

Republican Congressional Committee  
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## THE CUBAN ISSUE: A CHRONOLOGY

The Kennedy Administration has used all the techniques made famous by the late P. T. Barnum in an attempt to play down the most serious threat to hemispheric security in history. With well-staged shows, the President, the Secretary of Defense and the director of the Central Intelligence Agency have displayed photographic "proof" of their contention that the Russian arms buildup in Cuba is insignificant. In so doing, they have relied heavily on their theory that the American people will believe that the Soviets are honest and trustworthy and would not conceal from us any of the weaponry they have shipped into Cuba. We have been told, in effect, that only that which the Reds wish to be photographed is the sum total of the threat posed by Castro's dictatorship. In the following chronology, it will be noted that this is the same propaganda campaign the American people were exposed to before, the same which later was debunked by the cold and inescapable fact that Soviet missiles in Cuba, were, indeed, armed and pointed at our heartland.

Castro's rise to power began in 1949, when he was a central figure in the communist-led "Bogotaza" revolution in Columbia. State Department officials in charge of Latin American and Cuban affairs who had been appointed by Presidents Truman and Roosevelt, together with Herbert Mathews, correspondent for the New York Times, have been named in Congressional Committee hearings as key figures in the American support of the overthrow of the Batista Government on January 1, 1959. Throughout the period of the revolution which led to the fall of Batista, Republican Members of Congress denounced Castro on the floors of the House and Senate as a Communist and as a Communist sympathizer, but were violently attacked by such Democrats as former Rep. Charles O. Porter, of Oregon, who insisted Castro was a "champion of Democracy".

The principal events leading to the current crisis follow:

July 26, 1953 -- Fidel Castro Ruiz leads attack of left-wing students on Moncade barracks in Santiago, Cuba; 100 students and soldiers killed, Castro captured and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment.

November 1, 1954 -- Fulgencio Batista elected President of Cuba for second time; releases Castro, who flees country to found "26 de Julio" movement.

November 30 to December 4, 1956 -- Castro, at head of about 40 rebels, lands in Cuba from Mexico, leads rebellion against Batista. Uprising temporarily crushed; remnants of rebel force flee to sanctuary of Sierra Maestra Mountains.

December 18, 1956 to April 9, 1958 -- Sporadic rebel attacks against Batista Government, consolidation of revolutionary strongholds in Sierra Maestra. Communists issue manifesto announcing support of rebel attempts to overthrow government. General strike called and rebels clash with Federal troops in Havana and elsewhere in Cuba.

June 26 to July 1, 1958 -- Rebels in Oriente Province kidnap three Canadians, 25 U. S. citizens, including 30 sailors and marines from Guantanamo.

October 20 to October 23, 1958 -- Rebels continue wave of kidnappings, confiscate British property in territory controlled by Castroites as reprisal for sale of jet fighters to Batista government.

November 3, 1958 -- Andres Rivere Aguerre, candidate of a four-party coalition, elected president of Cuba.



November 12 to December 30, 1958 --Rebels open offensive in Oriente province, fighting sweeps through Las Villas Province and reaches Havana.

January 1, 1959 --Batista resigns, appoints junta and flees to Dominican Republic. Violence breaks out, rebels sweep into Havana and take over government.

January 2, 1959. -- Castro appoints Manuel Urrutia provisional president.

January 3, 1959 --Urrutia appoints Castro commander-in-chief of Cuban armed forces.

January 6, 1959 --Urrutia dissolves Congress, assumes legislative powers and orders removal from office of all governors of provinces, mayors and aldermen.

February 16, 1959 --Castro sworn in as premier following wave of public "trials" and executions of "enemies of the revolution".

April 15, 1959 --On invitation of American Society of Newspaper Editors, Castro arrives in United States on 11-day visit; total of executions in Cuba since Batista overthrown reaches 509.

May 13, 1959 --Castro government orders confiscation of 117 companies.

May 17, 1959 --Urrutia signs into law "agrarian reform" act, calling for confiscation of "unused" lands and redistribution to peasants.

June 11, 1959 --U.S. protests agrarian law inadequacy to compensate U.S. citizens for property seized.

July 12, 1959 --Urrutia rejects support of Communists.

July 17, 1959 --Urrutia resigns after being accused by Castro of acts "bordering on treason". Osvalde Dorticos Torrado appointed president by Cabinet.

October 21, 1959 --Two unidentified planes drop anti-Castro leaflets on Havana, setting off long string of harangues against U.S. and "Yankee imperialism".

November 2, 1959 --Castro government seizes 75,000 acres of mineral and agricultural land owned or controlled by foreigners, including 10,000 acres on which Bethlehem Steel Corp. held "mineral concessions".

November 10, 1959 --U.S. State Department protest "innaccurate, malicious, misleading reports" issued by Cuban government.

January 11, 1960 --U.S. protests to Cuba about "numerous actions" considered to be denials of basic rights of ownership of U.S. citizens, "rights provided under both Cuban and International law". Castro government rejects protest.

January 21, 1960 --U.S. Ambassador Philip Bensch ordered to Washington for consultation with Secretary of State Christian Herter, who terms Castro speech "insulting" to the U.S. and its people.

February 4 -13, 1960 --Soviet First Deputy Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan (Russia does not yet have diplomatic relations with Cuba) arrives in Havana, announces willingness to sell Cuba military aircraft, signs agreement with Castro for purchase of five million tons of sugar, and grants \$100 million credit to Cuban government.

March 16, 1960 --President Eisenhower submits to Congress new legislation to replace Sugar Act.

March 20, 1960 --Castro announces Cuba will not be bound by Inter-American pact against Communism.



March 30, 1960 -- Sen. John Fitzgerald Kennedy, of Massachusetts, a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, in his book The Strategy of Peace, lauds Castro as "a part of the legacy of Bolivar", and states relations with Cuba might have been better "had the U.S. Government not backed the dictator Batista so long and so uncritically, and had it given the fiery young rebel (Castro) a warmer welcome in his hour of triumph".

March 31, 1960 -- Poland and Cuba sign trade agreement, calling for exchange of planes, ships, helicopters, other military equipment, and technical and scientific assistance in exchange for Cuban goods.

April 25, 1960 -- Cuba confiscates approximately 175,000 acres of land owned by United Fruit Company.

April 28, 1960 -- Guatemala severs diplomatic relations with Cuba.

May 8, 1960 -- Soviet Union and Cuba renew diplomatic relations.

May 27, 1960 -- U.S. State Department announces economic aid to Cuba (which had been running at \$150,000 to \$200,000 a year) would terminate December 1, 1960, and that military aid (the training of a few Cuban air cadets) would terminate in June, 1960.

June 1, 1960 -- Democrat-controlled House Agriculture Committee rejects Eisenhower request for cut in Cuban share of U.S. Sugar imports, calls for one-year extension of present law. Committee Chairman Harold Cooley (D. of N.C.) declares granting of Eisenhower request would enable President to "commit an act of economic aggression against Cuba".

June 10, 1960 -- Czechoslovakia and Cuba sign trade agreement; Czechs agree to build two factories in Cuba at cost of \$4 million each, extend Castro Government credit of \$20 million.

June 11-18, 1960 -- Cuba seizes large Havana Hotels, orders two U.S. Embassy attaches to leave country for "conspiring with revolutionaries"; U.S. responds by ousting two Cuban aides.

June 27, 1960 -- U.S. accuses Cuba of waging campaign of lies and slander against U.S., adding that "the Cuban Government's systematic and provocative campaign of slander and hostile propaganda against the United States, of which various examples have been cited ... is a major contributor to international tensions ...".

June 29-July 1, 1960 -- Senate and House pass compromise sugar bill, authorizing President to determine the quota for Cuba for balance of 1960 and for first three months of 1961.

July 5, 1960 -- Cuban Ambassador-designate to U.S., Jose Miro Cardona, resigns because of "ideological divergencies" with Castro regime, takes refuge in Argentinian Embassy in Havana.

July 6, 1960 -- Castro Cabinet authorizes expropriation of all U.S. property in Cuba.

July 9, 1960 -- Nikita Khrushchev threatens U.S. with missiles if this Nation intervenes militarily in Cuba; President Eisenhower responds that U.S. will not "permit the establishment of a regime dominated by Communism in the Western Hemisphere."

July 10, 1960 -- Cuban President Dorticos announces Soviet has agreed to buy 700,000 tons of sugar cut from Cuban quota by President Eisenhower.

July 12, 1960 -- Khrushchev says Soviet will support Cuba's attempt to oust U.S. from Guantanamo base, adding, "We consider that the Monroe Doctrine has outlived its time, has died".

July 21,-23, 1960 -- Cuban Defense Minister Raul Castro visits Khrushchev in Moscow, obtains promise of "oil and other goods" in order to surmount the United States "economic blockade";



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Red China grants Cuba \$70 million credit, agrees to buy 500,000 tons of sugar a year.

August 7, 1960 -- Castro nationalizes all remaining U.S. property in Cuba; U.S. charges Cuba now "in open league with the Soviet Union and Communist China; Cuban Roman Catholic Hierarchy, in pastoral letter, deplors "increasing advance of Communism" in Cuba.

August 19, 1960 -- Eisenhower Administration announces it will not permit other countries to use U.S. loans to buy Cuban sugar.

August 24-28, 1960 -- U.S. Secretary of State Herter tells Organization of American States conference in San Jose, Costa Rica, Cuba is being "led in a Communist direction;" foreign ministers approve declaration condemning Sino-Soviet intervention in hemisphere. Cuban delegation walks out of meeting.

September 5-13, 1960 -- Representatives of 19 American republics sign economic and social development plan for Latin America. Cuba alone refuses to sign agreement.

September 18, 1960 -- Castro arrives in New York for UN session, is visited by Khrushchev. Cuban delegation kills and plucks chickens in hotel suite, generally conduct selves in barbaric manner.

September 24, 1960 -- Cuba recognizes Communist China and North Korea.

October 14, 1960 -- Cuba nationalizes all major companies and banks.

October 19, 1960 -- Eisenhower Administration embargoes all exports to Cuba except medicines and certain foods.

October 20, 1960 -- Sen. John F. Kennedy, in letter to Vice President Richard Nixon, states: "I do not advocate intervention in Cuba in violation of our treaty obligations." Senator suggests as remedy that the United States launch radio, TV and press campaign to let Cubans know they have our moral support in attempt to regain freedom. U.S. Ambassador Phillip Bonsal recalled from Havana post.

October 24, 1960 -- Adlai Stevenson condemns Eisenhower embargo on trade with Cuba as a "unilateral action" which will "drive Cuba further into the Soviet orbit."

October 28, 1960 -- U.S. asks OAS to investigate shipment of Soviet arms into Cuba.

November 1, 1960 -- President Eisenhower states determination to hold Guantanamo base; UN General Assembly rejects Cuban demand for investigation of U.S. "aggression."

November 18, 1960 -- U.S. State Department announces Cuban armed strength is ten times as great as that under Batista, says Soviet bloc has provided Castro with 28,000 tons of arms.

November 27, 1960 -- Castro denounces Catholic Church as made up of "counter-revolutionaries."

November 30, 1960 -- Ernesto "Che" Guevara, director of Cuban banks, signs agreement with Red China, calling for purchase of million tons of Cuban sugar, granting Cuba \$60 million interest-free loan.

December 2, 1960 -- Eisenhower Administration officially brands Cuba "Communist-controlled;" President releases \$1 million in mutual security funds to assist refugees from Castroism.

December 8, 1960 -- Cuban Roman Catholic hierarchy charges Castro's revolutionary indoctrination is following "Marxist lines."

December 10, 1960 -- Guevara asserts in Moscow that Cuba endorses "wholeheartedly" the Communist manifesto.



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- December 16, 1960 -- President Eisenhower cuts off completely Cuban sugar imports for first three months of 1961.
- December 19, 1960 -- Soviet agrees to buy 2,700,000 tons of Cuban sugar because of President Eisenhower's action, pledges to build iron and steel mill, oil refinery, electric power stations and other industries.
- January 3, 1961 -- Eisenhower Administration breaks diplomatic relations with Cuba. Secretary of State Christian Herter asks Dean Rusk, who is to succeed him, whether New Frontier wishes to associate itself with break. Following consultation with Mr. Kennedy, Rusk declines to participate in decision.
- January 4, 1961 -- Swiss agree to handle American affairs in Cuba.
- January 16, 1961 -- U.S. bans travel by American citizens to Cuba except where special State Department permission is granted.
- January 20, 1961 -- John F. Kennedy inaugurated President of the United States, is given details concerning organization and training of Cuban refugees in military units. President decides to go ahead with invasion plan.
- January 30, 1961 -- In State of the Union Message, President Kennedy says Communist agents seeking to exploit Latin America's "revolution of hope" have established base in Cuba, adds his administration does not object to the Cuban people's "drive for a better life," adding: "Cuban social and economic reform should be encouraged. Questions of economics and trade policy can always be negotiated." Adds that Communist domination in this hemisphere "can never be negotiated."
- February 3, 1961 -- President Kennedy allocates \$4 million to assist Cuban refugees through June 30.
- February 11, 1961 -- Castro, denouncing U.S. aid, states that if U.S. believes "it has the right to promote counter-revolution in Cuba, Cuba believes it has the right to promote a revolution in Latin America."
- February 24, 1961 -- Castro reorganizes government, naming self premier; his brother Raul, the armed services minister, as vice president of the junta, and giving Guevara control over Cuba's economy.
- April 3, 1961 -- New Frontiersmen in State Department call on Cubans to return "to original purposes which brought so many gallant men together in the Sierra Maestra and to restore the integrity of the Cuban revolution," thus indicating the U.S. does not believe there was anything Communist about the revolution.
- April 4, 1961 -- President Kennedy decides that U.S. air power will not be used in pre-invasion strikes at Cuba, that B-26s flown by Cuba be limited to pre-invasion strikes.
- April 12, 1961 -- President Kennedy tells press conference that U.S. will not intervene in Cuba "under any conditions," that he would oppose any attempt by Cuban exiles to mount an invasion from the United States.
- April 15, 1961 -- B-26s disguised as Cuban planes fly from Guatemalan base and bomb three Castro airfields. Flyers given political asylum by U.S. Cuba accuses U.S. before UN of directing raid, orders full mobilization. UN Ambassador Adlai Stevenson denies complicity, repeats U.S. will not intervene in Cuba, thus destroying morale of Cubans awaiting invasion to rise against government.
- April 16, 1961 -- President Kennedy orders second rebel air strike cancelled.



