territory.

These steps by the U.S. Government, accompanied by an avalanche of irresponsible and hysterical attacks, an intentional stepping up of war psychosis and considered military provocations, rightly have caused indignation among the broadest masses of world public. They represent unparalleled interference in matters belonging exclusively to the internal authority of this free Latin American country, and are directed against all peace-loving nations and peace throughout the world.

U.S. imperialism, from the very beginning, has adopted an extremely hostile attitude toward revolutionary Cuba, whose people have freed themselves from the domination of American monopolies and their puppets, such as Batista. It strived with all means for the economic strangulation of Cuba in the hope that the threat of starvation would bring the Cuban people to their knees. This is not the first time, by the way, that the United States has expected to achieve its aims through an economic blockade and a gross pressure policy. Although the attempt of an economic blockade in the same way against socialist countries proved completely ineffective, the United States persists in its efforts to blockade Cuba economically.

At the same time U.S. imperialism strived for political and diplomatic isolation of Cuba, the United States broke off diplomatic relations with Cuba and made considerable efforts to get the countries of Latin America, particularly, into an anti-Cuban front. Yet, not even the grossest blackmail and pressure brought American imperialists the expected results. The United States did not even shrink from plotting an attack on Cuba in April, 1961, by mercenaries armed, trained, and transported to Cuba by the United States.

The blockade by the United States is an open aggressive act and is characterized, even by the United States itself, as a measure of compulsion. The United States thus has committed the grossest violation of the fundamental principle of contemporary international law, the principle prohibiting aggression. International law and the U.N. Charter stipulate the obligation of members to avoid the threat of force in international relations, the use of force against the territorial integrity or sovereignty of any state, or the use of any other methods which are incompatible with the aims of the United Nations.

The United States has been and is not only using force against Cuba in order to compel it to change the direction of its development, but also threatens the Soviet Union with force, which is granting Cuba unselfish help in its constructive efforts and in safeguarding it against hostile forces. By proclaiming a blockade against Cuba, the United States has grossly and arbitrarily violated the freedom of the high seas granted by international law. The high seas are accessible to all nations and, by the unified will of all countries, are exempted from the jurisdiction of any individual state. An attack on the freedom of the high seas is an attack on the rights and legitimate interests of all states. All states enjoy absolute freedom and equality on the high seas in matters of seafaring, trade, communications, and scientific research, and no state or group of states can claim sovereignty over parts of the high seas, nor interfere in their full and free use by other states.

No sovereign state can allow a ship sailing under its flag to be intercepted and controlled by another state nor prevented from carrying out the mission of their voyage. Usurping such a right by the United States therefore can lead to international conflicts of immeasurable consequences.

(CONTINUED)

The proclamation of a naval blockade and the U.S. Government decision to control goods carried by ships of third states sailing to Cuba constitutes open interference in the internal affairs of these third states. The imposition of a blockade against Cuba is the grossest cynical mockery of all principles of humanity which the United States so often proclaims in a pharisaic manner; it is a step intended to intimidate all nations which strive for the complete liquidation of colonialism and for a free and independent life. At the same time, this piratic action is a dangerous blow against world peace and is open preparation for unleashing a general conflict through which U.S. imperialism expects that it will stop the march of history.

U.S. militarist circles should at least face the real facts existing in the world. The times have irrevocably passed when U.S. imperialists, relying on their military power, could dictate their will to freedom-loving nations without punishment. As a consequence of the changed situation and the distribution of power in the world, they have already lost their primacy in the military sphere. The most awesome rocket and nuclear weapons, luckily, are in the hands of the Soviet Union, weapons which are important guarantees of peace and security of nations throughout the world. Every aggressor, and this is what American imperialists should not forget, must reckon that if he really dares to engage in aggression he will suffer a deserved and destructive retaliatory blow.

Cuba has a full right to acquire and own weapons according to its own desires to defend its freedom and independence. This is an unalienable right of every state which wants to defend its security and sovereignty. This applies more to the Cuban people who, since the victory of their revolution, must daily resist constant threats and aggressive actions by the United States. No one can be convinced by the ridiculous assertion by American representatives that a country as small as Cuba and its peace-loving people can endanger the security of the United States. This assertion is only a hypocritical pretext by the United States intended to cloak American aggressive actions against the Cuban people from the eyes of the world.

The Cuban Revolutionary Government, in its efforts to settle all differences with the United States by peaceful means, appealed to the U.S. Government on several occasions to normalize its relations with Cuba, to desist from all attempts to set back the national and revolutionary development in the country, and to cease intrigues against Cuban independence. All proposals by the Cuban Government, however, were rejected by the U.S. Government.

