

Карибский кризис

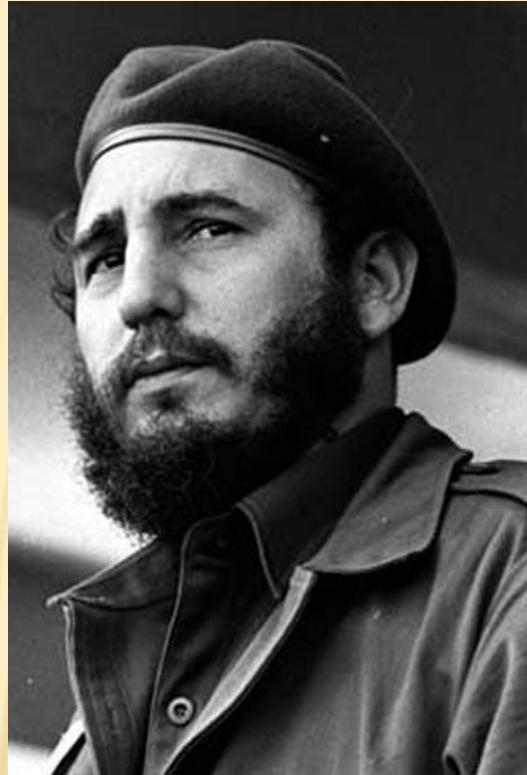
Подготовила студентка 206 группы
Наталия Акимова



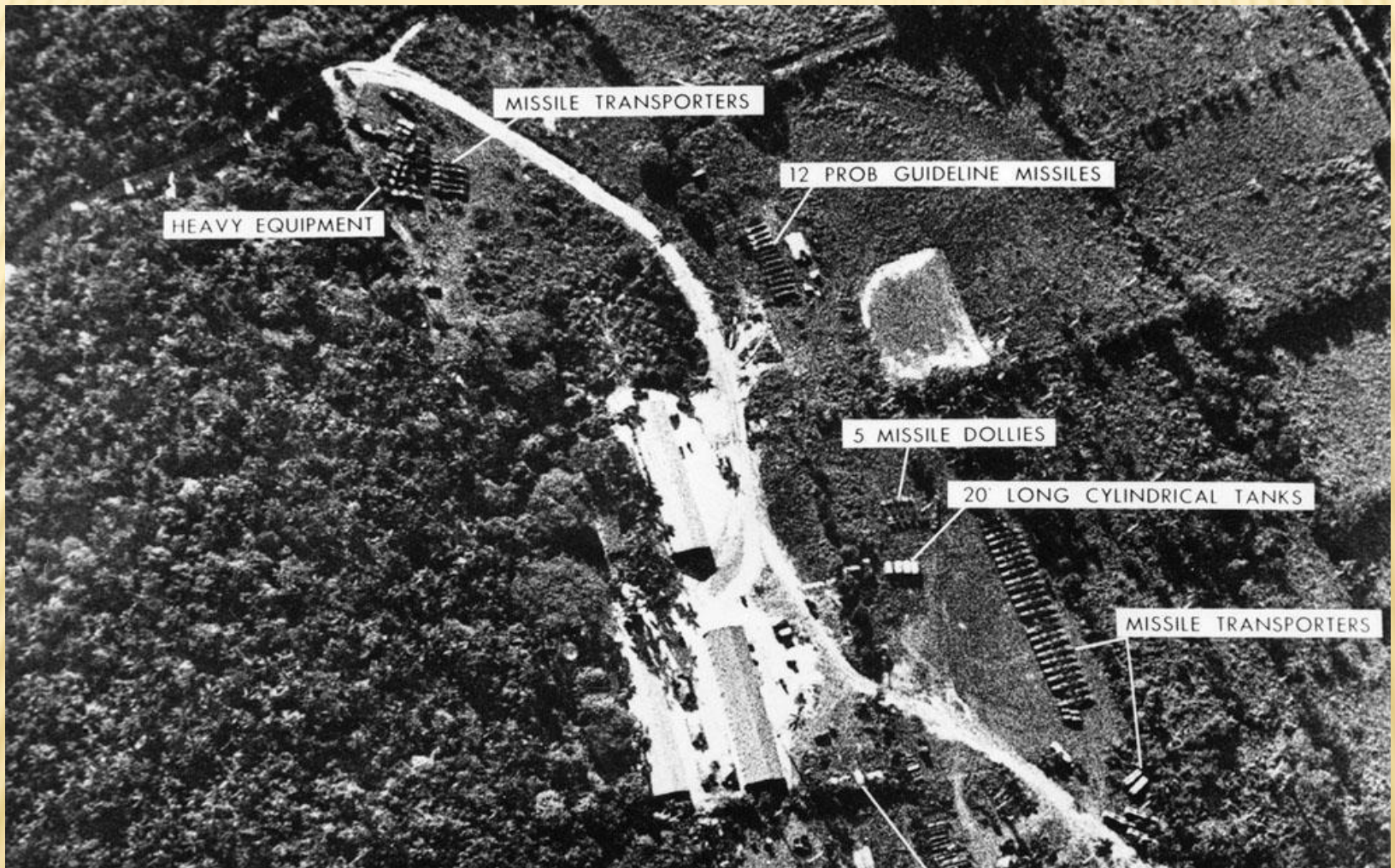
- 14 – 28 октября 1962 года
- Чрезвычайно напряжённое политическое, дипломатическое и военное противостояние между Советским Союзом и Соединёнными Штатами. В этот период мир находился на грани термоядерной войны

Предпосыл

- ❑ После революции на Кубе 1959 года к власти на смену проамериканскому режиму Фульхенсио Батисты пришли революционеры во главе с Фиделем Кастро, который заявил о социалистическом характере революции.
- ❑ В 1962 году Советский Союз признал социалистический характер развития Кубы.
- ❑ В 1961 году США разместили ядерные ракеты в Турции — в непосредственной близости от границ СССР.
- ❑ Постоянные просьбы Кастро о военном присутствии СССР на острове из за боязни новых возможных агрессий со стороны США