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- April 17-19, 1961 -- Freedom fighters land in Cuba, Secretary of State Rusk reiterates earlier statements that U.S. will not intervene. According to several magazine and newspaper articles and a book, The Cuban Invasion, by Meyer and Szule, Rusk and President Kennedy turned down insistence of aides that air cover for landing not be withheld, but pleas were turned down flatly. While withholding air cover, President sends note to Khrushchev stating that in event of any military intervention by outside force in Cuba the U.S. would "honor our obligations under the inter-American system." Invasion attempt dies on beaches of Cuba. Invaders taken prisoners.
- April 20, 1961 -- Indian Prime Minister Nehru lashes U.S. for having encouraged invasion of Cuba.
- April 24, 1961 -- Presidential Press Agent Pierre Salinger tells newspapermen President Kennedy had assumed full responsibility for U.S. role in Cuban invasion.
- April 30, 1961 -- U.S. State Department advises all Americans in Cuba to leave the island.
- May 2, 1961 -- State Department describes Cuba as full-fledged member of the Communist bloc.
- May 17, 1961 -- Castro demands D-8 super tractors as ransom for 1200 captured invaders. D-8 tractors are widely used militarily.
- May 20, 1961 -- President Kennedy forms Tractors-For-Freedom Committee, with Walter Reuther, Eleanor Roosevelt, and Dr. Milton Eisenhower as its directors; negotiations to meet Castro's blackmail begins.
- June 24, 1961 -- Adlai Stevenson declares at National Press Club: "...there can be no hemispheric action against the government of Fidel Castro in Cuba until a start has been made toward improving the economic and social standards in the other American nations."
- July 14, 1961 -- Stevenson forecloses possibility of action against Cuba either by U.S. alone or in concert with other nations when he tells the House Foreign Affairs Committee any intervention in Cuba would cause "condemnation and dismay" throughout South and Central America, adding, "Non-intervention is still a cardinal article of faith throughout Latin America."
- July 24, 1961 -- U.S. airliner, valued at \$3.5 million, hi-jacked over Tampa, Fla., flown to Cuba. Castro releases passengers but keeps plane.
- August 9, 1961 -- Pan American jet liner, enroute from Mexico City to Guatemala, is hi-jacked and flown to Havana. Castro releases plane and passengers.
- August 15, 1961 -- Plane hi-jacked July 24 released by Castro.
- September 10, 1961 -- Mob of 4,000, shouting anti-government slogans in downtown Havana, dispersed with machine gun fire.
- September 16, 1961 -- House over-rides Kennedy Administration efforts and votes ban on imports from Cuba. New Frontier successfully blocks move in Senate.
- October 25, 1961 -- OAS Council votes to delay action on Peruvian request to consider collective action against Cuba. London Times reports the next day that the move failed because "the United States was not in favor of bringing the issue before the OAS just yet..."
- November 8, 1961 -- President Kennedy tells press conference U.S. exports to Cuba amount to \$12 million annually.
- November 28, 1961 -- UN defeats Cuban move to condemn U.S. for latter's alleged aggression against the Dominican Republic.



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December 2, 1961 -- Castro, in 5-hour television speech, boasts of being a Marxist-Leninist, that he is taking Cuba along the road to world Communism.

January 3, 1962 -- State Department releases The Castro Regime in Cuba, prepared by the Inter-American Peace Committee, an organ of the OAS, calling Castro regime a threat to hemispheric security.

January 23-31, 1962 -- U.S. effort to obtain economic and diplomatic sanctions against Cuba at Conference of Foreign Ministers in Punta del Este, Uruguay, fails. Instead, ministers vote to exclude Cuba from activities of OAS. Abstaining in vote were Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, and Chile, biggest recipients of New Frontier Latin aid.

February 3, 1962 -- President Kennedy places embargo on almost all U.S. -Cuban trade.

February 14, 1962 -- OAS formally excludes Cuba from sessions.

February 20, 1962 -- U.S. asks NATO allies to halt shipments of strategic materials to Cuba.

March 20, 1962 -- Guatemala, in note to OAS Council, formally accuses Cuba of aiding revolutionaries in Guatemalan uprising.

March 28, 1962 -- State Department, in answer to constant reports of arms build-up in Cuba, releases report stating Communist bloc has given Castro \$100 million in military aid, including jet fighters, artillery, tanks, patrol and torpedo boats and arms to support a 300,000-man army.

April 8, 1962 -- Military tribunal sentences Bay of Pigs prisoners to 30 years imprisonment, but Castro offers to free them for \$62 million in ransom.

June 3, 1962 -- New York Herald Tribune reports President Kennedy has been given secret information about movement of arms and book on guerrilla warfare by Guevara from Cuba to nine Latin American countries.

August 20, 1962 -- Newspapers report that 20 Soviet ships arrived in Cuba during July, bringing 3,000 to 5,000 technicians and large quantities of goods and weapons. The arrival of missiles with the other cargo also was mentioned.

August 22, 1962 -- President Kennedy tells press conference that Communist "supplies and technicians of rather intensive quantity" have been arriving in Cuba.

August 29, 1962 -- President says, "I am not for invading Cuba at this time. I think it would be a mistake to invade Cuba. ... We don't have complete information about what goes on in Cuba... But on the question of troops, as it is generally understood, we do not have evidence that there are any Russian troops there."

August 31, 1962 -- U.S. Navy plane, flying over international waters, is fired on by two Cuban naval vessels; White House announces U.S. vessels and aircraft have been given authority to use "all means necessary" to protect themselves if fired upon.

Sen. Kenneth Keating (R. of N.Y.) on Senate floor says 1,200 men in Soviet uniforms have arrived in Cuba during month, that American people have not been "alerted to the dangerous situation 90 miles off our mainland."

September 1, 1962 -- New York Times reports that Kennedy Administration denies Keating charges.

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September 2, 1962 --Khrushchev communique states Soviet will provide arms and "specialists" in their use to Cuba.

September 3, 1962 --Senator Keating demands OAS investigation to determine whether there are missile bases in Cuba.

September 4, 1962 --Senator Keating repeats charges of Russian buildup in Cuba on Martin Agronsky's NBC show, "Today"; Agronsky twice berated by White House for having Keating on to make such charges and is asked to put Sen. Clair Engle (D. of Calif.) on following day to refute Keating's charges.

In answer to statements in the press and elsewhere that Cuban arms buildup is threat to U.S., President Kennedy states "...there is no evidence of any organized combat force from any Soviet-bloc country: of military bases provided to Russia ... of the presence of ground-to-ground missiles ..."

September 5, 1962 --Engle, on "Today" program, says Keating charges "wrong as wrong can be", that Monroe Doctrine does not apply to Cuban situation; adds that in current Cuban crisis, U.S. should "just lay off as long as they (Cuban arms) are defensive". Keating responds same day in floor speech that Monroe Doctrine "has certainly been violated" and has been "drastically reinterpreted".

Secretary of State Dean Rusk meets with 19 Latin American Ambassadors, states U.S. determination to prevent export of Communism from Cuba. Press reports ambassadors unanimously supported President Kennedy's "containment policy". Sen. Barry Goldwater (R. of Ariz.) demands naval blockade of Cuba.

September 7, 1962 --President Kennedy asks standby authority to call up 150,000 reservists and National Guardsmen for year's service.

September 9, 1962 --Sen. Karl Mundt (R. of S. Dak.) calls for Air and Naval blockade of Cuba.

September 10, 1962 --Senator Keating charges on floor of Senate that Monroe Doctrine has been junked, criticizing Administration for insistence that Cuban arms buildup is "defensive", stating, "It places a premium on blindness in the highest echelons of government. Apparently responsible officials can look down the muzzle of a gun and call it harmless"; asks for limited blockade of Cuba.

September 11, 1962 --Soviet, in statement published by Tass, warns that attack on Cuba by U.S. or on Soviet ships bound for Cuba would mean war; asserts Soviet arms in Cuba are for "defensive" purposes, that Soviet defense ministry is taking all measures to "raise our armed forces to peak military preparedness."

Sen. Hubert Humphrey, of Minnesota, Democratic Whip in the Senate, admits existence of offensive missiles in Cuba with these words: "I do not underestimate the fact that there are missiles, intermediate and short range. But I do know --and so does every other Senator who wants to know --that we have it in our capacity, without even so much as violently flexing a muscle, to destroy every single military installation in one day. So I do not want the people of my State to lose a night's sleep worrying about the might of Cuba". Humphrey's statement is first by anyone close to or high in the Kennedy Administration which admits existence of offensive missiles in Cuba. U.S. intelligence agencies had received reports from Cuban underground and air surveillance sources since soon after Bay of Pigs invasion of installation of launching sites in Cuba. Sen. Strom Thurmond (D. of S.C.) had called attention to construction of missile launching pads in January, 1961, and declared them completed in September, 1962. Sen. John Tower, (R. of Texas), who long had criticized Kennedy Administration for allowing Soviet arms buildup in Cuba, charged on September 10 that missile bases had been established on Castro's island. He demanded immediate recognition of a Cuban government in exile and the arming of that government for the recapture of their homeland. Sen. Kenneth Keating (R. of N.Y.) perhaps was the most vociferous critic of the Administration's

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inaction on the buildup in armed strength in Cuba and repeatedly pointed to the construction of bases for missiles capable of striking American cities. Among Republicans calling for a blockade of Cuba prior to Mr. Kennedy's "quarantine" order were:

The following Republican Senators:

Senator Styles Bridges (New Hampshire) May 7, 1961  
Senator Jack Miller (Iowa) August 3, 1961  
Senator Carl T. Curtis (Nebraska), August 24, 1961  
Senator Barry Goldwater (Arizona), September 5, 1962  
Senator Homer Capehart (Indiana)  
Senator Karl Mundt (South Dakota), September 8, 1962  
Senator Kenneth B. Keating (New York), September 9, 1962  
Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Iowa)  
Senator Joe H. Bottum, Jr. (South Dakota)

The following Republican Representatives called for a blockade:

Bruce Alger (Texas), May 17, 1961  
Craig Hosmer (California), August 9, 1961  
Chester Morrow (New Hampshire), May 11, 1961  
Earl Wilson (Indiana), May 22, 1961  
Glenn Cunningham (Nebraska), September 26, 1961  
Clark MacGregor (Minnesota)  
Melvin R. Laird (Wisconsin)  
Joel T. Broyhill (Virginia)  
John Rousselot (California)  
James Van Zandt (Pennsylvania)  
Robert Dole (Kansas)  
William E. Miller (New York)  
Charles S. Gubser (California)  
William H. Harrison (Wyoming)  
Peter Frelinghuysen, Jr. (New Jersey)  
Steven B. Derounian (New York)  
Willard Curtin (Pennsylvania)  
Donald Bruce (Indiana)

September 12, 1962 -- Three GOP Senators propose amendments to reserve mobilization bill authorizing President to "take such action as is necessary" to prevent violation of Monroe Doctrine in Cuba.

September 13, 1962 -- Defecting Cuban pilot in Czech plane reports USSR has put 200 MIG fighters in Cuba and names locations; reports new bases, says that about 100-USSR air force specialists are in Cuba, including two with rank of marshal. Secretary of State Dean Rusk tells House Foreign Affairs Committee U.S. will not permit Cuba to become base for aggression.

September 14, 1962 -- President Kennedy, stating U.S. would move against Cuba if necessary, states military action not justified, that Cuban economy is crumbling and Castro is in trouble. President scores critics of policies, charges "loose talk". Sen. Barry Goldwater (R. of Ariz.) states, "American people will not be satisfied with President Kennedy's reiteration of a do-nothing policy toward Cuba".

September 15, 1962 -- Press reports U.S. Government meeting little success in getting Allied governments to ban use of ships to carry Communist-bloc cargo to Cuba.

September 16, 1962 -- Chester Bowles, White House advisor on foreign affairs, tells Hadassah Convention in Pittsburg any firm action against Cuba would cost U.S. support in the UN. He recommends instead: "A deep national dedication in all we do and say, to the creation of a more rational and peaceful world... it is said that... we must stop the Communists with force... Such thinking, in my view, is rash, misinformed and dangerous... The ultimate 'realism'... is to identify ourselves by action as well as rhetoric with these basic human aspirations... which have moved men from the beginning of time."

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September 18, 1962 --Former Vice President Nixon, speaking in Los Angeles, calls for "quarantine" of Cuba, possibly one taken unilaterally; states that blockade raises risk of nuclear war, but adds "the risks of inaction are far greater". Nixon calls for immediate action to "revitalize" the Monroe Doctrine. N.Y. Herald Tribune reports that Secretary of State Dean Rusk had testified at closed-door sessions of Foreign Affairs and Armed Service Committees that U.S. action against Communist arms buildup in Cuba could damage Western position in Berlin.

September 20, 1962 --Senate adopts, 86 to 1, resolution stating U.S. determination to prevent, with arms if necessary, extension by Cuba of aggression or subversion to other hemispheric countries and to prevent establishment of externally supported military capability endangering security of the U.S. House approves foreign aid appropriation bill cutting off aid to any country that permits ships to carry goods to Cuba.

Adlai Stevenson admits before U.N. that Soviet Union is "stuffing Cuba" with planes, rockets, and other weapons.

September 25, 1962 --Senator Keating charges that intervention of U.S. Government in Federal District Court case in Miami to force return to Castro of two military-type ships which were being held here was violation of Cuban resolution.

October 3, 1962 --Joint Congressional Resolution on Cuba approved.

George Ball, Undersecretary of State for Economic Affairs, tells House Select Committee on Export Controls there are three or four missile sites in Cuba, but they are only for coastal defense and have range of but 20 to 35 miles.

October 4, 1962 --Administration announces plan to penalize owners of ships transporting Soviet-bloc cargoes to Cuba by withholding U.S. government contracts for return voyage. Program, White House says, will be put into effect within two weeks. (Actually, it was not instituted until February 6, 1963, nearly four months later))

October 5, 1962 --President Kennedy, plagued by Republican charges that he is ignoring the missile threat from Cuba, tells a Cincinnati audience: "This last Administration ignored Latin America for eight years and we paid the price".

October 8, 1962 --Cuban President Dorticos interrupted so frequently by catcalls and boos from Allied representatives and applause from Soviet bloc in UN that he has difficulty completing speech denouncing U.S. Havana announces that the 1,113 Bay of Pigs captives will be released soon, ransom terms having been completed. International Longshoremen's Association reveals plans to boycott loading and unloading of vessels from Soviet Union and all lines serving Cuba.