The Czechoslovak Government, loyal to the principles of its peace-loving foreign policy, resolutely condemns this new aggressive act by the U.S. Government before world public opinion and expresses full support for the just struggle of heroic people and Revolutionary Government of Cuba against U.S. imperialism. The government and the people of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic justly expect that the U.S. Government will in time realize the dangers of playing with fire which it is fomenting, and will revoke without delay all aggressive and provocative measures against the Cuban Republic.

The Czechoslovak Government, realizing the extreme seriousness of the situation created by aggressive steps of the U.S. Government against Cuba, supports without reservation the 23 October statement of the government of the Soviet Union and its request that the Security Council discuss without delay the violation of the U.N. Charter and threat to peace by the United States. The Security Council, which has been entrusted with chief responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, must adopt resolute measures to stop the aggressor and prevent an arbitrary violation of the U.N. Charter by U.S. imperialism.

The Czechoslovak people, devoted to peaceful creative work in building their socialist homeland, will respond to the arrogant provocations by the imperialists with even greater efforts and unity and in the interest of further consolidating the political, economic, and defensive strength of the republic. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, on the side of the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and all peace-loving nations, will, on its part, do everything for the frustration of the new imperialist aggression by the U.S. Government and for preserving and strengthening world peace.

Bulgarian

PARTY PAPER DOUBTS U.S. SANITY ON CUBA

RABOTNIGHESKO DELO editorial: "Criminal Adventure of the American Imperialists" October 24, 1962

The latest provocation and criminal adventure of the American imperialists is provoking endless indignation and irresistible wrath. It is a provocation and adventure against free Cuba, against international law and the principles of the United Nations, against the peoples struggling for freedom and independence, the security of states, and world peace.

It is difficult to find suitable words to describe the falsehood and perfidy, the slander and impudence, the irresponsibility and pharisaism with which this reckless adventure is garnished--an adventure in which President Kennedy, his generals and advisers, and all those in the United States who fear freedom and progress like owls fear light, now have plunged. As the declaration of the Soviet Government, which was published today, points out, the United States is actually establishing a naval blockade against the Republic of Cuba. The peoples from all countries, says the declaration, must clearly realize that in undertaking such an adventure, the United States of America is taking a step toward kindling a world thermonuclear war.

By impudently suppressing the international norms of conduct of states and principles of the U.N. Charter, the United States has assumed the right, which it announced, to attack the ships of other states on the open sea; that is, to engage in piracy. Imperialist circles of the United States are trying to dictate to Cuba what kind of policy it must follow, what order it must establish at home, and what weapons to use for its defense. Who gave them this right? Of course, the American imperialists cannot persuade anyone in the world that Cuba presents a danger to the United States.

The President of the United States is trying by dirty tactics to justify his aggressive actions against Cuba, the freedom-loving countries, and world peace. It must be further emphasized that the question is about extremely dangerous actions--a military blockade with the intent to fire on ships which do not comply with American demands. With this unprecedented and insolent action, the United States stands at the edge of the blackest aggression and is pushing the world toward the edge of thermonuclear war with all its horrible calamities for mankind.

The American President has gathered and poured out many lies and slanders in order to present mankind with the obvious untruth that small Cuba, situated more than 10,000 kilometers from the Soviet Union, is becoming a Soviet rocket base for attack on the United States and all America. Moreover, this fabrication is presented with such cynical perfidy that it makes people doubt the sanity of gentlemen in Washington.

If someone finds the foregoing words too strong, let him read the following lines from President Kennedy's speech: "Our own strategic rockets were never transferred to the territory of another country under the veil of secrecy and deceit, and our own history shows that we have no desire whatsoever to dominate or conquer some other country or to impose our system on their peoples." Does the United States President want to say that there are no rocket bases near the borders of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, in Japan, Greece, Turkey, Taiwan, Britain, Libya and Italy? Maybe he thinks that American rockets installed in these countries have been taken there on a plate so that the people of Europe, Asia, and everywhere in the world could enjoy looking at them.

Obviously Kennedy is pharisaically distorting the truth when he also alleges that the United States has no desire at all to impose its system on other peoples. The truth is that the American imperialists are imposing on other peoples the repugnant systems of their proteges, like Batista, Trujillo, Chiang Kai-shek, and Ngo Dinh Diem. It is precisely such a system that Kennedy wants to impose on the brave Cuban people, and this is why he rushes into actions which can easily push the world to disaster.