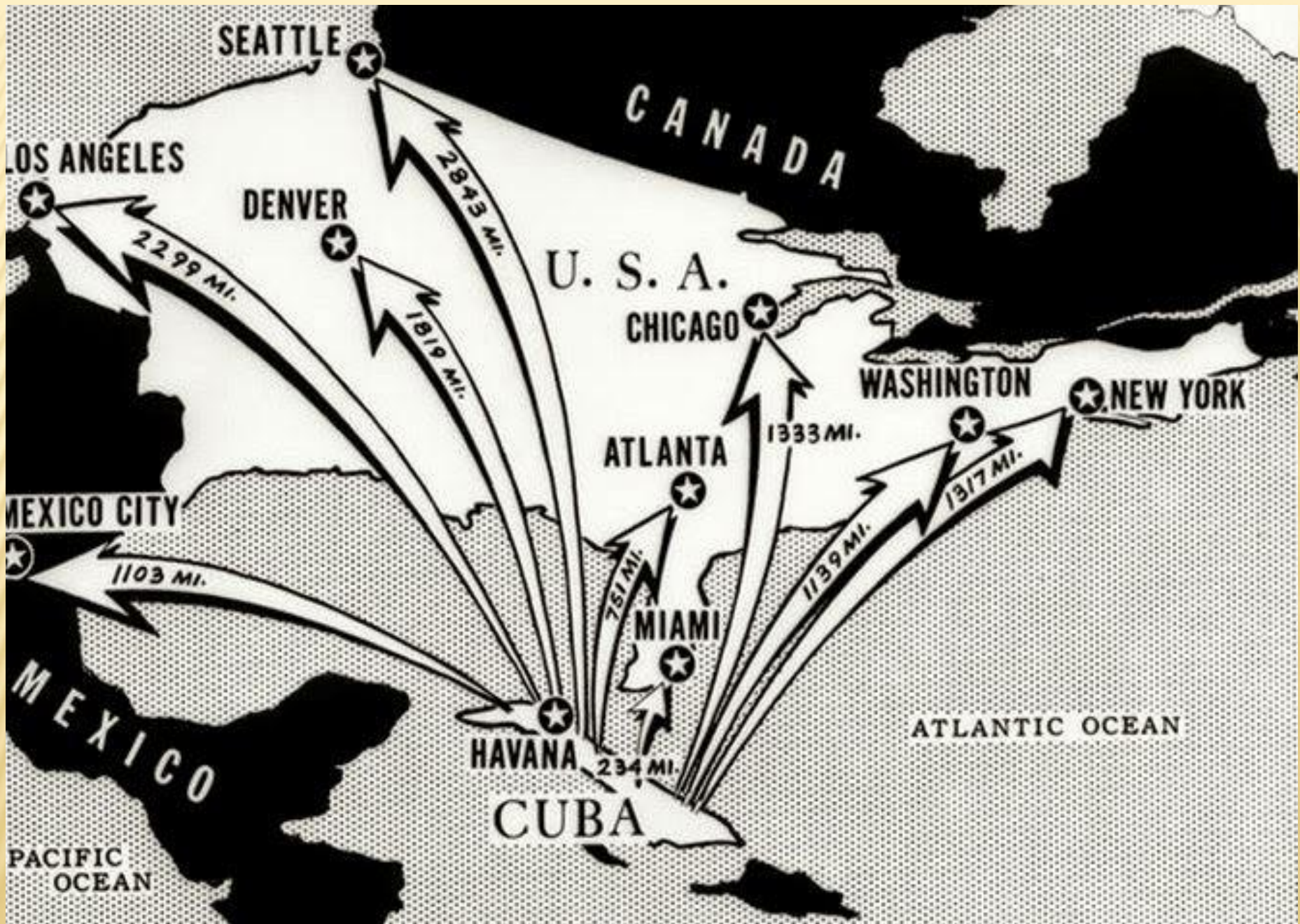
15 октября 1962 года американский самолёт-шпион У2 обнаружил на территории Кубы части советских ядерных ракет.



Фотография советской ракетной базы на Кубе, которая использовалась в качестве доказательства во время заседания Совбеза ООН 24 октября 1962 года

Карта Кубы, с пометками президента США Джона Ф. Кеннеди. Крестиками отмечены советские ракетные базы.

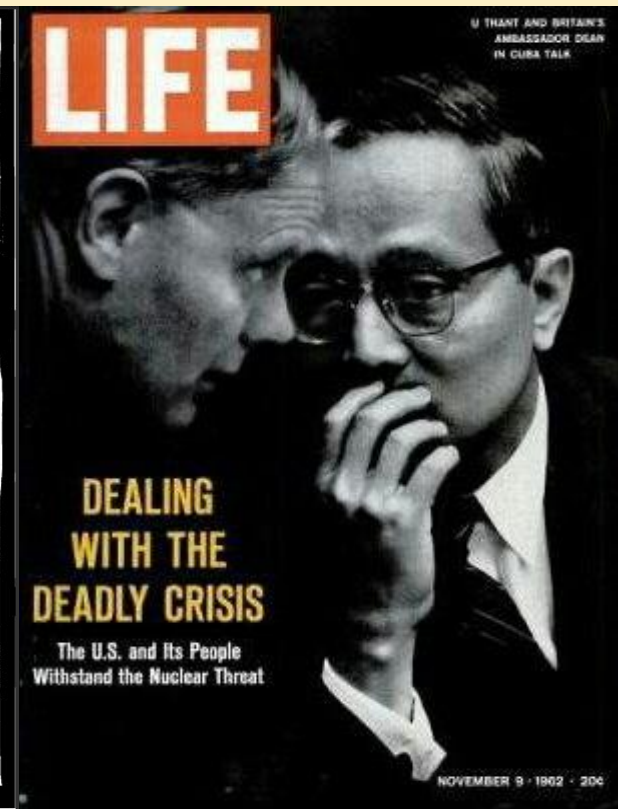
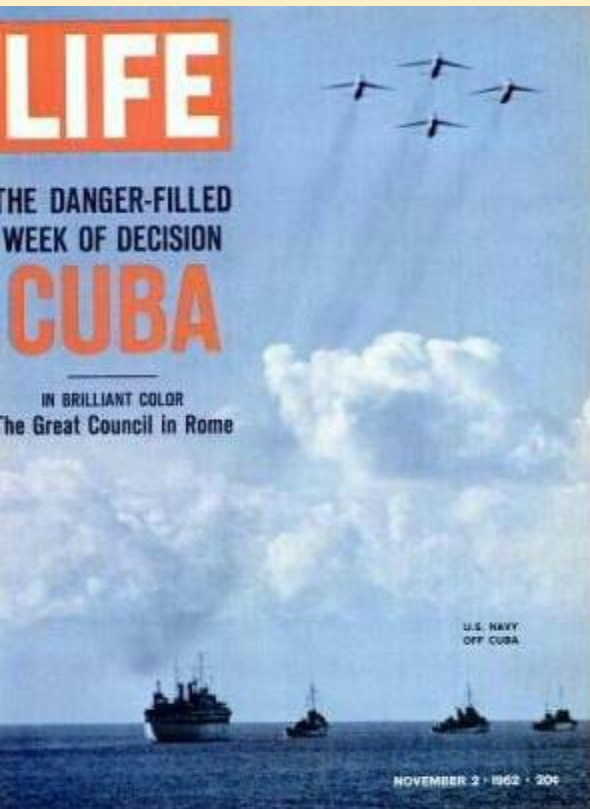