October 9, 1962 --Senator Keating criticizes Undersecretary of State Ball's statement about only coastal defense missile bases in Cuba, says sites can be used for short-range and intermediate missiles, that more bases are being build, that more than 5,000 Red troops are now in Cuba. Keating calls on State Department to publish list of nations whose ships are supplying Cuba.

Formal meeting of OAS to consider Cuban crisis. Secretary of State Rusk says U.S. will aid Cuba if Communist rule is eliminated, but said immediate problem is creation in Cuba of base for military operations and subversion.

October 10, 1962 --Cuban exile group, "Alpha 66" says its commandoes have raided Isabela de Sagua, Cuba, killed about 20 defenders, including Russians. Senator Keating says construction has begun on half-dozen launching sites for intermediate missiles "which

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will have the power to hurl rockets into the American heartland and as far as the Panama Canal Zone ..." Criticizes Ball for downgrading threat, declaring: "Why has such a veil been thrown up around Cuba, keeping this new information from the American people? Are they trying to perpetuate the myth that the buildup is defensive? Is it possible anyone in Government is childish enough to believe this? ...the American people are being kept in the dark. The Soviets know these facts. The Cubans know these facts. But in the view of the Administration, our people are not entitled to know them."

October 12, 1962 --N.Y. Times writer James Reston reports State Department has flatly denied Keating's assertions about bases for intermediate missiles.

October 13, 1962 --In obvious reference to Sen. Homer Capehart and Rep. Donald Bruce, both Indiana Republicans who consistently had demanded firmer action, including blockade, of Cuba, President Kennedy at Indianapolis airport denounces "self-appointed generals and admirals who want to send someone else's sons to war".

October 14, 1962 --McGeorge Bundy, special assistant to the President, says on ABC Television program, "Issues and Answers": "I think there is no present likelihood that the Cubans and the Cuban government and the Soviet government would in combination attempt to install a major offensive capability ..."

Coast Guard picks up two wounded members of Cuban patrol boat sunk by exiles, takes them to Miami for treatment.

October 19, 1962 --Washington World runs articles taking both sides of question "Does Cuba Comprise a Military Threat To The U.S.?" Writing in the affirmative, Carlos Todd, editor of the Cuban Information Services, states 20,000 Communist bloc troops, six operational missile launching sites, with missiles 30 feet long are in Cuba, that 15 additional launching facilities are under construction; gives range of missiles as 1,700 miles. Denying the threat, Undersecretary of State George Ball says U.S. policy "is based upon the assessment that Cuba does not constitute a military threat to the U.S." Ball writes that only missiles in Cuba are of 20 to 25 -mile range, are purely defensive, and are proof of Cuba's weakness.

October 22, 1962 --Pressed by Republican accusations of inaction in face of Cuban missile threat from Cuba and with national election only a little more than two weeks away, President Kennedy in nationally broadcast radio and TV show, admits: (1) That offensive missile sites had been installed on Cuba, (2) that the Soviets had lied in telling him there was no offensive capability being installed in Cuba, and (3) that Cuba now was "...and important strategic base" and "an explicit threat to the peace and security of all the Americas". The President said the "buildup had been planned some months ago". Mr. Kennedy also declared a "quarantine" on shipments of "offensive weapons" into Cuba and, echoing Mr. Nixon's words of September 18, said that "the greatest danger of all would be to do nothing". Naval vessels immediately are ordered to Cuban waters to intercept suspicious vessels headed for Cuba. President's action is hailed by Republicans and Democrats alike, although it contradicted those in his own party, including himself, who so long had denied the existence of a Cuban threat and had insisted that any firm action against the Castro regime would hurt the U.S.

October 23, 1962 --Senator Keating hails President's embargo order; "The firm stand of the President will have the 100 per cent backing of every American, regardless of party ... The embarrassed faces of those who accepted false official accounts in the past about the Soviet buildup must be forgotten." Keating representative, after briefing at State Department, reveals "quarantine", because it only bars what the Administration defines as

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"offensive" weapons, will not interfere with Cuban imports of MIGs, ground-to-air missiles, tanks, jeeps, guns, cannons, or any other weapons except MRBMs and IRBMs. Keating adds: "The insistence that we did not know about these operational missile sites until Tuesday, October 16 (six days before President revealed their presence) is incredible ... The quarantine is supposed to include air shipments, but we have yet to make it clear how this will be enforced".

Soviet hands U.S. Ambassador to Moscow note stating that "quarantine" raises the threat of thermonuclear world war and adds that Russia "has repeatedly declared that not a single nuclear bomb would fall either on the United States or on any other country unless an aggression is committed ... But if the aggressors touch off a war, the Soviet Union would strike a most powerful retaliatory blow". Note insists weapons given Cuba are "aimed solely at enhancing Cuba's defense potential", adds that no nation "which values its independence" (Cuba) could meet demands that its defensive weapons be removed, as U.S. demands.

Defense Secretary Robert McNamara says 25 Soviet merchant ships spotted on way to Cuba, that initial contact should be made within 24 hours.

U.S. resolution in UN calls for removal of Soviet missiles from Cuba.

Council of Organization of American States votes 19 to 0, with Uruguay abstaining, "the use of armed forces" to carry out Cuban quarantine.

NATO allies line up solidly behind embargo.

October 24, 1962 --Defense Department announces a number of Soviet ships headed for Cuba appear to have turned back.

UN Secretary-General U Thant appeals to President Kennedy and Khrushchev to suspend both the shipment of arms to Cuba and the quarantine for two to three weeks to allow time for negotiations.

In answer to telegram from British pro-Communist philosopher and pacifist Bertrand Russell, "not to be provoked by the unjustifiable action of the United States in Cuba", Khrushchev asks U.S. to "display reserve and stay the threat of execution of its piratical threats which are fraught with the most serious consequences".

October 25, 1962 --Navy "intercepts" Soviet ship headed for Cuba, but does not board her. Assuming the vessel, a tanker, contains nothing more than oil, Navy allows it to continue to Cuba.

Khrushchev accepts U Thant proposal, but President Kennedy only partially agrees, stating the U.S. is willing to engage in "preliminary talks", but says only "satisfactory answer" lies in removal of missiles. Adlai Stevenson displays to UN Security Council photographs of Soviet missiles in Cuba, has heated debate with Soviet Delegate Valerian Zorin.

1,703 American women and children evacuated from Guantanamo base.

Canadian Prime Minister Diefenbaker fully endorses U.S. quarantine, asserting Soviet missiles in Cuba are direct threat to Canada and to the deterrent strength of the whole Western alliance.

October 26, 1962 --Navy's U.S.S. John R. Perry halts Lebanese vessel headed for Cuba, stands by for several hours until U.S.S. Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., named for President's late brother, is brought up to board and search. Lebanese ship, under charter to Soviet, allowed to continue when master tells boarding party she is carrying no weaponry.

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October 26-27, 1962 --Kennedy receives letter from Khrushchev, the contents of which are not made public, but whose terms later emerge in President's reply: An offer to withdraw missiles and bombers from Cuba under UN inspection in exchange for ending the blockade and a non-invasion pledge.

Kennedy replies to unpublished Khrushchev letters (Oct. 27). "You would agree to remove these weapons systems (missiles and bombers) 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." Kennedy also makes his famous no-invasion pledge in this reply, declaring: "We, on our part, would agree --upon the establishment of adequate arrangements through the United Nations to assure 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." (The insistence on on-site inspections was to be abandoned by President Kennedy December 16, which see.)

Khrushchev's second, or "hard" letter to Kennedy, (also Oct. 26) states all U.S. military bases around the Soviet periphery should be closed; demands closing of Turkey bases in exchange for withdrawal of weapons from Cuba. Kennedy replies to second Khrushchev letter with White House statement (Oct. 27) refusing to discuss bases outside Western hemisphere.

U.S. reconnaissance plane reported missing over Cuba (Oct. 27); Defense Department calls 24 squadrons of Air Force Reserve to active duty.

Castro says Cuba will suspend work on missile bases while negotiations with U.S. continue, invites UN Secretary-General U Thant to Cuba "with a view to direct discussions of the Cuban crisis".

October 28, 1962 --Khrushchev sends another letter to Kennedy, repeating and approving terms of the no-invasion pledge in these words: "I regard with respect and trust the statement you made in your message of October 27, 1962, 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 have said in the same message of yours. Then the motives which induced us to render assistance of such kind to Cuba disappear ... we instructed our officers to take appropriate measures to discontinue the construction of the aforementioned facilities, to dismantle and return them to the Soviet Union." In same letter, Khrushchev protests penetration of Communist territory by American planes and praises Kennedy for having "denounced the criminal act of the former United States (Eisenhower) Administration" in the famous U-2 incident. As a U.S. Senator, Kennedy had demanded that the U.S. apologize, or "express regrets", to Khrushchev for the overflight.

President Kennedy welcomes Khrushchev's "statesmanlike decision", says blockade will be removed when inspection terms met.

Castro tells United States to meet five conditions to solve crisis: (1) end all commercial and economic pressures against Cuba; (2) end all subversive activities, dropping and landing of arms and explosives, organization of invasions, spying; (3) end of "pirate" attacks on Cuban vessels; (4) end of violations of Cuban air space, and (5) withdrawal from Guantanamo base.

October 29, 1962 --Kennedy agrees to lift naval blockade for two days during U Thant visit to Cuba. Air surveillance of Cuba also is suspended during visit.

Department of Defense "background" paper ( DOD-2) lauds Administration for refusing to give in to Russian demands for removal of Turkey bases, calls them vital to western defenses and Turkish independence.

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October 30, 1962 --Four Republican Senators warn against a Kennedy-Khrushchev agreement which would perpetuate Cuba as a Communist base. They are Sens. Kenneth Keating (N.Y.), Homer Capehart (Ind.), Barry Goldwater (Ariz.), and Hugh Scott (Pa.).

October 31, 1962 --U Thant leaves Cuba, bringing entire UN team with him, leaving no one behind as inspection team. Soviet announces it will send Anastas Mikoyan, first deputy premier, to Cuba for talks with Castro.

November 1, 1962 --Senator Goldwater and Rep. Bob Wilson, of California, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, demand that President Kennedy explain to people whether his agreement with Khrushchev means Russian jet planes and military personnel will remain in Cuba. They also ask if agreement cancels an invasion "which already had been planned, as reported by the newspapers".

Red Chinese offer Castro full support in demands that U.S. be evacuated from Guantanamo base. Castro rejects U Thant proposals for on-site inspections by International Red Cross.

November 2, 1962 --President Kennedy says aerial inspection reveals Reds are dismantling missile bases, adds that surveillance and "quarantine" will remain in effect until adequate inspection procedures for Cuban-bound cargo can be instituted; suggest International Red Cross be assigned task.

Mikoyan arrives in Havana for talks with Castro.

November 4, 1962 --John J. McCloy, chairman of U.S. Coordinating Committee on Cuba, and special Soviet Representative Vasily Kuznetsev meet in New York; McCloy reportedly protested failure of Soviet to remove jet bombers from Cuba.

November 5, 1962-International Red Cross Committee announces it has learned of Castro agreement to inspection by Red Cross personnel of inward-bound ships.

November 7, 1962 --Khrushchev states in Moscow that all missiles are out of Cuba and probably are on their way back to Soviet. Says there were 40 rockets in Cuba.

Defense Department says agreement has been made with Soviet for U.S. to count missiles being shipped out; U.S. announces agreement with Soviet for Red Cross inspection of inbound ships.

November 8, 1962 --Defense Department says all Soviet missile bases in Cuba have been dismantled.

Castro government says bombers sent to Cuba are Cuban property and will not be returned.

November 9, 1962--U.S. announces five outbound Soviet vessels have been "inspected" without boarding; says three were carrying missiles back to Russia.

Venezuela presents evidence to special session of Organization of American States showing subversion and revolutionary activity there is directed by Cuba.

November 10, 1962 --Havana daily Hoy reports Soviet has given Cuba nearly billion dollars in economic aid. American press reports like amount in military hardware has been given Cuba by Reds.

November 11, 1962 --U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense Roswell Gilpatrick, appearing on ABC-TV telecast, "Issues and Answers", contradicts Administration claims that all Soviet missiles have been removed from Cuba, stating: "... we never knew how many missiles were brought into Cuba. The Soviets said there were 42. We have counted 42 going out. We saw fewer than 42. Until we have so-called on-site inspection of the island of Cuba, we could never be

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sure that 42 was the maximum number that the Soviets brought into Cuba." Speaking about the Soviet demands that the U.S. close its military bases, particularly those in Turkey, Gilpatrick says: "We don't contemplate closing down any of our foreign bases or overseas bases ... I don't believe we are going to change our current strategy of having many points from which we can defend ourselves if need be with nuclear weapons ... I consider all the bases we have today as important to us. Now that doesn't mean that there will not come times when we won't substitute, have different combinations of forces, but as of now, our whole NATO base structure is the foundation of our planning both as our national forces and the NATO forces and therefore we have no thought of giving up any of our overseas bases ... The Jupiters (missiles in Turkey) are assigned targets which are part of the responsibility of the military to take out in the case of a strike ..."

November 12, 1962 --Sen. Barry Goldwater (R. of Ariz.) asks that President Kennedy dismiss Adlai Stevenson, Chester Bowles, Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., and Richard Goodwin (Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs), "to rid his Administration of those who have consistently urged a soft policy toward Communism, both in Cuba and elsewhere throughout the world ..."

November 13, 1962 --Stevenson's reply to Goldwater states he "would not make such a comment in times of semi-crisis, and I don't see how anyone can tell what another's motives are ..."

International Committee of the Red Cross (an all-Swiss group) states it will not consider providing inspectors for ships carrying cargo to Cuba unless it is convinced such traffic is a threat to peace and the survival of humanity.

November 14, 1962 --State Department says Soviet is building naval facilities at Banes, in northeastern Cuba and that "appropriate action" will be taken if base proves threat to U.S. security.

November 15, 1962 --West German Chancellor Conrad Adenauer tells reporters following discussions with President Kennedy: "If you hear only of peaceful coexistence over and over again, then you gradually get used to believing that such a state exists with the other side. But in the future, when I hear peaceful coexistence mentioned, I will think of Cuba."

Castro warns UN that he will shoot down any U.S. plane making overflights of Cuba.

November 16, 1962 --Kennedy Administration announces it will take "appropriate measures" to protect planes.

November 17, 1962 --Three Cubans arrested in New York for conspiracy to commit sabotage. U.S. demands recall of two who are members of UN delegation.

November 18, 1962 --Moscow attacks Peiping for criticism of Cuban handling; Peiping replies that the claim that withdrawal of missiles from Cuba saved peace is "pure nonsense".