American imperialists are consciously and intently disseminating fables in connection with the aid extended by the Soviet Union to the Cuban people in the latter's legitimate efforts and sacred right to defense against aggression with weapons at their disposal, protection of their freedom and independence, and life the way they like it. Responsible Soviet figures have repeatedly pointed out and emphasized that weapons the Soviet Union delivers to Cuba are solely

The impudence and insolence of presumptuous imperialists have no limit. They are also trying to involve the United Nations in their adventure against freedom in Cuba and peace in the world. They want the Security Council to decide that the defense weapons should be taken away from Cuba. No, the Cuban people cannot be deprived of their weapons. Instead, the Security Council must condemn the American adventure. It must also take and impose a decision to liquidate American military bases on territories of other countries.

The Soviet Government has repeatedly drawn the attention of the governments of all countries and the world public, reads the Soviet declaration, to the fact that the U.S. policy against the Republic of Cuba represents a serious threat to peace. The declaration of the U.S. President testifies that American imperialist circles let nothing stop them in their attempts to stifle a sovereign state and member of the United Nations. For this purpose they are ready to push the world toward the abyss of military disaster.

The United Nations, the peace-loving states and peoples, and the entire world public are now facing a serious and urgent task. They must resolutely rise against the new American adventure and give firm resistance to the pharisaical outrages of the gentlemen from Washington. Peoples from all parts of the earth, the freedom-loving states of all continents, and peace-loving mankind comprise an insurmountable force which can and must break the criminal hand of the aggressor and put him in his place so that he will not play with fire and push the world toward fatal conflicts.

As always, our public--the entire Bulgarian people--are raising a voice of protest and fully support the declaration of the Soviet Government. They join their efforts and energies to a common cause in the defense of Cuba and in the defense of freedom and peace in the world.

The Bulgarian Government declaration, published today, says: "The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria fully supports the 23 October declaration of the Soviet Government and appeals to all governments to whom the cause of peace is dear to condemn the aggressive steps taken by the United States and to insist on their immediate rescission. In these disturbing hours, the Bulgarian Government fully shares the anxiety of peoples for the preservation of peace and expresses the hope that, despite all, sound reason will prevail and forces of peace will bar the way to instigators of a new world war."

SOCIALIST PEACE POLICY EASES CRISIS

RABOTNICHESKO DELO Editorial October 29, 1962

Today we are publishing a new, exceptionally important message by Nikita Khrushchev, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, to U.S. President Kennedy. Millions of people throughout the world will receive with gratitude and relief the news that, thanks to the sober and reasonable policy of the Soviet Government, a peaceful outcome of the critical situation caused by the United States over Cuba is in sight. Possibilities are created to avert not only an armed aggression against the heroic island of freedom, but also to spare the countless sufferings and sacrifices of peoples throughout the world.

The wise, calm, and flexible foreign policy followed by the Soviet Government has paralyzed those warlovers and adventurers who were pushing the world toward a thermonuclear disaster. Now there is no reasonable man who will not see that it is precisely the Soviet Union which, with its courageous and resolute actions, has found a way out of the deadlock which will avert a horrible war.

Taking into consideration President Kennedy's declaration that the United States agrees to lift the blockade on Cuba and guarantees giving up the idea of invading Cuba, Nikita Khrushchev declared that, in such a case, the need for keeping a certain portion of Soviet weapons in Cuba becomes unnecessary, and that the Soviet Government has issued instructions that the armaments, qualified by Kennedy as offensive, should be dismantled and returned to the Soviet Union.

This measure is very natural and fully justified; it shows once more that the purpose of the Soviet Union is to defend Cuba and preserve world peace--and indeed Soviet weapons were sent to Cuba for defensive purposes. All are aware that, since establishment of the revolutionary regime in Cuba, the imperialists and counterrevolutionaries have not given the Cuban people one moment of rest. They have organized, organized, pirate ships have shelled

Cuban ports, foreign planes have flown over Cuban territory, a landing by counterrevolutionary bands has taken place, and a direct intervention against Cuba has been intensively prepared in the United States.

Under these conditions, when the very existence of the Cuban Republic has been endangered, the Soviet Government has also extended military assistance to Cuba. Now, since Kennedy has declared that no attack will be made on Cuba and there will be no invasion, not only by the United States but also by other countries in the Western Hemisphere, the motives that impelled the Soviet Government to extend military aid to Cuba are no longer valid.

The important thing is that the United States should recognize that Cuba is an independent and sovereign state, that its people are entitled to decide for themselves what will be done in their country, that the United States will not take the liberty to interfere in any way, least of all militarily, with the purpose of changing the regime in Cuba.