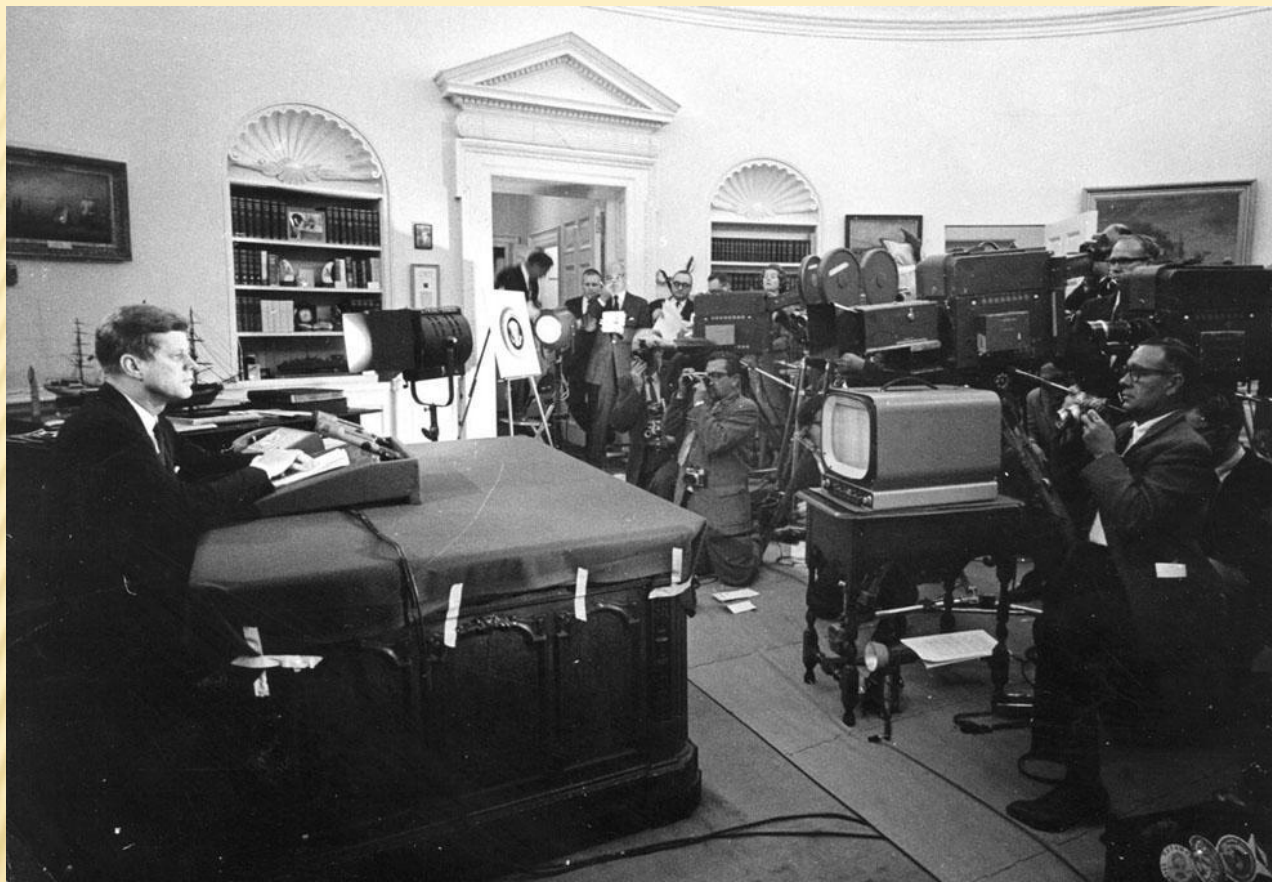
16 октября был сформирован специальный штаб при Совете национальной безопасности. До 22 октября заседания штаба велись в строгой тайне.

На совещании рассматривали три варианта решения проблемы: морская блокада, вторжение военных на Кубу, уничтожение ракет с воздуха.



Карибский кризис дал Белому дому новый повод предъявить прессе США требование соблюдать специально разработанный список запретных тем и проблем.

Усиление власти Белого дома над прессой подтверждалось и официальным указанием президента жестко контролировать всю информацию, исходящую из правительственных учреждений и ведомств.



Президент США
Кеннеди выступает
перед журналистами
во время
телеобращения к
нации о блокаде
Кубы, и его
предупреждение
Советскому Союзу,
во время Карибского
кризиса, 24 октября
1962 года.

Кеннеди все в большей степени полагался на телевидение как средство массовой информации, наиболее приспособленное к драматизации нужных Белому дому аспектов внешнеполитического и внутривнутриполитического курсов администрации.

Обращение Кеннеди к американскому народу во время Карибского кризиса. 22 октября 1962г.

В этой речи, передаваемой по телевидению Кеннеди потребовал от СССР вывода ракет и объявил военную блокаду Кубы (поскольку фактически это означало объявление войны, он назвал блокаду карантинном).



23 октября Кеннеди подписал указ, разрешающий применение военной силы при обеспечении морской блокады Кубы.



Американские СМИ о блокаде

Из журнала Life:

«Блокада Кубы – это главный решающий момент за 17 лет Холодной Войны. Соединенные Штаты значительно захватывают инициативу. Великолепная речь президента Кеннеди, провозгласившая морскую блокаду – или «карантин» — Кубы дала американцам огромное чувство точной цели. В остром контрасте с разочарованием во Вьетнаме, мраком в Лаосе и тузиком в Берлине – это было действие, которое с честью хранит надежду на успех.

Мы аплодируем новой политике Президента...