November 19, 1962 --Castro tells U Thant Cuba has no objection to Russian withdrawal of IL-28 bombers, describes them as obsolete.

November 20, 1962 --President Kennedy ends Cuban "quarantine", stating Russia has agreed to removal of bombers from Cuba; states at same time that international on-site inspection in Cuba still is to be obtained. President says if Cuba does not attempt to export Communism and subversions to rest of hemisphere, "there will be peace in the Caribbean," adds: "We will not, of course, abandon the political, economic and other efforts of this hemisphere to halt subversion from Cuba ... But these policies are very different from any intent to launch a military invasion of the island."

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November 21, 1962 -- Soviet ends military readiness of troops imposed at outset of Cuban crisis. U.S. orders release from active duty of 14,200 Air Force reservists, cancels involuntary duty extensions of Navy and Marines and ends special alert of Strategic Air Command.

November 26, 1962 --Cuba says it will agree to international inspection of dismantling of missile bases if U.S. will agree to same terms for dismantling of "training camps of mercenaries, spies, saboteurs and terrorists" on American soil.

November 28, 1962 --Secretary of State Rusk says easing of Cuban crisis "...gives us all some confidence for the future ..."

November 29, 1962 --President Kennedy and First Soviet Deputy Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan meet for more than three hours, announce afterwards that U.S. -Soviet talks about Cuba will continue at UN.

December 3, 1962 --U.S. announces Soviet jet bombers being shipped out of Cuba, that patrol planes had spotted Russian freighter "Okhotsk" sailing from Cuba with three crated Ilyushin bombers aboard.

December 5, 1962 --President Kennedy attempts to negate Saturday Evening Post article by two close friends, Charles Bartlett and Joseph Alsop, to the effect that Administration is attempting to rid itself of Adlai Stevenson because of latter's actions in Cuban crisis. Kennedy writes Stevenson of "fullest confidence" in him, expresses "regret" magazine article had implied Stevenson followed "soft line" in Cuban crisis. Stevenson terms article "wrong in literally every detail".

December 6, 1962 --U.S. Navy says its planes have spotted 42 Ilyushin bombers being shipped back to Russia aboard three Soviet vessels; anti-Castro forces report Soviet troop units building underground fortifications and airfields throughout Cuba.

December 8, 1962 --Administration reveals that size of Marine brigade on way home from Guantanamo and Caribbean is 9,000.

December 9, 1962 --Adlai Stevenson attempts to lay to rest finally the Saturday Evening Post incident, disclaiming blame for soft attitude in Cuban crisis, praising President and UN for their handling of matter.

December 10, 1962 --Rusk implies U.S. is about ready to close books on Cuban crisis; says there still are Soviet troops in Cuba, but points to President's statement that Khrushchev had agreed to remove at least part of these. Rusk asserts number of Soviet troops in Cuba is significant but not large; says on-site inspection promised by Khrushchev and not obtained is "very serious deficiency", but implies U.S. will not press issue, says America will rely on aerial reconnaissance.

December 11, 1962 --In two-hour, 48-minute TV speech, Khrushchev criticizes China for demanding firmer action on Cuba, saying those who call imperialism a "paper tiger" should remember that "the paper tiger has teeth".

December 12, 1962--President Kennedy, again absolving Adlai Stevenson on Cuban invasion crisis, says final judgement was always made by him (Mr. Kennedy) as President.

December 13, 1962 --Secretary of State Rusk tells 15-nation NATO council Cuban situation has not lessened Berlin tensions; states U.S. is reasonably confident all Soviet missiles and IL-28 bombers have been removed from Cuba, but cannot be entirely certain. Reportedly states there still are 10,000 to 12,000 Soviet troops on island.

December 15, 1962 --NATO countries conclude three-day ministerial conference, laud U.S. for imposing Cuban blockade.

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Four crack Soviet combat divisions reportedly still in Cuba; units are part of overall contingent of Russian infantry, artillery and aviation experts which some estimate as high as 20,000 troops.

December 16, 1962 --Secretary of State Rusk expresses hope that handling of Cuban crisis strengthened chance for international peace.

December 17, 1962 --In carefully rehearsed and pre-taped nationwide television panel show with correspondents from three major TV networks, President Kennedy officially kills demands for on-site inspection of removal of "offensive" weaponry in Cuba and reveals he never believed it was a condition which Cuba and the Soviet government could meet. After stating that he did not see a "whole change in Communist policy", Mr. Kennedy was asked whether he thought there would have been any breakthrough if the on-site inspection had been allowed. He answered: "No, I don't think that would have materially affected it, because I don't think we would have gotten the kind of inspection which really is necessary, because a totalitarian system cannot accept the kind of inspection which really is desirable. What you are really saying is that Cuba be opened, the Soviet Union be opened. They are not going to open it, because a totalitarian system must exist only in secrecy... the camera, I think, is going to be our best inspector." During same show, President says Cuban crisis has made it more difficult to negotiate with Russians, that it will be some time before useful summit conference can be held.

December 20, 1962 --Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R. of Iowa) asks Kennedy Administration to make full disclosure to Congress of any commitments made to Khrushchev during Cuban crisis that could affect future actions against Castro or his regime. Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield replies in separate interview that Administration is expected to review its Cuban acts for Congressional committees, but adds that the American people "are aware of the implications of the policy pursued".

Administration reveals that plans for release of Bay of Pigs prisoners have been completed.

December 21, 1962 --Pravda attacks Red China and Albania for criticising Cuban policy; says "peaceful coexistence" can lead to Communist victory over rest of world".

December 22, 1962 --Former President Eisenhower says truth is better weapon than managed news in cold war against Communism, calls for full disclosure by Administration of what happened in disastrous Bay of Pigs invasion; adds that official story should have been told much earlier.

First ransomed Bay of Pig prisoners arrive in Florida. As price for their freedom, committee unofficially directed by Administration is to pay more than \$60 million in foodstuffs, drugs and medical equipment, including 20 million pounds of surplus dried milk paid for at taxpayer's expense.

December 23, 1962 --Soviet and U.S. negotiators confer for more than two hours at Soviet mission headquarters in New York, in effort to wind up 'Cuban crisis by Christmas. No progress made.

Adlai Stevenson expresses conviction all Soviet missiles have been removed from Cuba, but says he fears their reintroduction.

December 24, 1962 --President expresses "satisfaction" at ransom deal as last of prisoners arrive.

December 25, 1962 --Castro announces relatives of ransomed prisoners must themselves pay for their freedom by surrendering personal property.

December 26, 1962 --Castro allows nearly thousand relatives of Bay of Pigs prisoners to sail aboard freighter "African Pilot" to join

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Red China inaugurates 10-day program of organizing support for Castro regime.

December 27, 1962 --Tass, official Soviet news agency, reports Russian geologists are prospecting for oil, iron, nickel, manganese, copper and peat in Cuba, that Russian technicians and engineers are helping with construction and development of Cuban agriculture, power stations, metallurgical plants, machine-building, mining, sugar and fishing industries.

Khrushchev accuses West German Chancellor Conrad Adenauer of trying to wreck Soviet-U.S. agreements on Cuban crisis, warns West Germany would be "snuffed out" by Red missiles if Russia goaded into war.

President Kennedy meets with representatives of ransomed Bay of Pigs prisoners, agrees to address them in Miami Orange Bowl December 29.

Castro abruptly cancels permission for relatives of prisoners to leave Cuba, launches bitter attack on Kennedy for honoring invaders.

December 29, 1962 --Kennedy addresses invaders and other refugees in Orange Bowl, pledges their flag will fly again in free Cuba; statement is attacked by press and radio in Moscow and Havana.

December 30, 1962 --Castro places further restrictions on relatives of Bay of Pigs prisoners; says will allow them to leave only if Pan American Airways will resume flights between Miami and Havana. Pan American says it has no desire to resume flights because of restrictions and resultant heavy losses.

December 31, 1962 --In interview with London Express, Khrushchev lauds "concession for concession" agreements reached with U.S. for preserving peace.

January 1, 1963 --President Miguel Ydigoras of Guatemala, long one of the hemisphere's most bitter foes of Communism, said his nation will retire from the "front-line" fight against Castro, declaring: "...we cannot push Guatemala into remaining in the front line, with our rifles beside us ready for the onslaught, when others in the rearguard are engaged in profitable business, such as those who are now dealing commercially with Cuba."



January 1, 1963 -- President Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes, of Guatemala, says in disgust at unwillingness of other hemispheric nations to take firm stand against Cuba that his country will withdraw from the front line in the fight against Castro Communism because other countries have profited by dealing commercially with Cuba.

Castro parades most modern Soviet weaponry in Fourth Anniversary observance of overthrow of Batista; boasts, in harrangue to people, that he forced U.S. to pay "indemnification" for Bay of Pigs prisoners, saying: "... the imperialists... call it ransom, but the fact is they had to accept the payment of indemnifications. For the first time in history, imperialism paid an indemnification of war." Castro also repeats demand that U.S. get out of Guantanamo and states Cuba will never allow on-site inspection as called for by President Kennedy.

January 2, 1963 -- Miami Herald publishes "official list" and assessment of Cuban armed strength: Army of 250,000 standing forces and ready reserves is largest and most modernly equipped in Latin America; 500 anti-aircraft missiles at 24 bases; 60 surface-to-surface short-range missiles; 100 MIG jet fighters; 3,000 anti-aircraft guns; mortars, field artillery pieces and assault guns; 350 medium and heavy tanks; 34 sub chasers and missiles and motor torpedo boats and 70 helicopters.

January 4, 1963 -- Gen. Lucius D. Clay reveals he personally borrowed \$1.9 million, which, together with \$1 million raised by Attorney General Robert Kennedy from an unnamed source (it later was revealed that it was donated by Archbishop Cushing, of Boston), had been demanded by Castro as an additional amount to the \$53 million as ransom for Bay of Pigs prisoners. Clay said he had obtained individual pledges to pay off the loan.

Split in Cuban invasion brigade bared when it is revealed that 100 ransomed Bay of Pigs prisoners had boycotted President Kennedy's appearance in the Orange Bowl on December 29 as "politically motivated". Jose Miro Cordona, head of Cuban Revolutionary Council, and Manuel Artime, civilian commander of the brigade, are blamed by Enrique Llaca, Jr., one of the ransomed prisoners, for "using the brigade for their own purposes."

January 6, 1963 -- Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Vassily V. Kuznetsov delivers to UN Secretary-General U Thant a joint letter, signed with Adlai Stevenson, asking that the UN close its book on Cuban controversy; letter hails fact that war had been averted.

Time magazine, lists U.S. companies who kicked in to pay \$53 million Bay of Pigs ransom. American Cyanamid, listed as contributing materials worth \$1 million, says it actually gave \$3.3 million, which would make it largest contributor. Ten other firms gave more than \$1 million each, others gave lesser amounts.

January 8, 1963 -- Cuba sets 1963 budget at 2 billion pesos, earmarks 214 million for defense. Western diplomats are quoted in New York as saying Castro is attempting to reorganize 26th of July movement as an army loyal to him. Reason is that Russians control all weapons and army in Cuba.

Kennedy Administration names Sterling J. Cottrell, foreign service officer, as coordinator of Government activities dealing with Cuba. Robert A. Hurwitch, of State Department, was named to assist him.

January 9, 1963 -- President Kennedy, Dean Rusk, former U.S. Ambassador to Soviet Llewellyn Thompson, and State Department Soviet Affairs director John Guthrie talk for an hour at White House with Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Vassily V. Kuznetsov, Russian Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin and other Soviet officials. White House indicates number of Soviet troops in Cuba, officially estimated at 17,000, was not discussed.

January 10, 1963 -- Richard Cardinal Cushing, Archbishop of Boston, reveals he was "mysterious donor" who gave \$1 million to Cuban ransom fund when asked to do so by Robert Kennedy.

Official sources say 500 to 700 Soviet troops have left Cuba, that 16,000 to 17,000 remain and 6,000 of them are organized in combat units. U.S. also says it will ask OAS to consider almost total isolation of Cuba.

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January 11, 1963 -- State Department reveals it has been attempting to persuade other governments not to allow its ships to engage in Cuban trade, says this is better course than enforcing restrictions placed in foreign aid bill, which makes it mandatory for U.S. to cut off foreign aid to any nation whose ships ply in Cuban trade.

Cuban rebels invade home of Castro supporter, kill one, wound three, burn "people's store".

Secretary of State Rusk tells Senate Armed Services Committee "even the possibility" of a no-invasion pledge is not binding because U.S. has failed to obtain on-site inspection. Rusk also states U.S. is convinced that all "offensive weapons" have been removed from Cuba.

January 13, 1963 -- 69 refugees from Cuba arrive at Miami airport.

West German Government awaits official announcement that Castro has established full diplomatic relations with East Germany before withdrawing her own recognition of Castro regime.

Governing council of U.N. Special Fund reveals it will meet to give final consideration to pay \$1.2 million to finance agricultural studies in Cuba. Forty per cent of money would be in U.S. funds.

Senator Keating states: "Castro is 10 times better equipped than he was last spring. He has 144 missile launchers, 24 bases, and 500 anti-aircraft missiles, some of them the most modern in existence, and 20,000 troops."

January 14, 1963 -- Members of House Foreign Affairs Committee tell Secretary of State Dean Rusk during closed-door briefing to press harder for on-site inspection in Cuba and to continue reconnaissance flights.

In his State of the Union Message, President Kennedy states a "deadly threat has been removed from Cuba".

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vassily Kuznetsov visits Havana, pledges support for Castro's five-point plan to settle U.S.-Cuban tension: (1) end of economic blockade and pressures against Cuba; (2) end of subversion, sabotage, espionage in Cuba by U.S. agents; (3) end of pirate attacks against Cuba; (4) end violations of air and naval space by U.S. planes and ships, and (5) withdrawal from Guantanamo.

January 15, 1963 -- Khrushchev, answering critics of his Cuban settlement, states that President Kennedy suffered a defeat because Cuba remains firm Communist nation, says the crisis was "solved favorably for Cuba and the cause of world socialism through the policy pursued by the Soviet Union".

January 16, 1963 -- Castro, in fiery speech to group of women Reds from Latin American countries, calls for greater concentration on revolutionary overthrow of governments in this hemisphere.

Federal Judge in New York denies diplomatic immunity to Roberto Santiesteban, Cuban UN attache who is awaiting trial with two others on charges of conspiracy to commit sabotage in New York area. Three were arrested in November.