Now the United States through its President, has publicly declared to the whole world that it is ready to give guarantees renouncing its decision to invade Cuba. Obviously, the peoples will expect that this declaration will be followed by concrete deeds and practical steps by the U. S. Government. However, the Soviet Union will in the future, too, extend the necessary support to Cuba. "If we," Nikita Khrushchev declared, "undertake practical steps, dismantle and evacuate the respective equipment from Cuba, we simultaneously want, by doing this, to create among the Cuban people a confidence that we are with them and that we do not give up the responsibility of extending aid to them." If there are still some hotheads, they must understand that the Soviet Union is taking these measures since the immunity of Cuba is guaranteed.

The solution is already found. The important thing now is to follow and insure that the obligations which have been undertaken are carried out. The Soviet Union agrees that U.N. representatives should see for themselves that certain military equipment in Cuba will be dismantled. It should be expected that the United Nations will in some way reaffirm and supervise the fulfillment of the guarantees given by the United States toward Cuba.

However, this alone will not exhaust the questions which now are causing a strain in the international situation. The message of Nikita Khrushchev points out that there is a need to create conditions which will lead to a more profound assessment of the international situation, which conceals grave dangers in our era of deadly nuclear weapons and highly developed rocket techniques. President Kennedy also made a statement in favor of a more general agreement on other kinds of weapons. Thus, one of the important problems is the existence of military bases on foreign territory. The United States has shown a great sensitivity to Soviet defensive weapons in Cuba. It should not forget that we have the right to be no less sensitive toward military bases surrounding socialist countries. This is one of the questions that has awaited a solution for a long time.

What do the provocative flights of planes over foreign territory mean? Even now, in these days of tension, an American reconnaissance plane has penetrated Soviet territory, in the region of the Chukotka Peninsula, and only Soviet self-control prevented this incident from being turned into the beginning of a more serious conflict. During the last few days, an American plane also flew over Cuba. Such flights, especially now, could serve as a provocation for kindling war.

The Soviet Union is devoting all its efforts to averting war; the whole world sees this now. However, our people, declared Nikita Khrushchev, will not wince before any trial. Our people trust their government, and we assure our people and the world public that the Soviet Government will not allow itself to be provoked, but if provocateurs do kindle a war, they will not escape the responsibility and heavy consequences which war will bring them. However, we are convinced that reason will win, that a war will not be kindled, and that the peace and security of peoples will be insured.

SOVIET CAPTUALTION IN CUBA DENIED

Our Point of View: talk by Christa Weiss 31 October 1962 East Berlin

Willy Brandt has expressed gratitude to the Americans. He is always thankful for crumbs falling from the White House table. He even thanks them for things that are none of his concern and which he does not understand. He agrees with the RIAS commentator that by blockading Cuba the United States had, at long last, proved its strength and made its political line prevail against the Soviet Union: They had forced the USSR to its knees.

It is just too bad that the real situation clearly gives the lie to the provocateurs. Ever since revolutionary Cuba came into existence the United States has kept up attacks on the island republic. Acts of aggression such as the abortive invasion in Playa Giron, the shelling of Havana, spy flights, bombardment, boycott-- these are the things the imperialists have to answer for. Last week they worked up a war hysteria which made an invasion of Cuba appear imminent. The unambiguous stand taken by the socialist camp, the protests coming from all countries in the world, caused Kennedy, in the dramatic hours of the weekend, to abandon his plans and to address a message to the Soviet Government in which he gave an assurance against an invasion of Cuba. Khrushchev replied with his historic message of last Sunday, saying: "I respect your statement and trust that no attack will be launched on Cuba, that no invasion will take place." This, and this only, disposed of the motives that had induced the USSR to send arms to Cuba for its defense.

Well now, who has proved his strength? Who has won? An imperialist invasion has been prevented. The ultras wanted the invasion, but reason prevented it. Kennedy acted under the impact of the new balance of power in the world, where the USSR and the socialist camp occupy a key position. He has acknowledged that fact--Brandt has not

RADIO ZAGREB ATTACKS CHINESE ATTITUDE ON CUBA

In a commentary on Saturday, November 3rd, Radio Zagreb of Yugoslavia attacked the Chinese attitude taken on the Cuban problem.

"The Chinese arguments at first glance might look as a point of support for Cuba in the crisis which implies the question of her independence. This, however, is not so, for the Chinese prepotent stand on the present situation has been calculated. The neck-or-nothing game is at stake, directed first and foremost against the Soviet Union. It is quite clear to China that Cuba cannot engage in any military showdown with the US - what China wants in no way differs from what warmongering circles in the US want, who are still very loud. China wants the applause for a cheap support from which Cuba will have no advantage. It is an incontestable fact that the 90 miles separating Cuba from the US do molest Cuba more than the US."