Куба

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The New York Times

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VOL. CXXI, No. 8536 * WASHINGTON, D.C. * NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1962 * MORE PAGES PLEASE * FIVE CENTS

SOME SOVIET SHIPS SAID TO VEER FROM CUBA; KHRUSHCHEV SUGGESTS A SUMMIT MEETING; THANT BIDS U. S. AND RUSSIA DESIST 2 WEEKS

INDIA SAID TO BAR KHRUSHCHEV PLEA FOR A CEASE-FIRE
 Mohra Side Russian Leader Urges Chinese to Return to September Position

Students to March In Blockade Protest
 By ALBERT G. WINTERMAN
 (Special to The New York Times)

U.N. SENDS NOTES
 Talks Proposed While Both Shipments and Blockade Cease

PREMIER WRITES
 Letter to Russell Calls for Parley to Avert a Nuclear Clash

Soviet Ships Bound for Cuba Shown in U.S. Photos

BLOCKADE STARTS
 Moscow Is Believed to Be Undecided on Next Step

By MAX FRANTZ
 WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 — The Defense Department said today that some of the blockade ships bound for Cuba had apparently altered course and headed for the United States. The United States Navy said it was blocking the ships.

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VOL. CXXI, No. 8536 * WASHINGTON, D.C. * NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1962 * MORE PAGES PLEASE * THIRTY CENTS

U. S. GETS SOVIET OFFER TO END CUBA BASES, REJECTS BID TO LINK IT TO THOSE IN TURKEY; U-2 LOST ON PATROL, OTHER CRAFT FIRED ON

BRITAIN WILL FLY WEAPONS TO INDIA IN NEXT TWO DAYS
 Automatic Guns and Other Small Arms Being Sent for Border Defenders

Signals of Jupiter Are Believed Solved
 By JOHN A. GREENBERG
 The Navy today announced that it had solved the mystery of the strange radio signals coming from the planet Jupiter.

AIRMEN CALLED UP
 24 Reserve Squadrons of Troop Carriers Are Affected

KENNEDY REPLIES
 Urges Kremlin Stand on Initial Proposals

YOUTHFUL PICKETS DENY THEY ARE NAIVE
 Group opposing ship policy toward Cuba, parade across the street from the White House.

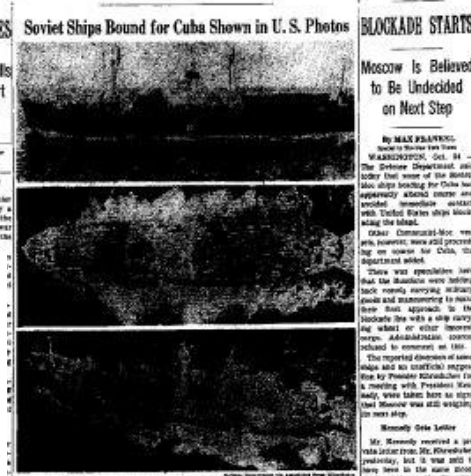
Castro Said to Take An Aggressive Line In Anger at Russia

PICKETS PARADE AT WHITE HOUSE
 Khrushchev Letter Offers Deal on Removal of Bases

VOTE TODAY TESTS DE GAULLES RULE
 64% Favored for 10th Referendum to Expedite Return to Stag

U-2 LOST ON PATROL, OTHER CRAFT FIRED ON
 Defense Department said today that a U-2 spy plane had been shot down by Soviet fighters over Cuba. The plane was on a routine patrol mission.

Khrushchev Letter Offers Deal on Removal of Bases
 By HERMAN J. BLOOM
 WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—Premier Khrushchev offered today a proposal to remove Soviet missile bases from Cuba if President Kennedy would agree to desist from the blockade for two weeks.



These aerial photos show Soviet ships bound for Cuba. Defense Department said they were carrying jet fuel tankers. Crews on deck of ship at bottom hold flagpole of Khrushchev's homeland, which have 24-hour watch, according to the department. No information was given when photos were made. They were published late Tuesday night.

WE BLOCKADE CUBA ARMS

JFK: Blast Reds If Castro Attacks

Story on Page 3



Faces in a Crisis. Presidential... Kennedy would address nation via radio and TV... Soviet military facilities in Cuba had turned Africa... carrying offensive weapons to Castro... Eastern... International Airport after talk with JFK. See 4

WE BLOCKADE CUBA ARMS

Red Ships Face Search or Sinking

DAILY SKETCH

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1962 ... 3d.
© 1962 by the Daily Sketch

CUBA SENSATIONAL MOVE BY KENNEDY

BLOCKADE!



Ultimatum to Khrushchev 'Move those missiles'

Pictured in Washington—Kennedy as he said last night: We will not prematurely or unnecessarily risk the costs of world-wide nuclear war in which even the fruits of victory would be ashes in our mouth—but neither will we shrink from that

PRESIDENT KENNEDY last night announced a full-scale blockade of Cuba to stop a build-up of Russian missiles there.

He said that Cuba had been turned into an offensive base able to rocket destruction into the heart of America.

Early this morning a defence spokesman said the United States is prepared to sink Soviet ships if necessary to prevent offensive weapons from reaching Cuba.

The President's ultimatum to Cuba and Russia was given in a radio and TV broadcast to the American people.

Within the next week, unmistakable evidence has accumulated that Cuba is a base of offensive missiles aimed to strike the important island of Cuba.

The purpose of these bases can be seen other than to provide a nuclear missile base against the Western hemisphere.

The characteristics of the missile sites in Cuba are of the type which are capable of striking most of the major cities in the Western hemisphere as well as the North and South Atlantic coasts of North America.

In addition, jet bombers, capable of carrying nuclear weapons, are now being created and



long range and heavy offensive weapons of air-to-air, air-to-ground, and surface-to-surface threat to the peace and security of all the Americas. This action also entails risks the repeated assurances of Soviet spokesmen both publicly and privately declared that the great blockade in Cuba would

had been planned some months ago.

Not only last month, after it had made clear the distinction between any introduction of offensive weapons into Cuba and the cessation of offensive weapons, the Soviet Government publicly stated that:

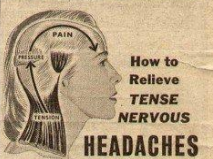
• The armaments and military equipment sent to Cuba are destined only for defensive purposes.

• The armaments and military equipment sent to Cuba are destined only for defensive purposes.

• There is no need for the Soviet Union to shut its arms up in a military base in that country.

• The Soviet Union has not powerfully refused to enter into any negotiations to search for ways for the cessation of the arms race in the Western Hemisphere.

• Only last Thursday, at a session of the rapid



How to Relieve TENSE NERVOUS HEADACHES

ANADIN HOW THESE HEADACHES START Many headaches start somewhere you'd never suspect—the muscles of the back of the neck and scalp. When you get "tense" these muscles tighten up, causing pressure on nerves and tiny blood vessels and tensing it pain. In turn the pain builds up more tightness, more pressure and makes your headache worse.