January 18, 1963 -- Chinese Communist Delegate Wu Hsiu-Chuan tells East German Communist Party Congress the Cuban people won a great victory in defense of their independence.

Khrushchev says, "The American imperialists know that we withdrew 40 rockets from Cuba. But we have set up 80, probably 120 rockets in other places."

January 20, 1963 -- Sen. J. William Fulbright (D. of Ark.), chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, asks that Congress surrender more of its foreign policy powers to the President, saying Mr. Kennedy needs them for effective leadership, such as was displayed in Cuban crisis.

Senator Keating says that unless State Department cracks down on nations whose ships are engaged in Cuban trade, Congress will. He declares that the State Department had "overruled other Government departments which had denied U.S. foreign aid cargoes to ships in the

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Cuban trade." He adds: "As long as our Government takes this attitude, it is hard for any other nation, allied or neutral, to take our proposed shipping restrictions seriously."

January 21, 1963 -- Attorney General Robert Kennedy, in copyrighted interview published in Knight Newspapers, states there never was any plan for U.S. to provide air cover for Bay of Pigs invasion. Stating his brother, the President, had taken full responsibility for the invasion, the Attorney General nevertheless indirectly blamed CIA and Joint Chiefs of Staff, saying: "The plan that was used was cleared by the CIA and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. It was programmed at the Pentagon in whatever manner they do these things." He also denied that the President reneged at last minute on plan to provide air cover.

Senator Barry Goldwater (R. of Ariz.) disputes Robert Kennedy story, saying "I myself talked with President Kennedy at his request only a few days following the invasion attempt, and I certainly got the impression then that an air cover had been part of the original invasion plans. I am sure the entire American public has understood that the air cover was definitely in the invasion plans until the President was persuaded -- by some still unidentified advisors -- to cancel it ... I suggest it is proper to inquire into this latest example of news management by the New Frontier. Has this practice ... now been extended to the rewriting of history ...?"

Saturday Evening Post article by Stewart Alsop asserts Adlai Stevenson had advised National Security Council to consider abandonment of Guantanamo Naval Base if necessary as an exchange for Soviet removal of missiles from Cuba. Clayton Fritchey, Stevenson's UN aide, denies charge, stating that Stevenson had said that "if there was to be any discussion of bases it should be only after the Cuban threat had been neutralized." Did not deny that abandonment of Guantanamo had been discussed.

Manuel Antonio de Verona, leader of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, asserts he is forced to break silence because of Attorney General Kennedy's statement that no air cover was planned for Bay of Pigs invasion; declares: "The colonel designated by the Government of the United States as head of the camp where the Cubans trained assured me in February, 1961 ... that the Cuban patriots would have 'full air cover' during the invasion... The brave expeditionaries never had the promised air coverage ..."

Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Muniz, in talks with Secretary of State Dean Rusk, calls for solid hemispheric action against Castro; says Argentine will give solid backing to any U.S. moves in this direction.

January 22, 1963 -- 98 Cuban-American refugees from Castro land at Miami airport, describe shortages of food and other materials in Cuba.

January 23, 1963 -- Sen. Barry Goldwater (R. of Ariz.) calls for full investigation by Senate Armed Services Committee of Bay of Pigs fiasco; Sen. Richard B. Russell (D. of Ga.) Committee chairman, says committee will probe matter if defense and military issues and not politics are involved. Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R. of Ill.) Senate Minority Leader, reveals he will conduct a similar investigation of his own. In answer to statements by Sen. Wayne Morse (D. of Ore.) that probers need only to refer to testimony already taken by Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Latin American Affairs, Goldwater replies that he already has done so and adds: "... it's the most inconclusive testimony I've ever read."

Former President Eisenhower denies in CBS interview with Walter Cronkite that his administration drew up the invasion plan as executed by President Kennedy; states only that a "guerilla type of action" had been considered.

Four Cuban refugees in Miami reveal that four American fliers were killed in Bay of Pigs invasion, state that all invasion airmen were told a U.S. aircraft carrier was standing by to provide support if they needed it. "We made several distress calls," says spokesman for the group, Gonzalo Herrero, "They were ignored."

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Sen. Kenneth Keating (R. of N. Y.), says he has information "confirmed by official Government sources" that Soviet weaponry continues to pour into Cuba; "They are now 10 times stronger than they were on July 1 of last year," he says. New York Times news service also reports, in article by Tad Szulc, that Soviet forces in Cuba are "working around the clock" building and improving "highly sophisticated ground and air defenses". State Department declines to comment on reports.

January 24, 1963 -- In an eight-column story across the top of page one, Ft. Lauderdale (Fla.) News publisher Jack W. Gore flatly contradicts statement by Attorney General that no air cover had been planned for Bay of Pigs invasion. Gore says he and other Florida publishers were told by the President in May, 1961, at a luncheon that the air protection had been planned and that he (Mr. Kennedy) personally had cancelled it. Gore charge is denied by President, but publisher states he is "not surprised" at Mr. Kennedy's action. Sen. George Smathers (D. of Fla.), long-time personal friend of President, also disputes Gore's charge, stating he attended the luncheon and did not hear Mr. Kennedy make such a statement, but adds: "Of course, this was two years ago and memories are naturally not as fresh as if this had happened more recently."

January 25, 1963 -- Shipload of 1,170 refugees from Cuba arrives at Port Everglades, Fla. aboard S.S. Shirley Lykes, report that peasants who once formed backbone of Castro's forces now are burning sugar fields, committing other acts of sabotage.

Several Senators report following closed-door briefings with Secretary of State Rusk and CIA head John McCone that there has been a tremendous buildup of the military and political machines in Cuba by the Soviet during past six month.

Pro-Castro rebels continue to battle police and soldiers in Venezuela; four-day toll includes four persons killed, 60 wounded, hundreds of buildings and other private property burned and otherwise destroyed.

January 27, 1963 -- Castro government announces smashing of U.S. -operated spy ring, arrest of 36 persons. Announcement follows reports that Anti-Castro rebels had derailed a troop train, killed 27 militiamen and captured 30 others. Castro charges revolutionists also plotted to kill his brother, Raul.

Five American newsmen, accused by Carlos Todd, head of Cuban Information Service of slanting Cuban news in favor of Castro, deny charges in testimony before Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk tells audience on "Meet the Press" television program that continued presence of Soviet troops and arms in Cuba is matter of real concern to U.S.; admits that MIG fighters on Cuba are capable of delivering nuclear warheads to U.S.; says that although intelligence sources have not reported presence of nuclear warheads in Cuba, lack of on-site inspection leaves U.S. with problem of "proving the negative".

January 29, 1963 -- Peruvian Government reveals that documents found on bodies of Cuban officials killed in crash of Varig airliner near Lima on November 27, 1962, linked Cuba to "a conspiracy of continental dimensions." States documents will be turned over to Inter-American Consultative Commission of Security of the Organization of American States.

Governor Nelson Rockefeller, of New York, at meeting of N. Y. Publishers Association, lashed New Frontier for failing to tell American people "the true situation" about Cuba.

January 31, 1963 -- Sen. Kenneth Keating (R. of N. Y.) in floor speech declares: "There is continuing, absolutely confirmed and undeniable evidence that the Soviets are maintaining the medium-range (missile) sites they had previously constructed in Cuba. . . There has been no Soviet move to dismantle these sites or withdraw the launching equipment, as one would expect if the Soviets intended in good faith to keep these missiles out of Cuba in the future." Keating charges that Soviets are pressing military buildup of Cuba to point where it "will be impossible to get them out with conventional weapons." He also charges that Soviet motive in Cuba is not  
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attack on U.S., but export of revolution to rest of hemisphere, stating: "What they are planning to do-- in fact they already are doing it -- is mount an increasing wave of sabotage, terrorism, political subversion, and agitation throughout Latin America. Already riots in Venezuela, Peru, Brazil clearly and demonstrably are the work of Communists trained and armed in Cuba."

Department of Defense rebuts Keating's charges, saying it has "no evidence" that Soviets have landed additional weapons, but admits two Soviet ships, the Kasimov and the Baltica arrived in Cuba the previous week. Rebuttal also denies statement that missile launching sites are being maintained by saying it has "no evidence" the sites are being maintained.

February 3, 1963 -- Sen. John C. Stennis (D. of Miss.), chairman of Senate subcommittee named to investigate Soviet buildup in Cuba, tells television and radio audience he does not believe either the American people or the Congress have been "told all the facts" about Cuba; states he has had access to Cuban intelligence and that one of dangers faced is invasion of smaller nations of hemisphere. Stennis says U.S. must adopt harder, stronger policy to get Soviet arms out of Cuba; adds that Cuba rapidly becoming second most powerful military force on hemisphere.

Edwin M. Martin, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, tells an ABC television audience that "it is possible" the Russian troop strength in Cuba is 10 times what it was before the October crisis, admits the Government believes Russians are building "storage facilities" for Cuban armed forces and "defensive facilities".

February 4, 1963 -- Rep. Donald C. Bruce (R. of Ind.) charges that diplomats of friendly governments have informed the U.S. that 40 or more medium range ballistic missiles remain in Cuba. Bruce says the diplomatic sources reported Russia originally sent 82 to 88 missiles into Cuba and later removed only 42 of them. Defense Department disputes Bruce claim, stating there is "no credible evidence" of offensive Soviet weapons in Cuba. State Department says information from non-Communist diplomatic sources concerned only "defensive" missiles.

Rep. Paul Rogers (D. of Fla.) in floor speech, calls for "effective action" instead of "timid overtures" to end Communist menace in Cuba.

Rep. August E. Johansen (R. of Mich.) introduces House resolution calling on President to use whatever means necessary to eliminate all foreign Communist armed forces from Cuba.

State Department "clarifies" statement by Edward M. Martin yesterday about Soviet force in Cuba having possibly increased by 10 times since before October crisis: as having meant since July, when there were an estimated 1,500 Russian troops on the island.

In copyrighted story in U.S. News and World Report, Senator Keating reiterates charge that Russians are continuing to maintain medium-range missile sites in Cuba.

February 6, 1963 -- White House finally imposes long-promised restrictions on foreign flag ships engaged in Cuban trade, barring them from carrying U.S.-financed cargoes on return trips. Kennedy Administration also reveals, according to Washington Post, that it will no longer support Brigade 2506, which invaded Cuba at the Bay of Pigs in April 1961, as a unit. Instead, the Administration said, it will encourage Brigade members to join regular units attached to American armed forces.

Rep. Samuel S. Stratton (D. of N. Y.) charges Senator Keating and others who attack Administration handling of Cuban problem with "disgraceful irresponsibility". Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D. of Minn.) says Keating and other Members of Congress "unnecessarily created doubt and suspicion by making accusations before giving their information to the CIA."

Sen. Everett M. Dirksen, of Illinois, GOP Senate leader, supports charges that Soviet missiles may remain hidden in Cuba, despite Administration denials.

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Pressed by criticism from both political parties about handling of Cuban threat, Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara stages most spectacular show since taking office to support claim that all "offensive" weapons have been removed from Cuba. Using huge map and aerial reconnaissance photos, McNamara calls on John Hughes, special assistant to the director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, to give illustrated talk to reporters. Hughes cites: remarkable speed with which medium and intermediate missiles had been installed, and shows October 14 photographs revealing Soviet medium-range missiles, some deployed in firing position (For a full week after this photograph was taken, the Kennedy Administration vehemently denied GOP assertions that missiles and bombers had been installed in Cuba). Photographs of nuclear warhead storage facilities also are shown and Hughes admits Administration had photographs of arrival in Cuba of Ilyushin bombers, capable of delivering nuclear bombs to targets in U.S. and rest of Americas, as early as October 9. Hughes displays photographs intended to show removal of all offensive missiles from Cuba within few days after Khrushchev had pledged on October 28 to do so, and told President that the 45 U.S. Jupiter missiles should be removed from Turkey and Italy as a condition. Hughes tells press conference that the Russian Ilyushin bombers had not been removed from Cuba until December 4, 1962. Says among weapons still in Cuba are patrol boats with missiles with a range of 10 to 15 nautical miles (these vessels could fire from just below the horizon off the American coast and strike coastal cities). McNamara followed Hughes, saying Soviet's still have 17,000 troops in Cuba, which includes four combat units, each equivalent in size to a U.S. battalion.

Same day, CIA Director John McCone, in statement to Senate Armed Services Committee, says U.S. knew prior to July, 1962, of Russian arms and "technican" build-up in Cuba. Says heavy influx of Soviet supplies and personnel began in mid-July to train and equip Cuban forces, then estimated at 100,000 militiamen, 100,000 home guards and 75,000 regulars. It was in this statement that McCone said about intelligence concerning removal of all "offensive" weapons from Cuba: "Absolute assurance on these matters, however, could only come from continuing, penetrating on-site inspection". McCone adds that remaining in Cuba are large quantities of tanks, guns, aircraft, and troops.

February 7, 1963 -- Senator Keating charges McNamara-Hughes television show "left considerable doubt" about U.S. intelligence of Soviet buildup in Cuba, says McCone had verified his statement that "Soviet bastion in Cuba is at least 10 times stronger now than it was in July. States it now is admitted by the Administration that Soviet ships, carrying men and equipment are landing in Cuba at the rate of more than one a day."

President Kennedy tells press conference Soviet forces and weapons in Cuba are no threat to the U.S., that the U.S. has no thought of invading Cuba. Asked by a reporter whether he intended to just let Soviet troops stay in Cuba, Mr. Kennedy replies it is a matter of "concern". He repeats that Cuba presents no threat and adds that the biggest danger to Latin America is illiteracy, bad housing, maldistribution of wealth. He makes no predictions about eliminating Communism from Cuba, saying one way would be through revolt of the people, which does not seem possible, and another is "by external action". He adds: "But that is war, and we should not regard that as a cheap or easy way to accomplish what we wish."

Rep. William C. Cramer (R. of Fla.) comments after President's press conference: "Congress authorized the Chief Executive to use armed force, if necessary, to prevent any further buildup in Cuba, but that mandate is being ignored."

Senator Keating tells reporters he still can not accept "the much-touted distinction between offensive and defensive weapons."

Venezuelan police raid terrorist headquarters following attempt to set fire to American Chamber of Commerce office in Caracas; seized are hundreds of weapons, (including bombs) walkie talkies, maps, and detailed instructions for attacks on oil companies. Instructions came from Moscow and Havana, police said.



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February 8, 1963 -- Senator Keating announces he has presented to CIA director John McCone "additional information regarding the military buildup in Cuba."