.

"If this non-intervention were the fundamental basis of the American policy toward Cuba, then the Soviet bases on the island are unnecessary and so is any policy unjustified, including the Chinese, which now appears as a new obstacle to the policy of peace."

.

"In the meantime when difficulties do not appear to jeopardize the general plans outlined in Kennedy's and Khrushchev's messages and in U Thant's proposals while such contacts are being developed and one is seeking a settlement, there is a hard pressure being exerted by opponents of compromise. One part of the American Congress and press insists on a further necessity of the policy of strength, arguing that one cannot trust the Communists. On the other hand, the Chinese, and since yesterday also the Albanians, address warnings to Cuba not to let itself be fooled by Kennedy's promises."

Combat pour la Paix

The French Monthly Publication of the
French Branch of the World Peace Council
November, 1962

CPYRGHT

LA PAIX DU MONDE EST EN PÉRIL

Déclaration du Bureau National sur les événements de Cuba

La paix du monde est en péril.

Les mesures de guerre prises contre Cuba par Kennedy créent une situation extrêmement dangereuse qui peut conduire à la guerre atomique.

Aucun des prétextes avancés ne peut justifier des mesures qui portent atteinte au droit des peuples et constituent une décision unilatérale de recours à la force.

L'immense courant de protestation qui se développe à travers le monde peut et doit empêcher l'irréparable.

Dès les premières heures de cette grave crise internationale, de nombreux Français ont fait connaître leur indignation à l'ambassade des Etats Unis.

Aujourd'hui 25 octobre, à l'appel du Mouvement de la Paix de la Seine et de l'Association France-Cuba, de nombreuses délégations se rendront, à partir de 17 h 30, à l'Ambassade américaine, 2, avenue Gabriel, Paris (8^e).

Le Bureau national s'associe à cette initiative et demande aux comités de paix, dans tout le pays, d'y participer par l'envoi immédiat de messages, de télégrammes, de délégations auprès des consulats américains.

Dans cette situation d'une exceptionnelle gravité, les comités de paix, les forces pacifiques doivent exiger du gouvernement français qu'il s'élève contre les dangereuses décisions américaines et intervienne au Conseil de Sécurité et à l'O.N.U. pour la sauvegarde de la paix dans le respect du droit des peuples.

Il n'est plus tolérable que, périodiquement, l'humanité se trouve placée devant des crises qui risquent d'engager un processus irréversible menant à la guerre atomique. Jamais le danger n'a été plus grand qu'aujourd'hui. Il est urgent que les peuples imposent les mesures écartant définitivement ces périls :

- Il faut imposer le principe de la coexistence pacifique entre pays de régimes différents.
- Il faut en finir avec les pactes militaires, les bases militaires en territoire étranger, la course aux armements nucléaires.
- Il faut imposer le désarmement général et contrôlé.

Plus que jamais, la paix est entre les mains des peuples.

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL PRESIDUM RESOLUTION

Adopted at Council's Meeting in Stockholm
October 26-29, 1962

TEXT

To all those who stand for peace: Mankind now realizes how near it stands to the brink of nuclear war. For three whole years the U.S. Government has threatened Cuba on the grounds that it dislikes the independence and the policy of the Cuban people.

A few days ago it declared a blockade of the island in violation of international law and the U.N. Charter. It prepared and threatened invasion. The aggressive acts of the United States have been an attack not only on Cuba but also on the rights and sovereignty of every nation, large and small, and on the whole system of international law.

Negotiations must resolve this crisis. Today, the proposals of the USSR and Cuba have created conditions for opening negotiations. They must be carried to success. Although the U.S. President has given assurances that the attack, which he illegally claimed the right to make, will not now take place, the crisis is not yet over.

The events provide a serious lesson to everyone. The situation sets new tasks before those who stand for peace. They must not drop their guard. They must work to insure that the undertakings on Cuba are fulfilled, that all discriminatory measures against Cuba are removed and all new aggression prevented, that its independence is respected, and that it retains, like every other sovereign state, the right to choose its own way of life, its own foreign policy, and its own means of defense.

But this is not enough. Ever since its foundation, the World Peace Movement has declared that it is necessary to renounce the policy of force and to replace it with a policy of disengagement, evacuation of all military bases on foreign soil, and general and complete disarmament in order to avoid the calamity of nuclear war.

Adherence to the U.N. Charter, respect for national independence, disengagement, evacuation of foreign military bases, and disarmament--these are the way to peace. By supporting the Cuban people in their struggle to safeguard their independence, by opposing aggression, and by demanding negotiations, we follow this road.