HOW ANADIN RELIEVES NERVOUS HEADACHES The second Anadin formula gets straight to the root of the trouble, by soothing nerves and relaxing the muscles as well as relieving pain. Anadin helps you to shake off depressive pain—leaves you calm, cheerful, relaxed. Always insist on "Anadin" tablets.

Nothing acts faster than

На другой день после речи Дж. Кеннеди Н. С. Хрущев направил ему большое письмо, в котором доказывал законность действий двух суверенных государств — СССР и Кубы, вынужденных в ответ на неприкрытые агрессивные действия США принять меры для обеспечения безопасности Кубы.



Британская карикатура
29 октября 1962 года



BACK IN SERVICE. Fourteen hours standing in processing line, men and women reservists stand first formation in Chicago after call-up.

FAMILIAR ORDEAL. At Selfridge Air Force Base in Michigan, reservist Joe Cowing waits silently for a medic to give him one of a battery of shots.

THE CALL-UP: EX-PRESIDENTS TOO

As the crisis grew, Americans who had served their country well in the past were called on to serve once more. All through one night, telephones rang in homes across the nation and break military voices barked orders to those who answered. President Kennedy, who had already frozen all sailors and Marines on active duty, was now calling 14,000 Air Force reservists back into uniform.

Of the men who answered the phones, none had more than a few hours to arrange their personal affairs. But the next day they flocked to processing centers, took familiar shots from a sawtooth gun (below) and quickly went to work at their military job—manning the B-57 bombers that move troops into battle. Some very senior Americans were also called to the plume. Before answering Khrushchev's proposals on Cuba, Kennedy phoned former Presidents Hoover, Truman and Eisenhower to get their advice and support.



SUPPORT FROM VETERANS. Kennedy's calls to Hoover, Truman and Eisenhower gained full support. "The decision had to be made," said Ike, but in a speech he declared the Republicans had provided Kennedy to act on.



Из журнала Life:

«С ростом кризиса, американцы, которые хорошо служили своей стране в прошлом, были призваны ещё раз. Мобилизованные на материке и в мире, США укрепились на аэродромах, в гаванях и других военных базах в бухте Гуантанамо, с противоположной стороны кубинского острова от Гаваны».

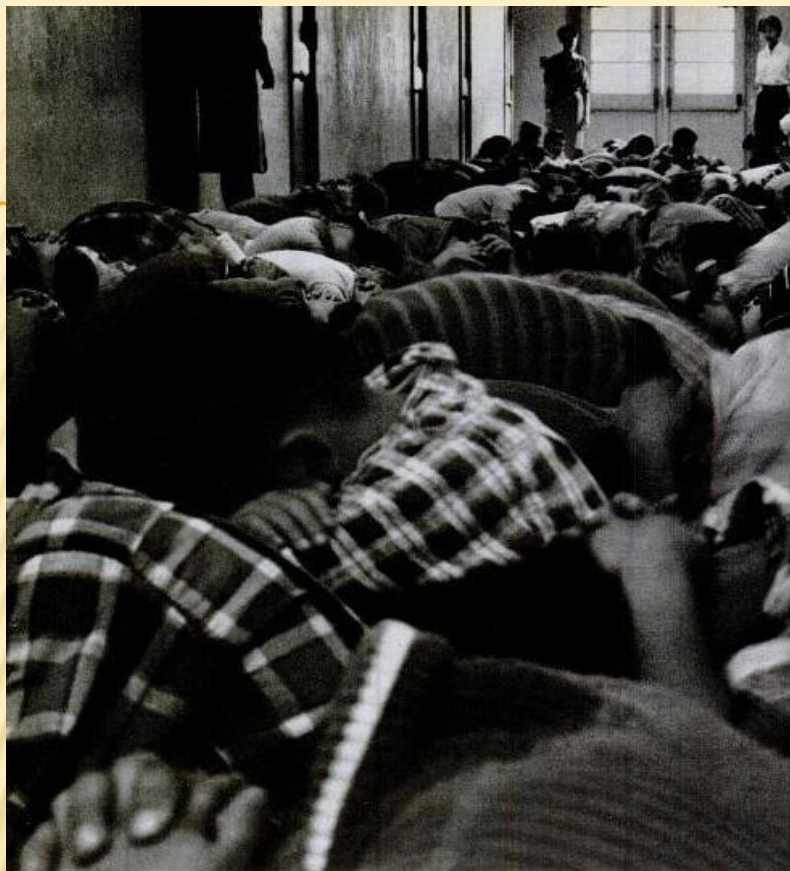


Пикетчицы организации «Женщины за мир» стоят с плакатами возле штаб-квартиры Организации Объединенных Наций в Нью-Йорке, 23 октября 1962 года.

В те дни со всех концов мира шли сообщения о массовых демонстрациях протеста против кубинской авантюры правящих кругов США.

У стен ООН бушевали демонстрации простых американцев.





HEADS DOWN— BUT NOT THE SPIRIT

38

Far from the command posts of the threatened global war and from the negotiators who sought to waver it off, people knelt calmly in defensive posture or in prayer. In a take-cover drill at the Elysian Heights elementary school in Los Angeles (above), children crunched in a corridor under the watchful eyes of their teachers, shielding the backs of their necks with their hands. It was a scene to be repeated in many places across the U.S. as Americans braced for what yet might come. In a church in Miami a young woman visitor from Bogotá knelt to pray for her



hometown, Colombia, and for the other Americas threatened in the crisis. Washington and its military and civilian agencies were on a status of "defence conditions"—with skeleton staffs stationed at undisclosed places out of the city to be able to run the government after any attack. The capital's famous Cathedral School stalked out an air raid shelter for its children under the tomb of Woodrow Wilson in the cathedral crypts. In Key West the people closest to Castro's guns saw the crisis built and then recede—and gave way to neither panic nor jubilation.



Clergymen of many faiths and in many cities exhorted their congregations to stand united with the President. There were discounts, of course; pacifists paraded and vocalized far out of proportion to their numbers. On the eve of the election there was debate about the President's action, but almost all of it concerned whether he had gone far enough. In Bellevue, Ill., a machinist named James Poik summed up the feelings of millions of fellow countrymen: "Before it was just like putting your head between your legs. Now you know you can hold your head up."