Five Congressional critics of Administration's handling of Cuban crisis stick by guns in nationwide TV appearance. They are: Sen. John Stennis (D. of Miss.); Sen. Kenneth Keating (R. of N. Y.); Sen Strom Thurmond (D. of S. C.); Rep. H. R. Gross (R. of Iowa), and Rep. Armistead L. Selden, Jr. (D. of Ala.). Stennis charges Cuba is "a bastion of operations for infiltration, sabotage, propaganda and even attacks" on smaller Latin countries, adds that unless Communism is stopped in Cuba, "the day will come when they will shoot down U.S. planes" Keating says he has made recommendations for handling the Cuban problem, but they do not concern war. Selden states that the use of armed force is a serious decision "that has to be made by the President." Gross urges "ironclad blockade" of Cuba and calls for full investigation of Bay of Pigs fiasco. Cramer states presence of Russian troops in Cuba is clear violation of the Monroe Doctrine, a "dangerous situation" and up to the President to handle. He recommends recognition of a Cuban Government -in-exile. Thurmond charges the administration has deliberately played down the Soviet military buildup in Cuba. About missile removal, he declares: "Aerial photography revealed only 30 missiles in Cuba last October, but Khrushchev said he was removing 42. Why didn't aerial photography find the other 12? And where were all of them hidden in Cuba before they were rolled out on the sites?"

Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York, tells news conference he is "very concerned, deeply concerned" that Castro is exporting Communism throughout the Caribbean.

Costa Rican Foreign Minister Daniel Oduber, following White House meeting with President Kennedy concerning meeting of Presidents of six Central American countries scheduled for San Jose March 18-20, says a major question before Mr. Kennedy at the conference will be the Soviet penetration of Caribbean. "(It) is something that, by the insistence of the six countries of mid-America, must be discussed," he says.

February 9, 1963 -- Americo Martin, leader of rebel band in backlands of Venezuela, tells Miami Herald reporter Dom Bonafede, that his organization was trained and armed by Castro.

February 10, 1963 -- Senator Keating asks that Cuba be kept out of politics; asks that all Americans be given fair, honest evaluation of what is going on and "what it means in terms of security to the United States".

New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, in TV-radio interview, says Castro is exporting sabotage and revolution throughout Latin America.

February 11, 1963 -- Cuban Foreign Minister Raul Roa appeals to UN Secretary-General U Thant to intervene to get \$2.1 mil. UN Special Fund agricultural project for Cuba initiated.

Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R. of Ky.) calls on President to reinstitute blockade to get Soviet troops out of Cuba if all other means fail.

Republican leadership lashes Kennedy foreign policies, particularly Cuba, and suggests secret deal was made between Kennedy and Khrushchev about removing missiles from Cuba in exchange for closing Jupiter sites in Italy and Turkey.

February 12, 1963 -- Venezuelan freighter Anzoategui seized by Communists on high seas in Caribbean, reportedly headed for Havana.

February 13, 1963 -- UN Special Fund agrees to go ahead with \$2.1 mil. ag. experimental station in Cuba, bringing down cries of protests from Congressmen of both parties, Forty per cent of financing will be with funds from American taxpayers.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk, speaking at State Department foreign policy dinner in Los Angeles, admits that it is impossible to determine whether all Soviet offensive weapons have been removed from Cuba without on-site inspection. He adds that Cuba will not become a base for offensive military operations against other countries of the hemisphere.

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February 14, 1963 -- Communist hijackers of Venezuelan ship thought on way to Cuba; U.S. planes and ships unable to locate her.

Nine U.S. skindivers picked up by Cuba, which charges they were spying. Friend of nine say they were on treasure-hunting expedition.

February 17, 1963 -- Venezuelan freighter hijacked by Communist on high seas tracked by U.S. planes and surface vessels to island a few miles off coast of Brazil, where drops anchor. Two smaller, unidentified craft pull alongside. U.S. says will take no action to interfere with vessel or its crew. Pro-Castro Brazilian Government says it will give political asylum to pirates if ship puts in at Brazilian port. Hijackers identified as members of Venezuelan FALN, strongly pro-Castro terrorist movement in Venezuela.

Leaders of both political parties score Castro subversion in Latin America, call on Government to take steps to halt its spread. Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D. of Minn.) says U.S. must "make it clear" it will not tolerate Castro-type takeover in Venezuela, where there has been "continual torrent of intimidation, violence and terror". Says activities are part of "Communist goal of converting the Caribbean into a Communist sea". Sen. Kenneth Keating (R. of N.Y.) also scores hemispheric subversion by Castro forces, saying revolutionaries are trained in "so-called exchange visits to Cuba, financed by Russian rubles and armed with Soviet-bloc weapons procured in Cuba." Also hitting Castro subversion of hemisphere is Sen. John Stennis (D. of Miss.) who calls for increased economic and diplomatic pressure to get Soviets out of Cuba.

Sen. J. William Fulbright (D. of Ark.) chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in TV show with UN Ambassador Adlai Stevenson, lashes critics of Administration and others who want firm action against Castro, saying they could make it more difficult for the Soviet to voluntarily withdraw troops from Cuba. Stevenson says: "We can't charge (Khrushchev) with bad faith for not removing them (Red troops in Cuba). We can charge him with aggravation of our concern and the dangers to the hemisphere by leaving them there." The removal of Soviet troops, he said, could "reduce the anxiety, the disquiet that exists on this continent about Communism."

February 18, 1963 -- President Kennedy calls hurried conference with 40 Congressional leaders to discuss Cuban situation. With him are Secretary of Defense McNamara, Vice President Lyndon Johnson and CIA Director John McCone. Following conference, Sen. George Smathers (D. of Fla.) tells reporters "things look a little better".

Sen Barry Goldwater (R. of Ariz.) calls for complete blockade of shipments to Cuba, "fully realizing that the timid souls along the New Frontier will raise their arms in horror and insist that Goldwater wants to get us into war." In response, Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana, Senate Majority Leader, scores bipartisanship, says U.S. should not be "divisive".

Edwin M. Martin, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, tells House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee that since October crisis, Cuba has embarked on campaign of "open encouragement of terror as a principal weapon, a move motivated by loss of popular support." Says 1,500 Latin American "students" went to Cuba during previous year and returned to their countries after guerilla training.

February 19, 1963 -- Soviet Ambassador to U.S. Anatoly Dobrynin hands note to Secretary of State Dean Rusk declaring Russian intent to withdraw "several thousand" troops from Cuba by March 15.

CIA Director John McCone tells House Foreign Affairs Committee: "Fidel Castro is spurring and supporting the efforts of Communists and other revolutionary elements to overthrow and seize control of the governments in Latin America . . . . Today, the Cuban effort is far more sophisticated, more covert, and more deadly. In its professional tradecraft, it shows guidance and training by experienced Communist advisors from the Soviet bloc, including veteran Spanish Communists." McCone is questioned by the Committee about the "picture gap" in surveillance photographs of Cuba during the missile buildup. The "gap"

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referred to was the period between September 5 and October 15, 1962, when the Kennedy Administration says it first learned of presence of Soviet missiles in Cuba. In all the 60-odd pictures shown at Secretary of Defense McNamara's elaborate press conference last week, none were taken during the period referred to, a period when CIA was making reconnaissance flights. McCone's answers were not made public.

February 20, 1963 -- Dr. Manuel de Varona, president of Cuaba Senate from 1950 to 1952, says there actually are 30,000 Soviet troops in Cuba and calls for U.S. invasion of the island "to restore peace to the hemisphere." Testifying before House Foreign Affairs Committee, de Varona also says Soviets have set up two secret military bases in jungles of north-west Brazil and in mountains of Paraguay. White House declines to comment on his testimony.

Four Russian ships to remove 8,000 troops reported on way to Cuba by the Kennedy Administration.

Washington Post says White House and State Department withheld comment on Russian note expressing intention to withdraw troops. Reason given: "Premature declarations might embarrass Khrushchev and make it difficult for him to recall his troops."

Two Russian MIGs attack disabled U.S. shrimp boat on high seas between Key West and Cuba, fire cannons at it. Planes flee toward Cuba when U.S. military aircraft, which had picked up Cuban-based craft on radar, approach.

February 21, 1963 -- State Department protests attack on shrimp boat, asking "prompt and unequivocal explanation". Cuba disclaims responsibility for attacks, counters with claim that it has captured "eight pirates" trying to smuggle arms and revolution into Cuba; accuses CIA of backing the attempt to land the men in Cuba. President Kennedy refuses to discuss proposals to adopt policy of "hot pursuit" in incidents such as shrimp boat attack, but says U.S. will take "whatever steps are necessary" to protect the life and property of U.S. nationals on high seas.

Senator Stennis tells Sons of the Revolution that "international Communism now has a firm foothold in the Western Hemisphere."

Secretary of Defense McNamara tells reporters U.S. pilots exercised "prudent caution" in not firing on the MIGs which attacked the disabled shrimp boat. "We avoid any trigger-happy incidents", he adds.

February 22, 1963 -- Sen. Richard Russell (D. of Ga.) says Senate Armed Service Committee has been assured by McNamara that U.S. is pursuing policy to "eliminate Castroism and Communism from Cuba." Asked about methods McNamara described, Russell states these are classified matters.

February 24, 1963 -- Gonzalo J. Facio, chairman of the OAS Council, tells NBC television audience that growing disaffection of people, the army and militia for Castro has created right climate for his overthrow. Facio said neither the OAS nor the countries it represents could do anything to combat Cuban communism unless the U.S. takes the leadership. He states the OAS would support a total blockade if the U.S. wished to impose it and adds that the proper type of military aid and financial assistance could bring about Castro's downfall.

Fernando Berckemeyer, Peruvian Ambassador to the U.S., states that continued and unchallenged presence of Castro in command of Cuba has bolstered Communism throughout hemisphere. He adds that Cuba's danger is more than just military, since it involves the subversion of all other hemispheric nations; that no country in the Americas is immune to this threat. Describes sabotage in Peru committed by Castro-trained terrorists, says revolutionaries come into Peru through other countries. States Castroism must be eliminated if Alliance for Progress is to succeed.

Senator Keating, in floor speech, states Cuban argument has degenerated into a "name-calling political brawl"; that Administration is responsible

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for lack of bipartisan policy. Accuses New Frontier of vacillation, withholding information, bungling; adds that Cuba "is now the No. 1 testing ground in the struggle between international Communism and the free world."

February 26, 1963 -- Defense Department says Strategic Air Command was ordered to take over reconnaissance flights over Cuba from the CIA on October 12, 1962. Defense spokesman said there was "no conflict at any time" between CIA and SAC, but it had been speculated that it was CIA-SAC dispute, not bad weather, which prevented U.S. from obtaining photographic evidence of Soviet build-up prior to October 14 photo taken from SAC plane.

February 27, 1963-- Nikita Khrushchev warns that an invasion of Cuba by U.S. will be met by Soviet thermonuclear attack.

February 28, 1963 -- Defense Secretary McNamara, in press conference at which he disclosed Soviet aircraft of 8,000-mile range had made seven overflights of American carriers in the Atlantic and Pacific between January 27 and February 22, says U.S. will not permit Soviet forces in Cuba to put down any revolt which may develop against Castro.

British Prime Minister Macmillan discloses that England's nuclear force was put on extra readiness during October Cuban crisis.

March 1, 1963 -- Shipload of Russians reported leaving Havana for Soviet. Number of Russian troops and members of their families aboard estimated at from 500 to 2,000.

Rep. Gerald R. Ford (R. of Mich.) says CIA had information on Soviet buildup in Cuba in mid-September and demands that reports to Congress on matter be made public.

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R. of Ariz.) charges Defense Department has abandoned low-level reconnaissance flights over Cuba and now is using instead "electronic ear" planes which can be flown over international waters. Such aircraft, he says, have equipment which can detect activity on the island, even such things as operation of small generators. Rep. Morris K. Udall (D. of Ariz.) accuses Goldwater of helping enemy by making such a statement.

March 3, 1963 -- Nashville Tennessean reporter Wayne Whitt reveals in copyrighted story that widows of four Alabama pilots killed in Bay of Pigs invasion each receive checks for \$225 monthly; that checks are drawn on Bankers Trust Co. of New York and are from an anonymous donor. Widows said they have been told the checks will continue until they remarry.

March 4, 1963 -- Chief of Naval Operations George Anderson tells Senate Armed Services Committee that U.S. naval forces made contact with more than 20 submarines during Cuban crisis and that at least six of them were identified as Soviet vessels.

Rep. Durward G. Hall (R. of Mo.) charges that American taxpayer's money given to UN International Civil Aviation Organization will be used to teach Cubans to fly; notes programming of \$17,280 grant by UN group to Cuba.

Senator Keating tells Senate there is no "intelligence gap", that U.S. intelligence agencies have been reporting fully to Administration, but latter downgrades or conceals facts from public. Also cites contradictory statements from top Administration heads about export of subversion from Cuba and implies Secretary of Defense McNamara's belated announcement of Russian overflights of U.S. warships between January 27 and February 22 was made only because the latter incident involved the U.S.S. Forrestal, which had group of editors and publishers aboard.

John C. A. Watkins, publisher of the Providence (R.I.) Journal, says he has been told by Cuban exile leaders that State and Defense Departments, the CIA and followers of Batista all are supporting different Cuban exile groups, perpetuating division; that feeling among exiles is that even if Russia withdraws troops, Cuba would remain a base for Communist subversion and revolution.

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March 5, 1963 -- Sen. Majority Whip Hubert Humphrey, of Minnesota, criticises Republicans for wanting to be "tough on Khrushchev, tough on Castro and tough on Kennedy".

March 6, 1963 -- President Kennedy in ruling out a proposed blockade of oil shipments to Cuba says that such action would be "an act of war". This is a reversal of his October 22 statement, in which he declared the quarantine on offensive weapons and added: "This quarantine will be extended, if needed, to other types of cargoes." He adds that the OAS had been strengthened by the Cuabn crisis. He partially clarifies reports about four American flyers killed in Bay of Pigs fiasco, saying they were "serving their country on a volunteer basis", but would not go into detail.

Army Intelligence Chief Maj. Gen. Alva R. Fitch testifies thousands of caves in Cuba are being used to store Soviet weapons. Fitch also tells Senate Preparedness subcommittee that there are no indications that any Soviet ground force units have been withdrawn from Cuba other than those concerned with missile installations, and that although no Red nuclear warheads are believed to still be on the island, they possible could be used on some of the weapons systems still there.

Cuban Government sends note to the U.S. State Department protesting the "deliberate ramming" of a Cuban coastal vessel by the American destroyer Harold J. Ellison on February 23. Note calls for "quick and unmistakable" explanation.