Those who stand for peace must oblige all governments to begin settlement at once, by negotiations, of the great potential conflicts that imperil world peace.

QUOTATIONS FROM THE CUBAN CRISIS
On absence of offensive missiles in Cuba

1. Tass statement authorized by Soviet Government, 11 September 1962

It will be recalled that a certain amount of armaments is also being shipped from the Soviet Union to Cuba at the request of the Cuban Government in connection with the threats by aggressive imperialist circles. The Cuban statesmen also requested the Soviet Government to send Soviet military specialists and technicians who would train the Cubans in handling up-to-date weapons, because up-to-date weapons now call for high skill and much knowledge. It is only natural that Cuba does not yet have such specialists. That is why we considered this request. It must be said, however, that the number of Soviet military specialists sent to Cuba can in no way be compared to the number of agricultural workers being sent there.

The armaments and military equipment sent to Cuba are designed exclusively for defensive purposes and the US President and military, just as the military of any country, know what means of defensive are. How can these means threaten the United States?

No, gentlemen, this is not what is alarming you. You yourselves realize the absurdity of your claim that there is some threat to the United States emerging from Cuba. You have invented this threat yourselves, and now you want to persuade others of its existence. It is the revolutionary spirit you fear, and not the military equipment received by the Cubans for their own defense. And why should this alarm you if the statement by the US President that the United States is not preparing an aggression against Cuba, is not contemplating an attack against it, accords with the real intentions of the US government? If this is an honest statement, and the US Government abides by it in its policy, then the means of defense which Cuba is getting will not be used because the need to use them will arise only in the event of aggression against Cuba.

The Soviet Government has also authorized TASS to state that there is no need for the Soviet Union to shift its weapons for the repulsion of aggression, for a retaliatory blow, to any other country--like Cuba. Our nuclear weapons are so powerful in their explosive force, and the Soviet Union has such powerful rockets to carry these nuclear warheads, that there is no need to search for sites for them beyond the boundaries of the Soviet Union.

2. Zorin statement in UN, 23 October 1962 (New York Times)

The falsity of the accusations advanced now by the United States against the Soviet Union is clear from the outset. The Soviet delegation, first of all, officially confirms the statement already made by the Soviet Union, in which it was said that the Soviet Government has not directed and is not directing to Cuba any offensive armaments.

3. Tass commentary, 23 October 1962

(Text) New York--The vicious anti-Cuban campaign being fanned in recent months by the ruling circles of the United States has culminated in President Kennedy's declaration of the establishment of a quarantine around Cuba. In justification of this aggressive measure, he made reference, notably, to a mythical "concentration of communist rockets" in Cuba.

... Clearly preparing the ground for armed intervention against the island of freedom, Kennedy did not hesitate to absolutely distort facts and openly intimidate the American people and peoples of Latin America with nonexistent threats. In this connection he alleged that "a whole series of launching sites for offensive rocket weapons" is being prepared in Cuba, which in his view "cannot have any aim other than to provide the possibility of dealing a nuclear blow to the Western Hemisphere."

4. Moscow Radio in English to Eastern North America, 24 October 1962

They say the Cuban Government has provided its territory for Soviet bases. That's a lie. There are no Soviet bases in Cuba. The Soviet Union has no bases abroad anywhere. It closed the last one in 1955.

5. Comment by Viktor Shragin in Moscow Radio domestic service round-table discussion, 23 October 1962

... The US Defense Department attempted to operate yesterday and today with some kind of faked photographs taken from spy planes. They attempted to thrust on the public some alleged facts accusing Cuba of having offensive weapons, etc. But comrades, remember all aggressors have acted in exactly the same way. Remember that Hitler, when preparing to attack a country, used to thrust on the public various falsifications in order to justify some aggressive act.

6. Comment by Shragin on Moscow Radio domestic service 24 October 1962

At the very moment when the United States succeeded in heating up the atmosphere to the very limit, it was announced that US reconnaissance organs had suddenly, as it were, discovered Soviet rocket bases on Cuba. It must be said, comrades, that the State Department civil servants did not look far for an excuse. They dug up a pile of hysterical rubbish and brought to light the falsehoods about Soviet offensive rockets on Cuba. Aggressors have never thought hard about finding an excuse for unleashing war, for the implementation of their plans. One recalls how unceremoniously Hitler lied to Czechoslovakia on the eve of World War II. Today the United States is acting in the same way, in fact it attaches no significance at all to the excuse which must serve this time as grounds for the new aggressive acts against Cuba, which it already has committed and indeed, the falsehood issued by the American diplomats sound laughable to any correct thinking person.