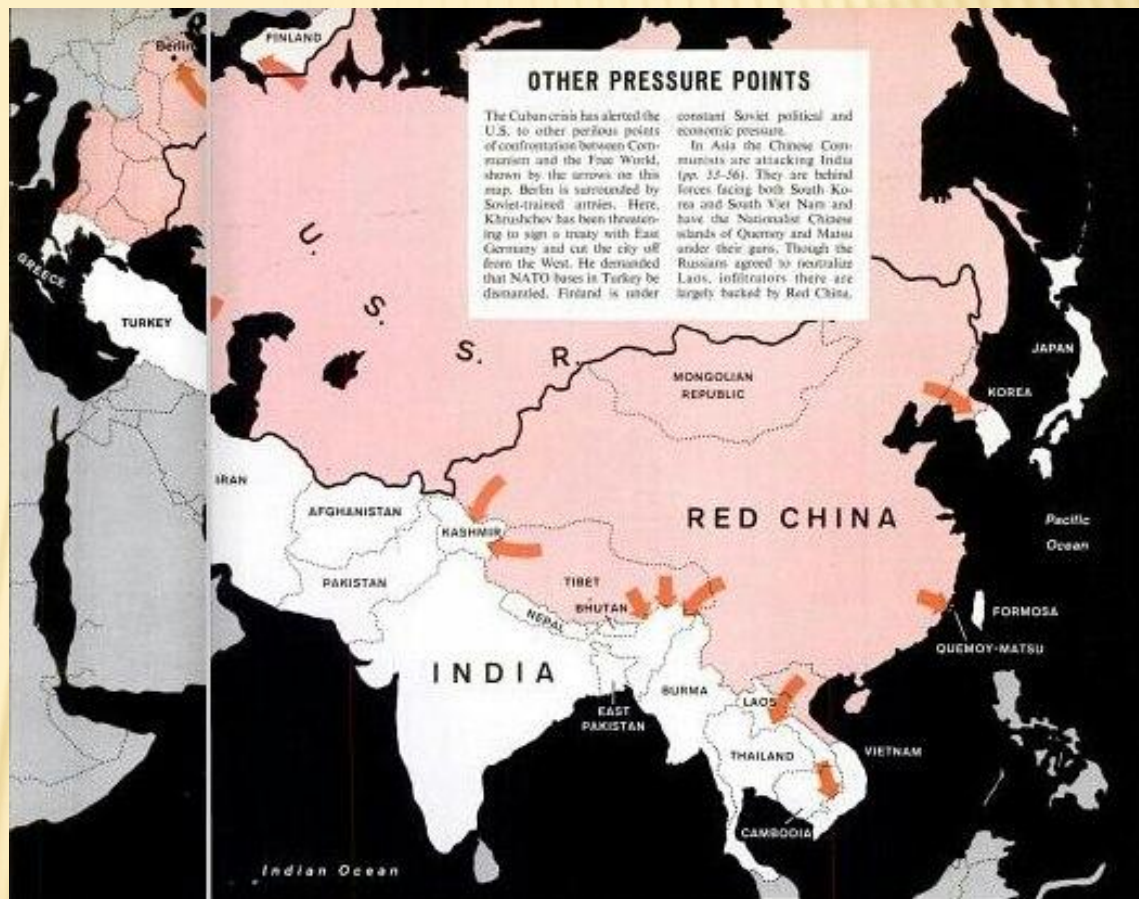
CONTINUED 39

Наступил момент, когда даже редакторы газет, сознательно сеявшие панику, испугались сами. Даже они почувствовали, что мир висит на тонком волоске, что Вашингтон поставил человечество у последней черты, за которой термоядерная катастрофа. Со страниц газет раздался унылый стон о том, что события выходят из-под контроля, что их уже не остановить.

Из журнала Life:

«Кубинский кризис предупредил США о других опасных точках противостояния Коммунизма и Свободного Мира... Берлин оккупирован подготовленными советами силами. Там Хрущёв договаривается о договоре с Восточной Германией и об отделении города от Запада. Он требует, чтобы базы НАТО в Турции были ликвидированы. Финляндия находится под постоянным экономическим и политическим давлением СССР.

В Азии Китайские Коммунисты атакуют Индию. С другой стороны разворачивают силы у Южной Кореи и Вьетнама. Ставятся под ружьё Национальные Китайские острова Цзиньмэнь и Мацзу...»



«Черная суббота»

В субботу, 27 октября, над островом был сбит американский разведывательный самолет У-2. Обстановка в США накалилась до предела: тот день американцы называют **«черной субботой»**. Президент расценил это событие как решимость СССР не отступать перед угрозами, даже с риском начала ядерной войны. Если до этого он придерживался арсенала традиционных военно-политических средств, то теперь понял, что только равноправные переговоры могут стать эффективными средствами разрешения кризиса.



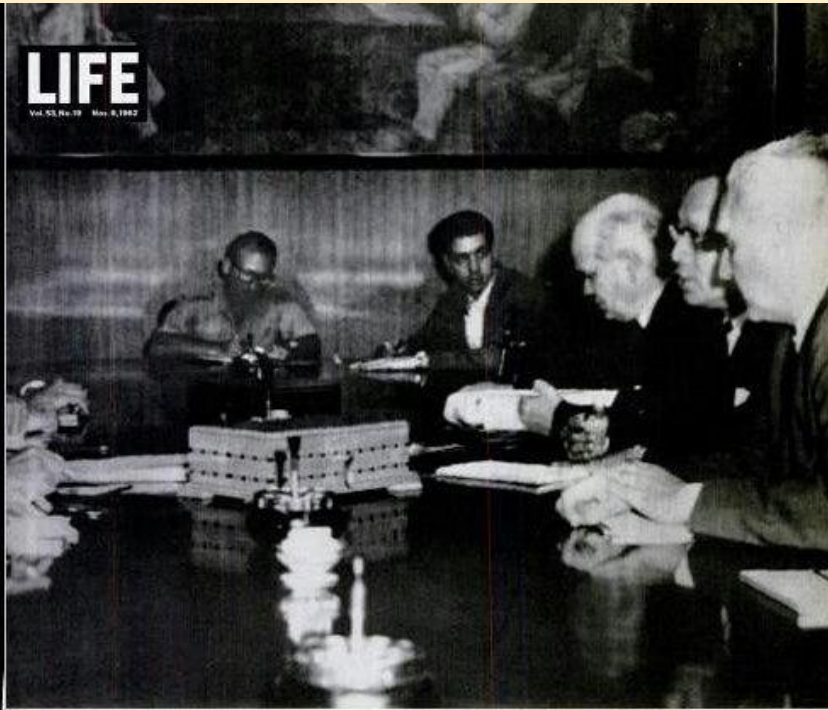
Двигатель У-2, сбитого
в «черную субботу»