Cuban Airlines captain and his 14-year-old daughter defect at Gander, Newfoundland, and ask U.S. for political asylum.

Rafael Garcia-Navarr, Cuban attache to the UN under Batista, says in Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., that U.S. armed forces units have intervened in Venezuela to combat Cuban-trained guerillas. State Department denies report.

Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus says Arkansas National Guard pilots flew in the Bay of Pigs invasion. Brig. Gen. Frank Bailey, chief of State's National Guard, answers that Faubus "doesn't know what he is talking about". Faubus states the guardsmen were recruited, "but left hanging" by the Administration of President Kennedy, adding: "If this doesn't beat him (in 1964) nothing will".

March 7, 1963 -- Secretary of State Dean Rusk says in radio interview that 200,000 Cubans have left Cuba since Castro came to power; that "several hundred thousand" more want to leave. (State Department, in elaboration, says 100,000 have been admitted to U.S., 300,000 are awaiting entry and 100,000 have been denied).

Albert C. Persons, Alabama pilot and editor, who was one of 18 American airmen who took part in the Bay of Pigs invasion attempt, said Castro had 48 hours' advance notice of the invasion and thus was "allowed all the time he needed to successfully disperse aircraft, tanks and troops." Persons said CIA was not responsible for failure of the invasion attempt, and has been forced to accept the scapegoat role in silence. "Miro Cardona, who has been widely quoted as saying he was held incommunicado by the CIA and never informed when the invasion was to be launched, was actually in Guatemala for a last-minute pep talk to his troops -- who were even then being airlifted to Nicaragua, where invasion transports lay at anchor off Puerto Cabeza," he said. Persons said President Kennedy reportedly vetoed a plan to save the invasion by throwing in U.S. troops. The U.S., according to the plan, was to create a "casus belli" by a fake bombing of Guantanamo.

March 8, 1963 -- Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, of Montana, accuses GOP critics of Administration Cuban policies of "reckless inflaming of public emotions" and "political prowling over the dead". The latter remark referred to repeated demands for investigation of the Bay of Pigs fiasco. In reply, Sen. Everett M. Dirksen, of Illinois, Senate Minority leader, says the invasion discussion was reopened by Attorney General Robert Kennedy himself, when he brought up the subject "after it had languished more than 20 months". Democrats' charges that Republicans were "crying over spilled milk" in statements about the four Alabama pilots killed in the Bay of Pigs invasion, were answered by Dirksen with the comment, "spilled milk is one thing and spilled blood is another."

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Senate Preparedness Subcommittee releases testimony by Maj. Gen. Robert A. Bradweiser, assistant chief of the Air Force, stating that since mid- 1960, Russians have built a formidable air defense in Cuba.

House subcommittee releases testimony given February 27 by Pentagon Intelligence Chief Lt. Gen. Joseph F. Carroll, stating that "Communist penetration of the armed forces (in Latin America) has been negligible."

Virginia Air National Guard pilot says he turned down an offer to fly in the Bay of Pigs invasion, adding that he was offered \$2,250 monthly for 60 days plus \$200 monthly for expenses and that his duties were to run guns, not make combat flights during the invasion.

March 11, 1963 -- House Armed Services Committee. releases testimony of Secretary of Defense McNamara, conceding the possibility that Soviet missiles may be hidden in Cuban caves, but stating they are not "offensive". McNamara, under questioning by Rep. F. Edward Hebert (D. of La.) also admits that as long as Soviet troops remain in Cuba there will be danger of a Hungary-type revolt; that U.S. would have to consider it an invasion. McNamara also insists there was no "deal" or "swap" involved in the Russian withdrawal of 42 missiles from Cuba and our withdrawal of 45 missiles from Italy and Turkey.

The Chicago Sun-Times, in a story by Thomas B. Ross, reports that CIA began recruiting pilots for the Bay of Pigs invasion during the Eisenhower Administration, and had signed 18 of them by November 18, 1960. Recruiting continued into the Kennedy Administration, Ross writes, adding that both the President and his brother, the Attorney General, "categorically denied the U.S. had promised support from official U.S. air units. --But it is clear from the recent reports of the CIA recruitment that the Government committed itself to air support on an unofficial and undercover basis."

March 14, 1963 -- House Inter-American Affairs Subcommittee investigating Communist subversion in Latin America makes public testimony of U.S. Ambassador to Brazil Lincoln Gordon, stating Reds, many with Cuban training, have infiltrated Brazilian Government and President Jaoa Goulart's Labor Party. The Subcommittee reports that an "alliance of violence" is growing in Cuba to send agents trained in espionage and revolutionary techniques throughout Latin America. "The success of the Alliance for Progress or any other long-range economic aid program for the region is dependent on reducing and finally eliminating the threat of subversive aggression to the Hemisphere." Subcommittee urges that the United States "seek the complete diplomatic and economic quarantine" of Cuba by other Latin American nations.

Subcommittee also releases testimony by Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Edwin M. Martin stating that if the naval quarantine of Cuba had been continued to the point of bringing down the Castro government, we "would have raised the confrontation with the Soviets to a level which might well have become intolerable for them, not only from the standpoint of Soviet prestige and position, but also of the Soviet position vis-a-vis the Chinese Communists, which keeps them under certain kinds of pressure to be at least as vigorous in the defense of Communist regimes as they were. The risk of nuclear war would have been accelerated very greatly if we had continued the quarantine to this final purpose."

Rep. William C. Cramer (R. of Fla.) declares that Cuban Embassy in Mexico City is being used as a "gateway" for Communists from the U.S. and Latin America to travel back and forth to Cuba. He says that in a single four-month period in 1962, some 73 U.S. citizens used this method of gaining entry to Cuba. Cramer says he has turned over the names of the 73 to the House Un-American Activities Committee "for investigation ... and possible legislation" which would halt the practice."

Sen. John. G. Tower (R. of Texas) says the "credibility" of government information on Cuba is open to serious question "because of the "management of news". Rep. H.R. Gross (R. of Iowa) says, "I don't think we have a policy" concerning Cuba. "I think the President is playing this thing by ear and from hour to hour and day to day ... I think the only policy that we have is one of hope for the best and fear for the worst."

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Dr. Luis Conte Agero, leader of the Christian Anti-Communist Front and the National Resistance Front, two Cuban underground organizations, says seven Soviet soldiers, including an officer, were killed and a "considerable number" of them wounded when Soviet troops tried to put down an anti-Castro uprising in Batabano, in Southern Cuba, during the week of February 17. Citing U.S. Secretary of Defense McNamara's pledge to "act" if Soviet troops interfere with any attempt of the Cuban people to overthrow Castro, Conte says he had turned his reports over to the Department of Defense for investigation.

Washington Daily News Latin American expert Virginia Prewett reports that program for Castro Communization of Haiti is well under-way. She says large numbers of Haitians are training in revolutionary tactics in Cuba, that a Checkoslovakian commercial mission now is in Port au Prince, offering 30-year credits to build Haitian industry, which will involve, Cuban-style, the influx of hundreds of "technicians" and soldiers from Red bloc countries.

March 15, 1963 -- U.S. says approximately 2,000 Russian troops have been removed from Cuba, that an additional 1,500 are being scheduled for removal in the near future.

Refugees from Cuba report that Russian forces are withdrawing from Havana in daylight hours only to return to the island at a different location during darkness.

Sen. George McGovern (D. of S.D.) issues a plea to Americans to stop advocating "aggression against Cuba". He adds that President Kennedy has "bravely taken the blame" for the Bay of Pigs invasion fiasco of April 17, 1961, and "probing the ruins" and "calling for a repeat performance", would only compound the error. He states "We have had too many post-mortems over the ill-conceived Bay of Pigs invasion, which might have damaged our standing in the hemisphere more if it had succeeded through American military intervention."

Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (R. of Ariz.) calls on the Kennedy Administration for a "complete unvarnished" report on the unsuccessful invasion of Cuba in 1961. He told the Senate that recent published reports suggest a "much heavier American involvement in the Cuban invasion attempt than any of us hertofore have suspected."

March 16, 1963 -- Soviet liner Admiral Nakhimov with up to 2,000 men aboard departs from Cuba, but other press reports indicate that within the past 30 days some 500 "technicians" have arrived from Russia.

March 17, 1963 -- Two American women released from Cuban prisons and attorney James B. Donovan, who negotiated the release, says he is hopeful remaining U.S. Citizens in Cuban prisons will soon be freed. One of the women reported that the Russians are testing missiles in an underground rock quarry near where she was imprisoned. She said "I don't think they could be small ones, they shook the prison bars."

Gonzalo Facio, Costa Rican Ambassador and chairman of the Council of the Organization of American States suggests that the United States give anti-Castro Cubans a free hand to destroy oil deposits he says are concentrated in a Cuban harbor. Facio suggested that he believed "military forces" in Cuba were "fed up with Castro" and would take part in any aggression to overthrow the Cuban Premier.

March 18, 1963 -- President Kennedy tells opening session of the Central American Presidents Conference in San Jose, Costa Rica that "we will build a wall around Cuba, not a wall of mortar or brick or barbed wire, but a wall of dedicated men to protect their own freedom and sovereignty."

Charles Keely of the Copley News Service reports from Costa Rica that President Kennedy has decided against backing a Central American plan to force hemispheric isolation of Castro. High-ranking Central American officials were described as "bitterly disappointed". The presidents of the six countries had met earlier to draft a last-minute proposal to try to convince United States to strengthen its stand.

Vice President Johnson tells an audience at Ft. Leslie J. McNair: "The presence of Communist force in Cuba is, I think, testimony to the ultimate failure of Communism in this hemisphere."

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Rep. Glenn Cunningham (R. of Neb.) proposes a 13-point program for dealing with Cuba which would include: (1) Closing Panama Canal to Cuban trade; (2) Closing U. S. ports to ships trading with Cuba; (3) Cutting off foreign aid to countries whose ships trade with Cuba; (4) Encouraging OAS action to cut off all trade with Cuba; (5) Encourage OAS nations to act against Communist propaganda; (6) Onsite inspection of missile sites and storage areas in Cuba; (7) Demanding fair compensation for American property seized by Castro; (8) Seizing all Cuban assets in this country; (9) Blocking expansion of the Castro dictatorship in this hemisphere; (10) Furnishing arms and training to Cuban exiles to help fight Castro; (11) Recognizing a Cuban Government in exile; (12) Demanding that Russian troops leave Cuba; and (13) Reinstating the blockade or quarantine of Cuba.

March 19, 1963 -- At the close of his three-day meeting with the presidents of the six middle American Republics at Costa Rica, President Kennedy declares that Cuba is an example of Red failure.

The Central American Conference agrees on a 2,000 word "Declaration of Central America" that among other things discloses arrangements for Inter-American cooperation for sea and air surveillance and interception within territorial waters to block Cuban infiltration into Central American countries. The Presidents of Panama, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras also agree to put into effect common measures to restrict the movement of their nationals to and from Cuba and the flow of material, propaganda and funds from that country.

A panel of newsmen tells Congress that government officials manipulated the news and lied during the Cuban crisis in October. They said this threatens to undermine public confidence in Government.

Cuban exiles raid a Soviet camp in Cuba and the American government registers a protest. The State Department says: "The United States Government is strongly opposed to attacks on Cuba by splinter refugee groups."

Cuba's right to use UN documents as a channel for gutter-language attacks on United States Senators and Latin American officials is challenged by Venequellan Ambassador Carlos Sosas Rodriguez while UN Secretary Council President Geraldo de Carvalho Silos of Brazil sides with Cuba.

March 20, 1963 -- In his final speech at the Conference of Central American presidents in San Jose, President Kennedy says "we share a feeling of great sorrow about what has happened to our fellow Americans on that unhappy island (Cuba). The bright promises of a new era of freedom and progress for the Cuban people have been transformed into the grim realities of Soviet domination of a police state and growing poverty." Mr. Kennedy omitted from his address a declaration in the prepared text of his speech (which was distributed to the press) that the Soviet Union must get out of Cuba.

March 21, 1963 -- President Kennedy tells his news conference that exile raids on Cuba serve no "useful purpose" and "in some ways ... strengthen the Communist control of Cuba". Fidel Castro, in a Paris interview, claims that Russian missiles were not put in Cuba for "defensive" uses but rather to strengthen the position of world communism. Quoted in the newspaper Le Monde, Castro said: "That is why we accepted them. It was not to insure our own defense, but primarily to reinforce socialsim on an international scale. That is the truth, even if other explanations have been given."

A Mexican army commander lodges official complaint that a Cuban diplomat is masterminding "secret activities" in Mexico of pro-Castro Communists. The officer, Brig. Gen Carlos Rodriguez Garcia is first Mexican official to confirm persistent reports that pro-Castro Communists are using the country as a base for subversion.

Dr. Carlos Marquea Sterling in New York conditionally accepts the provisional presidency of an anti-Castro government reportedly constituted inside Cuba.

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March 27, 1963 -- Cuban exiles announce a second successful attack on a Soviet freighter in Cuban waters. The U.S. State Department says such raids "do not weaken the grip of the Communist regime on Cuba -- indeed they strengthen it," and called them "deplorable, irresponsible and ineffectual."

March 28, 1963 -- State Department announces that two Soviet-built MIG jet aircraft fired on the U.S. freighter *Floridian* in international waters off Cuba. In Miami, the U.S. Coast Guard says the jets circled the vessel six times, then fired "one short burst across the stern and one long burst across the bow."

The Communist-inspired Continental Congress of Solidarity With Cuba meets in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. 78 countries including Russia, Red China and Cuba attend.

March 29, 1963 -- Cuban government sends two messages to the U.S. State Department asserting that its aircraft "probably fired in error" on the *Floridian*. There was "no intention on the part of the Cuban government to shoot the *Floridian*", Cuba says. The State Department asserts U.S. will ask Cuban government for a "full explanation" of the matter.

Soviet Union demands that U.S. pay damages for its crippled freighter, *Baku*, which was hit in a Cuban port in a March 27 exile raid.

March 30, 1963 -- State and Justice Departments announce that U.S. is "intensifying" efforts to make certain that attacks on Soviet ships in Cuban ports "are not launched, manned or equipped from U.S. territory." The statement says that although "preliminary evidence" indicates that such recent attacks had not been launched from U.S. soil, the following steps will be taken: the Coast Guard will step up operations checking all suspect vessels putting out from U.S. territory; the Federal Bureau of Investigation will increase investigations among Cuban refugee elements to determine who may be supplying money or other assistance to the raiders; the Immigration and Naturalization Service will check movements of Cuban refugees who might become involved in military assaults against their homeland. The U.S. also asks the British government to keep a close watch on small islands in the British Bahamas, where some of the recent assaults may have been staged.