.... Among our listeners there are people of the older generation who, 45 years ago with weapons in their hands, defended the achievements of the October Revolution against armed interventionists, among them some from the United States. How can we toilers of the socialist countries and peace-loving peoples fail to understand the heroic people of Cuba today? The Soviet Union supplies arms and military equipment to Cuba exclusively for defensive purposes.

As far as the allegations, false from beginning to end, about Soviet offensive rockets on Cuba are concerned, one thing is quite clear: Our country has no need to transfer the means at our disposal to repulse an aggressor, and for a counterstrike, to the territory of any other country, for example to Cuba. The Soviet Union has sufficiently powerful rocket carriers for these nuclear warheads and there is no need to seek sites for them outside of the borders of our country. Soviet rockets fly far and accurately.

7. Comment by Leonov on Moscow Radio in English to the United Kingdom 25 October 1962

To justify the blockade and aggression against Cuba Washington is using the big lie, assuming, as all aggressors do, that the bigger the lie the quicker it will be believed. President Kennedy announced in his radio and television address on Monday that Soviet rocket weapons of an offensive type had been delivered to Cuba. This is a bare-faced lie. The USSR has stated officially more than once that such Soviet weapons have never been deployed in Cuba and are not at present. Mr. Zorin, the Soviet representative confirmed this at Tuesday's meeting of the Security Council. He said that the Soviet Government had not sent nor was it sending any weapons of an offensive type to Cuba.

8. Comment by Vavilov on Moscow Radio in English to Africa 25 October 1962

The USSR and the Cuban Government have reiterated that there are no aggressive weapons in Cuba. Soviet aid to Cuba is of purely defensive nature. This was confirmed by the US President himself at his press conference on 13 September. He stated that there were no Soviet aggressive weapons in Cuba. For this very reason, he explained, the United States had no intention of taking any action against Cuba.

And nothing has changed within the past month and a half. In his speech at the Security Council on 23 October, Soviet representative Valerian Zorin reconfirmed the previous statement of the Soviet Government to the effect that the USSR has not sent and is not sending any aggressive weapons to Cuba. The US President referred to photographic documents of rocket installations in Cuba. They say that, by mistake, these documents were published by the British press and then by the American press. The British DAILY MAIL reported that after British military experts had examined the photographs they stated that they could not serve as proof that Soviet aggressive weapons are located in Cuba. Thus there is no evidence, and there cannot be any evidence, that such weapons are located in Cuba. Consequently, the matter in hand concerns a specially cooked up fabrication to serve as a pretext to unleash aggression by the United States against Cuba.

9. Comment by Alekseyev on Moscow Radio in Swahili to East Africa 25 October 1962 (Underlining supplied)

After a few days the US President discovered that Soviet rockets are in Cuba. From where were they sent to Cuba? This report about military rockets is absolute nonsense. Such reports are released to frighten the ordinary American people and their allies of the military blocs. These reports are circulated for the purpose of misleading and deceiving the peoples of the world. All these lies were needed to confirm another lie concerning the threat to the United States from Cuba.

10. Comment by Aleksandrov in English to the United Kingdom 25 October 1962, (Underlining supplied)

There is no need to expose once more Washington's big lie. It has been stated repeatedly and officially that there are no offensive weapons in Cuba, no long-range rockets and if the aggressor's supporters seek to substantiate their claims with fabrications, this doesn't surprise me.

11. Statement by Zorin in UN, 25 October 1962 (New York Times)

One may well ask why did the President of the United States in receiving the minister of another power which the Government of the United States is now accusing of dispatching offensive arms to Cuba against the United States, why then did he not say a word to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union with respect to these incontrovertible facts?

Why? Because no such facts exist. The Government of the United States has no such fact in its hands except these falsified information of the United States Intelligence Agency, which are being displayed for review in halls and which are sent to the press.

Falsity is what the United States has in its hands, false evidence.

12. Moscow Radio report of commentary by A. Borisov in Sovietskaya Rossiya, broadcast 27 October 1962

(Text) Moscow--SOVIET RUSSIA has published an international commentary by A. Borisov which unmasks the fakes fabricated by the Pentagon and claimed by the US war department to be "documents" allegedly proving the presence of "offensive weapons" in Cuba. It concerns a matter of photographs shown at a Pentagon press conference.