As Others Talk, Kennedy

DESTINY

THE NEGOTIATORS. It was a time of meetings and goings, hurried by life-and-death urgency. Last in his thoughts, U Thant (top) leaves U.N. headquarters with a top aide. At center, Khrushchev's special envoy, Vasili V. Kusnetsov (Ljovynski), is met at Atlanta by Russian Ambassador Valeriz A. Zorin. Bottom, U.S. Ambassador Adlai Stevenson leaves the U.S. Mission with John J. McCloy, appointed to help in the crisis.



and Khrushchev Pull the Strings

WAITS UPON THE MEN

The great October crisis gave way to the negotiations of November. The two mighty antagonists stepped back from their menacing confrontation over Cuba. Now it was up to intermediaries, in the United Nations (left), to mark a pathway from the edge of war. For once the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. appeared to agree over what needed to be done. The offensive-missile bases in Cuba had to come out. But as the U.N.'s U Thant saw with his own eyes in Havana (above), Fidel Castro was in no mood to go along—although he was hardly in position to do anything else. In an extraordinary turn of events as the Cold War had ever produced, Nikita Khrushchev read Castro a harsh lesson: Cuba lies outside the Russian geographic sphere and is therefore militarily expendable. The lesson

STRANGE FACE-OFF. Historic picture shows banded Castro and his lieutenants in Havana listening in hoarse disunity, as U Thant of Geneva (far right, in glasses, right) presents argument for U.N. watch over dismantling of missile sites.

would not be lost on other countries that have lined for Russian favors and might become a fundamental turning point in the Cold War. And Castro's charisma in Latin America had quickly begun to wear off. Supporters there turned away from their hero, revealed now as a Russian puppet.

However much the Cubans might fulminate in his frustration, his time for compliance with U.N. peace efforts would quickly run out. To deal with Castro (or possibly to prolong the peddler), Khrushchev sent in his first deputy premier, Anastas Mikoyan, who could eat a recalcitrant Cuba off without a smile. The U.S. watched in full combat readiness, knowing that regardless of who might do the talking, Khrushchev and Kennedy were pulling the strings.

28 октября 1962 год
Послание Н. Хрущева
президенту Кеннеди:

«Я с уважением и доверием отношусь к Вашему заявлению, изложенному в Вашем послании 27 октября 1962 г., что на Кубу не будет совершенно нападения, не будет вторжения, причём не только со стороны Соединенных Штатов, но и со стороны других стран западного полушария, как сказано в том же Вашем послании. Тогда и мотивы, побудившие нас к оказанию помощи такого характера Кубе отпадают».

В тот же день американские газеты вышли с огромными заголовками: «Хрущёв заявил, что он сделает всё, чтобы не допустить войны», «Москва говорит, что она не даст спровоцировать себя».

«Чувство облегчения прокатилось по средне восточным районам стран, встревоженным действиями президента против Кубы. Услышав новость из Москвы, многие постепенно успокаиваются, начинают заниматься своими делами» — New York Times.



Колоссальное напряжение, в котором жили американцы, на протяжении нескольких недель подвергавшиеся не ослабевавшему ни на час натиску предельно шовинистических и агрессивных статей, радио- и телерепортажей, заявлений и интервью, стало постепенно спадать, уступая место чувству нескрываемого облегчения от сознания того, что им, да и всему миру удалось избежать непоправимой катастрофы.

Главная попытка США
унизить Кубу
заклучалась в том, чтобы
добиться согласия СССР
на инспектирование
военными
непосредственно на
кубинской территории
демонтажа и вывоза
ракет.
США еще долго
продолжали настаивать
на своих требованиях, но,
убедившись в
непреклонности Кубы,
вынуждены были
согласиться с планом
погрузки не зачехлённых
ракет на палубы
советских судов и
фотографирования их со
своих кораблей и
самолетов в

"All the News
That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION
U. S. Weather Bureau Report: High 66, low 46.
Clear, calm; cloudy tonight.
Temp. range: 51-68; wind: 25-40.

VOL. CXXII, No. 35,268
NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1962
FIVE CENTS

**U.S. TO SEND INDIA
LIGHT ARTILLERY
IN TURKS' ARSENAL**

American Planes Will Carry
Weapons for Frontier
Troops Tomorrow

MORE SHIPMENTS SET

First Supply of Guns Will
Be on Way From Bases
in Germany Today

By A. M. ROSENTHAL

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Light
mountain artillery made in the
United States is being turned
over to India by Turkey and will
be flown to the country by
jetcraft.

United States planes will carry
the weapons today needed by
Indian troops fighting the Chi-
nese Communists along the
northern frontier.

The artillery was ordered by
Turkey by the United States as
part of the military alliance ac-
cording to a statement by the
United States Government, which has
promised to supply military
equipment to India at the re-
quest of Prime Minister Jawahar
Nehru, in honoring ship-
ments in the United States and
at home abroad.

The United States said
shipment of arms and supplies
will be made by air every Fri-
day from Germany, a State
Department spokesman an-
nounced in Washington.

Turkey sends arms
The immediate needs of the

**Drive to Curb South Africa
Backed by U.N. Unit, 60-16**

Committee Votes Asian-African Move
to Consider Expulsion if Racial
Policy Continues—U. S. Opposed

By ALEXANDER BURNHAM

Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 1.—An Asian-African drive
to consider the expulsion of the
South African from the United
Nations today won a decisive
victory. Only yesterday Western
nations had predicted the defeat
of the resolution. Its passage
today will be a setback for the
Asian-African bloc.

An attempt by Great Britain to
prevent the resolution's adop-
tion failed. Britain's move was
defeated by a vote of 60 to 16
with 13 abstentions.

The resolution deplored the
policy of South Africa in con-
spiring with groups against Af-
rican and Security Council
members calling for an end to
a policy of apartheid, or racial
segregation.

Resolutions supporting it
will be added only if other resolutions
pass.

**SOVIET HINTS STEP
TO END IMPASSE
ON TEST BAN PACT**

Plan Said to Be Based on
Unarmed "Inspection" by
Tamper-Proof Devices

By JERRY W. KENNY

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—
Soviet officials are making tacit
admission of an un-
derstanding of an armed
test ban pact and tamper-
proof devices could provide a
way out of the present diplo-
matic impasse on an atomic
test ban.

Officials of the United States
Department of State and the
Agency are studying the idea.
They fear, however, they do not
believe it, although the seem-
ingly for some months negotia-
tions.

The key understanding in the
way of a test ban agreement
between East and West.

While this diplomatic maneu-
vering was going on behind
the scenes, both nations con-
ducted nuclear testing.