April 2, 1963 -- Rep. Paul G. Rogers (D. of Fla.), commenting on U.S. action against exiles, says: Freeing Cuba is a job for Cubans and I certainly hope the United States will encourage them to do it. Rep. John J. Rhodes (R. of Ariz.) says U. S. disavowal of exiles is "another reason" for believing the Kennedy Administration may have decided to live with the Cuban Communists for the foreseeable future.

Rep. William C. Cramer (R. of Fla.) says of April 1 seizure of anti-Castro raiding boat in Bahamas, "Is it our policy to stop such boats when they are only armed with defensive weapons? Is it our policy to halt all underground operations? Have we given up hope and thought of an uprising in Cuba?"

April 3, 1963 -- State Department rejects Russian charges that the U.S. is responsible for hit-and-run raids on Cuba by exile groups.

President Kennedy tells press conference Russia has withdrawn 4,000 of its "military personnel" from Cuba in past month. President also says raids tend to strengthen Russia's grip on Cuba and adds that such incursions will be discouraged by U.S. because "issues of war and peace" are at stake.

April 4, 1963 -- Rep. William C. Cramer (R. of Fla.) reveals he has told Senate Internal Security Committee that the Leeward and Windward Islands in the Caribbean are heavily infiltrated by Russians and that Haiti will fall to the Communists within four months unless the U.S. acts quickly.

In briefing for Congressional staff personnel, State Department defines Cuban policy as: (1) insure the security of the U.S. and rest of hemisphere; (2) check spread of Castroism in the Americas; (3) tighten the economic and political noose around Castro, and hope for the eventual freedom of the Cuban people. Department says USIA is conducting a major part of  
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its effort to oust Castroism by broadcasting nine hours a day in Spanish and distributing eight million comic books. The Department adds: (1) the Soviet is dumping \$1 million daily into Cuba, (2) that Cuba does have agents operating in this Country, although the U.S. Government has the situation "under control", (3) that Castro is popular with a majority of his people, and (4) that the chance of successful uprising within Cuba is slim because of the strong security system there. Asked the status of the Monroe Doctrine, the Department spokesman said the Doctrine "now is the Rio Pact" and has been made "multi-lateral". He says that if U.S. policies don't bring desired results "we'll take another look", and adds: "It is not now our policy to use troops due to the presence of Soviet troops and the lack of a military threat from Cuba."

Sen. Keating calls on NATO nations to join in 14-point free world program of economic pressure to force Soviet withdrawal from Cuba. Plan calls for U.S., NATO and OAS isolation of Cuba from this hemisphere, and economic curbs on Russia and Communist bloc countries. If this fails, Keating says, U.S. should apply quarantine on petroleum shipments to Cuba; adds that in January, February and first half of March, 39 ships from non-Communist nations landed in Cuba. These included 14 British, 14 Greek, 4 Norwegian, 3 Italian, 1 Japanese, 1 Lebanese, 1 Spanish and 1 Danish ships, he says.

April 5, 1963 -- Seventeen Cuban freedom fighters who were seized March 31 near Norman Key by British marines and released, run aground a few yards off Key Biscayne after exhausting gas supply. Their vessel is taken in tow by Coast Guard.

Sen. John Stennis (D. of Miss.), head of Senate Armed Services Preparedness Subcommittee, tells newsmen after closed-door session that "nobody knows the answers" as to number of Soviet troops and "technicians" remaining in Cuba.

U.S. Customs agents seize 173-foot former U.S. Naval Patrol Boat loaded with one ton of munitions in Miami River, say cargo was destined for Cuban freedom fighters. No one was aboard vessel when seized.

U.S. Coast Guard strengthens forces in Florida for campaign against freedom fighters. Six aircraft, six patrol boats and six small boats are on way to join force which consists of four larger ships, 10 patrol boats, 22 small craft and 18 planes.

April 6, 1963 -- U.S. and British forces combine to seize 14 anti-Castro raiders. Alerted by U.S., British marines seized nine of the raiders on Andros Island in the Bahamas, capturing small arms, ammunition and a boat. Five who escape later are captured in a boat off Orange Cay. All are to be brought to Nassau for hearings.

Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, board chairman of Eastern Air Lines, one of Nation's all-time greats and head of the Committee for the Monroe Doctrine, charges President Kennedy with "underwriting continued Soviet control over Cuba with the armed might of the United States." He says: "The Kennedy Administration has committed the final betrayal of Cuban hopes for freedom by its order to block the activities of exiled Cuban freedom fighters to liberate their nation from Communism ..."

Asked to state the views of Cuban exiles on U.S. crackdown on exile raiders, Carlos Todd, of the Cuban Information Service, answers: "Our only comment, in the words of a great American, are 'Those who deny freedom for others deserve it not for themselves!' --- Abraham Lincoln."

Cuban exiles report existence of Castro secret air base in Yucatan jungles; that crates marked "secret" and "handle with care" are being shipped out of Cuba by Russians and contain valuable paintings, sculptures, tapestries, furniture, books and art objects from Havana's national museum; that jewelry ordered deposited in Cuban national bank by private owners has been exported to Russia; that Polish, Czech and East German diplomats are engaged in "outright looting of the country".

Cuban Information Service reports that freedom fighters raided Cayo Frances, 15 nautical miles northeast of Caibarien, Las Villas Province, March 27, attacking Russian freighter loading sugar. Exiles opened fire with 20 mm. canon at 200 yards, headed straight in, rained deck and bridge of Red vessel with hand grenades and dropped magnetic mine aft.

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Mine seen to explode two minutes later, and raiders escaped without incident, reports say. "The Russian vessel is presumed sunk or very heavily damaged," report asserts.

April 7, 1963 -- Sen. Barry Goldwater (R. of Ariz.) appearing on the ABC-TV program "Issues and Answers", gives full endorsement to Cuban exile raids on Soviet merchant ships in the Cuban trade, even if it results in killing Russians; lashes out at "crybabies" in Washington who say any U.S. action in the Cuban issue will bring about nuclear war, and says he has no objection to Latin American dictatorships which "keep Communism out". He accused President Kennedy of "doing everything in his power" to keep the flag of the Cuban exiles "from ever flying over Cuba again". He charges the Administration is "too frightened to sustain a firm policy on Cuba", and calls for a strong economic blockade without fear that it will trigger an all-out nuclear war. In sum he says he favors economic blockade of Cuba, U.S. support of exile attacks, and, as a last resort, an invasion of Cuba sponsored by the U.S. and the OAS. Support of exiles bent on espionage, sabotage or invasion should include giving them supplies by airlift or air drop, if an invasion is begun, he says.

April 9, 1963 -- Daniel Mason, writer for the Communist newspaper The Worker, attacks exile raiders and CIA for launching raids in defiance of Administration crackdown on exiles. Worker also quotes Robert E. Matteson, senior advisor to the director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, as saying "a lot of people think that disarmament is the obsession of pacifists and left-wing organizations. In reality it must be the pre-occupation of anyone in the world who wants to survive." He adds that in the October Cuban crisis, President Kennedy and Khrushchev "realized the sudden need for a permanent policy that will prevent nuclear war."

April 10, 1963 -- Jose Miro Cardona, handpicked by the Kennedy Administration to head up Cuban exile groups, resigns as president of the Cuban Revolutionary Council in split with New Frontier, but Council rejects resignation.

Speaking of Administration Cuban policy, Rep. Frank Becker (R. of N.Y.) says: "President Kennedy should get on the ball and stop appeasing the Soviets."

April 11, 1963 -- Rep. Francis Walter (D. of Penn.), chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, acting on information from Rep. William C. Cramer that some 200 Americans had gone through Mexico to Cuba during the past year, introduces bill to give President power to halt travel of U.S. citizens to Communist countries.

Cuban exile colony rallies unanimously behind Revolutionary Council President Dr. Jose Miro Cardona in his split with the Kennedy Administration. Representatives of exile groups, which include 250,000 refugees, term the U.S. Government's action "a decision to coexist with Communist Cuba." Dr. Miro's break with Administration, according to State Department sources, stems from his failure to get \$50 million from U.S. to launch Cuban invasion force. United Press International quotes unnamed exile as saying: "A free Cuba has been sold out" and that "some kind of a Washington-Moscow deal" may even lead to U.S. recognition of Cuba.

Castro praises President Kennedy and U.S. Government for crackdown on exile raids, saying: "The measure adopted by the U.S. Government to restrict the exiles is an action of positive character. It is a step ... toward reducing the threats of crisis and war."

April 14, 1963 -- Sen. Barry Goldwater (R. of Ariz.) bitterly assailed by the Worker, official organ of the Communist Party, USA, for his attack on Kennedy Administration Cuban policies. Worker charges Goldwater with trying to start "a world nuclear war if necessary to destroy a free Cuba." Article refers to Goldwater's TV interview of April 8.

April 15, 1963 -- Miami Herald reports that U.S. and Britain are negotiating for establishment of a \$100-million submarine base on Andros Island, in the Bahamas, and states that it "will be used as the Navy's Caribbean headquarters should U.S. forces ever abandon Guantanamo Bay."

U.N. Ambassador Adlai Stevenson, addressing Pan-American Day meeting in Washington, lashes out at critics who demand firm Cuban action as "those who would provoke us into extreme and reckless measures."



April 15, 1963 -- Cuban sources in Miami report that Dr. Jose Miro Cardona, head of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, has accused President Kennedy of "breaking promises and agreements" for a second invasion of Cuba in order to peacefully coexist with Castro. In a 10,000-word statement, according to the reports, Miro charges that Kennedy personally "formalized" a pact calling for a new invasion on April 20, 1961, the day the Bay of Pigs fiasco ended. Miro is quoted as saying: "In that pact, the Cubans were assured of a place in the vanguard of the armed attack and their leaders were assured of participation in the preparation and supervision of those plans." Miro also said that in a meeting subsequently, President Kennedy and the latter's brother, the Attorney General, were "very specific" about the military needs for an invasion, quoting the President as saying "the problem of Cuba is a military problem" and that it would have to be resolved with more than six divisions and he called for the greatest number of Cubans possible to join the U.S. Army. Miro terms U.S. policy on Cuba "criminal" and said it condemns the Cuban people to desperation. The document was read at a meeting of the Revolutionary Council April 10, following which he resigned. Although the document has not been made public, it was learned that one copy went to U.S. Government officials in Washington earlier this month and that the original will be turned over to the council tomorrow.

State Department says it will challenge Miro's charges if they are made public, says his resignation from CRC was prompted by U.S. refusal to provide him \$50 million to plan invasion.

Kennedy Administration denounces Dr. Jose Miro Cardona, head of Cuban Revolutionary Council, in unprecedented answer to a document that had never been published (see above). State Department statement calls Miro's declaration "highly inaccurate and distorted" and says its memoranda of conversations between Miro and U.S. officials do not agree, but does not categorically deny the charges.

April 16, 1963 -- Carlos Todd, head of the Cuban Information Service, says Latin Americans are shocked by Kennedy Administration crackdown on exiles. "The first reaction among Cubans in exile," Todd states, "was natural and instant: astonishment first, and then indignation spread like smallpox. Latin Americans, too, were agast. Some comments from the Southern Hemisphere were extremely acid, while the more sophisticated shrugged and merely said, 'I told you so.' ... Time and again, the United States, down through the years, has consistently and constantly reiterated its total support for men who are fighting for the liberty of their country. Now, overnight, there is an apparent negation of this shining policy ... (the) reason must lie in the secret agreements made between Washington and Moscow at the time of the October crisis, and immediately thereafter ..."

The Miami News, in an exclusive story, reports that Dr. Jose Miro Cardona has been threatened with deportation by the Kennedy Administration if he releases the contents of his controversial declaration sent to the State Department at the time of his proffered resignation as head of Cuban Revolutionary Council. In addition, State has threatened that "No Cuban exile would ever again be admitted inside a U.S. Government office" if the declaration is released, The News states.

Havana announces Castro will go to Russia this year "to discuss matters of common interest" with Khrushchev.

Kennedy Administration accuses Dr. Jose Miro Cardona of a "gross distortion of recent military history". Accusation is answer to Miro's charge that President Kennedy had broken pledge for second invasion of Cuba.

Cuban underground reports Castro regime has put down a "massive wave of sabotage and uprisings in Matanzas Province last month", using "ferocious reprisals" in smashing 85-man rebel group.

April 17, 1963 -- Dr. Miro Cardona accuses the Kennedy Administration of waging a campaign against his reputation which is "without parallel in the history of this great nation"; charges he was asked to withhold his declaration about talks with the Kennedy Administration so that the "crisis could be solved in a short period". Pointing out that nine days had passed since the request was made, Miro says that instead of attempting to settle the matter, the State Department had done nothing but heap abuse on him. "I have been placed in a situation where I have to defend myself and I

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shall do it by replying to all the charges imputed against me ... I shall feel free to make public the document," Miro says.

State Department denies Miami News story that Dr. Miro Cardona has been threatened with deportation and told that Cuban exiles would be barred from Government offices if statement is made public.

April 18, 1963 -- Sen. Kenneth Keating (R. of N.Y.) tells American Society of Newspaper Editors there still are 17,000 Russian troops in Cuba, saying, "Several thousand personnel have left Cuba, several thousand more have arrived ... They should not be called troops when they are on their way out and technicians when they are on their way in ... There is no evidence whatsoever of a decline in Soviet strength or capability." Keating also says Cuba is exporting "weapons, personnel and other tools of subversion" to Latin America, that the U.S. is not even searching ships engaged in such trade, despite supposed surveillance.

April 23, 1963 -- Sen. Frank Lausche (D. of Ohio) asserts it would have been "far better" to have left Batista in power as a "friendly dictator" than to have Castro. He says: "In Cuba, we should not be laboring with the idea that Castro, our enemy, should not be removed by a friendly, right-wing dictatorship but only by a democratic form of government favorable to our cause. The latter situation, of course, would be the preferable one but, if that is not attainable it will be to our advantage to have a government, whatever its form, that is hostile to the Communist bloc and friendly to the West. We have helped to knock out Diefenbaker, weaken Macmillan, jar de Gaulle, and ridicule Adenauer. Ultra left-wingers of our Country want Franco of Spain and Salazar of Portugal eliminated even though they are friendly to the cause of the West. We helped in the eradication of Batista and the establishment of Castro ... It would have been far better for the Western Hemisphere and the people of the world to have continued Batista in power."

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