.... Finally, the commentator says: There is no "offensive potential" on Cuba, as claimed by the Pentagon spokesman. "There is on Cuba an independent republic, a sovereign people full of resolve to defend their freedom. Imperialists do not like that and they threaten Cuba with intervention. But in threatening that revolutionary island, they seemingly forget that Cuba has many true friends ready to come to its aid at any moment."

13. Moscow Radio domestic service, 27 October 1962

(Text) US diplomacy is not stopping its attempts to deceive the world public with mendacious blabber that Soviet offensive weapons are located in Cuba. Although this lie was wholly unmasked in the UN Security Council, the State Department last night invited the ambassadors of Great Britain, France, and West Germany to look at documents allegedly confirming Washington's mendacious version. As is known, these fakes were fabricated by the CIA.

14. Moscow Radio in French to Africa, 26 October 1962

Some among you may wonder about the real motive for the critical situation in the Caribbean. President Kennedy declares that such a situation arose from the installation in Cuba of Soviet offensive nuclear weapons, but the President has contradicted himself. Was it not he, if you can remember, who declared in the press conference of 13 September that Cuba does not have any Soviet offensive weapon? And this well known statement of the American President was confirmed three days before his famous broadcast in which he announced the Cuban blockade. Nothing has changed since then.

And what is more, speaking these last days at the Security Council the Soviet representative Valerian Zorin has confirmed once more the Soviet Government's previous statement that the USSR has never sent nor is sending to Cuba any offensive weapons.

QUOTATIONS FROM THE CUBAN CRISIS
On inspection of missile withdrawal

1. Khrushchev message to Kennedy 27 October 1962 ("Cuba-Turkey swap message"), Tass English text

This is why I make this proposal: We agree to remove those weapons from Cuba which you regard as offensive weapons. We agree to do this and to state this commitment in the United Nations. Your representatives will make a statement to the effect that the United States, on its part, bearing in mind the anxiety and concern of the Soviet state, will evacuate its analogous weapons from Turkey. Let us reach an understanding on what time you and we need to put this into effect.

After this, representatives of the UN Security Council could control on-the-spot the fulfillment of these commitments. Of course, it is necessary that the Governments of Cuba and Turkey would allow these representatives to come to their countries and check fulfillment of this commitment, which each side undertakes. Apparently, it would be better if these representatives enjoyed the trust of the Security Council and ours--the United States and the Soviet Union--as well as of Turkey and Cuba. I think that it will not be difficult to find such people who enjoy the trust and respect of all interested sides.

2. Kennedy reply to Khrushchev private letter of 26 October, 27 October 1962 (New York Times)

As I read your letter, the key elements of your proposals -which seem generally acceptable as I understand them- are as follows:

- 1) You would agree to remove these weapons systems from Cuba under appropriate United Nations observation and supervision; and undertake, with suitable safeguards, to halt the further introduction of such weapons systems into Cuba.

- 2) We, on our part, would agree - upon the establishment of adequate arrangements through the United Nations to ensure the carrying out and continuation of these commitments - (a) to remove promptly the quarantine measures now in effect and (b) to give assurances against an invasion of Cuba. I am confident that other nations of the Western Hemisphere would be prepared to do likewise.

3. Khrushchev message to Kennedy 28 October 1962, Tass English text

I regard with respect and trust the statement you made in your message of 27 October that there would be no attack, no invasion of Cuba, and not only on the part of the United States, but also on the part of other nations of the Western Hemisphere, as you said in your same message. Then the motives which induced us to render assistance of such a kind to Cuba disappear.

It is for this reason that we instructed our officers--these means as I had already informed you earlier are in the hands of the Soviet officers--to take appropriate measures to discontinue construction of the aforementioned facilities, to dismantle them, and to return them to the Soviet Union. As I had informed you in the letter of 27 October, we are prepared to reach agreement to enable UN representatives to verify the dismantling of these means. Thus in view of the assurances you have given and our instructions on dismantling, there is every condition for eliminating the present conflict.

4. Kennedy message to Khrushchev 28 October 1962 (UPI)

The distinguished efforts of Acting Secretary General U Thant have greatly facilitated both our tasks. I consider my letter to you of Oct. 27 and your reply of today as firm undertakings on part of both our Governments which should be promptly carried out. I hope that the necessary measures can at once be taken through the United Nations, as your message says, so that the United States in turn will be able to remove the quarantine measures now in effect. I have already made arrangements to report all these matters to the Organization of American States, whose members share a deep interest in a genuine peace in the Caribbean area.

5. Kennedy statement on Khrushchev message 28 October 1962 (UPI)

I welcome Chairman Khrushchev's statesmanlike decision to stop building bases in Cuba, dismantling offensive weapons and returning them to the Soviet Union under United Nations verification.