The United States exploded
a nuclear device under condi-
tions in 48 miles above
Hawaii Island, in the Pacific. The
Soviet Union exploded one in
the USSR in the Pacific last week.

It was in the subterranean
range, making its explosion
force was less than 1,000,000
tons of TNT.

Seven Days Off Two Tests

The atomic energy com-
mission announced that the
United States will conduct two
atomic tests early today—two
in the Pacific and one in the
Atlantic. The other two are
planned in the atmosphere about

**CASTRO REFUSES ANY INSPECTIONS,
SAYS ROCKETS ARE BEING REMOVED;
THAT HAS A PLAN; MIKOYAN HERE**



By JERRY W. KENNY

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—
Premier Nikita Khrushchev announced
today that the United States
has the right to inspect the
Soviet Union's nuclear facilities
if the United States is to
inspect the Soviet Union's
nuclear facilities.

In a radio and television
speech to the Cuban people,
Khrushchev said the Soviet
Government had rejected a
proposal that the United States
inspect the Soviet Union's
nuclear facilities.

But he said that "if we have
any misunderstanding with the
Soviet Union they must be cleared
up only among the principals and
not before the world."

The original Soviet proposal,
submitted to President John
F. Kennedy last Sunday, was for
United States inspection of the
Soviet Union.

By Christopher Trout

**BRITISH CONSIDER
TROOPS FOR INDIA**

Called for Reinforcement to Aid
in Fight Against China

By GENE MOULDER

Special to The New York Times

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Gen-
eral Sir Douglas Haig, chief of
the British Expeditionary Force
in the Far East, today called
for a reinforcement of British
troops in India to aid in the
fight against China.

General Haig said that the
British Government should
consider the possibility of
sending more troops to India
to aid in the fight against
China.

**Moscow Physicist
And 2 in Britain
Win Nobel Awards**

By HERMAN BRONK

Special to The New York Times

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 1.—A
Soviet physicist and two
British physicists today won
Nobel prizes for their
discoveries in the field of
atomic energy.

The Soviet physicist, Dr.
Lena Serenkov, and the
British physicist, Dr. Sir
John Cockcroft, were
awarded the Nobel prize for
their discovery of the
positron.

**RUSSIA LAUNCHES
A ROCKET TO MARS**

U.N. Developing Proposal
Despite Cuban Rejections

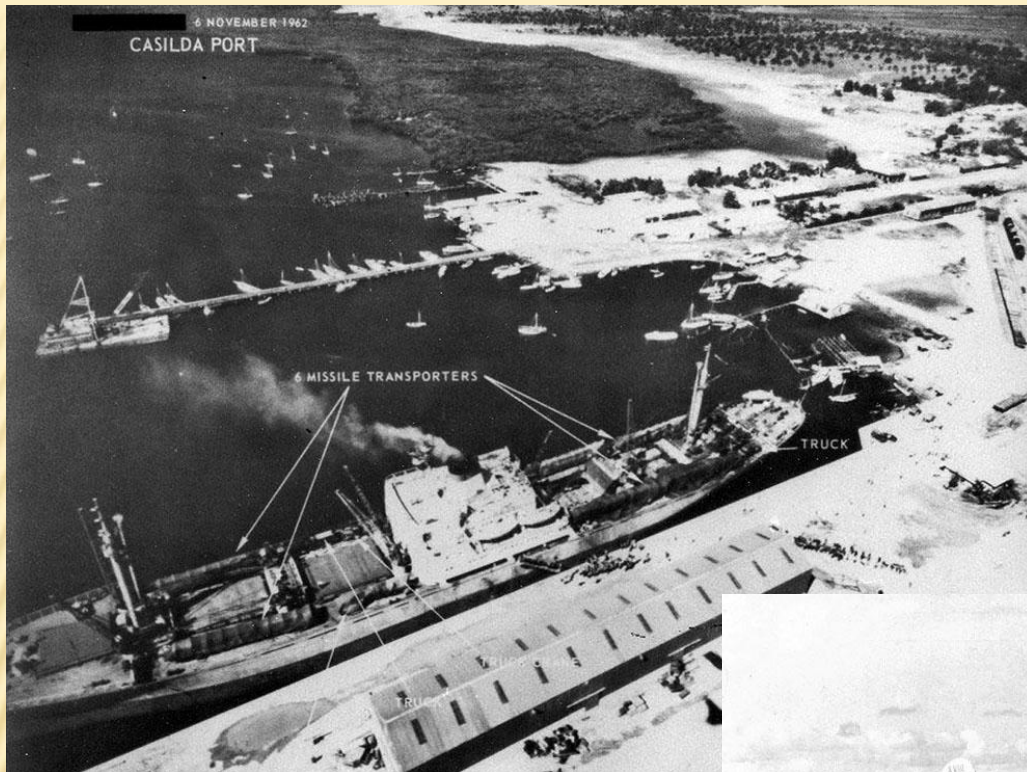
By JERRY W. KENNY

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—
The United States today
announced that it has
accepted a Soviet proposal
to inspect the Soviet Union's
nuclear facilities.

The proposal, which was
submitted to the United States
last Sunday, was for United
States inspection of the
Soviet Union's nuclear
facilities.

The United States said it
will accept the proposal if the
Soviet Union agrees to
inspect the United States' nuclear
facilities.



Шесть ракет
загружаются на
советский корабль в
порту Casilda Куба, 6
ноября 1962 года.

P2V Neptune США
патрульный самолет
сопровождает советское
грузовое судно во время
Карибского кризиса в 1962
году.



Итоги Карибского

кризиса

1. Размещение советских ракет на Кубе предотвратило дальнейшие агрессивные действия американского империализма в районе Карибского моря; это спасло революционную Кубу и заставило США уважать суверенитет острова Свободы.
2. Установка ракет на Кубе в тех условиях была закономерной; с одной стороны, защищали кубинскую революцию от внешней агрессии, а с другой — пришли к равенству противостоявших друг другу сил.
3. Именно после ликвидации карибского кризиса начались практические поиски путей к общему ослаблению международной напряженности, к разрядке, ибо всем стало ясно, что иной альтернативы сохранению мира на земле нет.

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- Иванян Э.А. Белый дом и пресса: от Джорджа Вашингтона до Джорджа Буша
 - Алексеев А.И. Карибский кризис: как это было
 - Обращение Джона Кеннеди к американскому народу во время Карибского кризиса. 22 октября 1962г
 - Фрагменты репортажей из журнала Life
 - Речь Джона Кеннеди по телевидению
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WYVPx3x3oCg>
 - Американский новостной сюжет от 25 октября 1962 года
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZCQ-WJXP>