

QUARANTINE EFFECTIVE TODAY

25 RUSSIAN SHIPS STEAMING TOWARD  
SHOWDOWN WITH U.S. NAVAL FORCES

Angry Castro Terms  
Move 'Piracy Act'

HAVANA (UPI)—Premier Fidel Castro said Tuesday night the American naval blockade of Cuba "is the most dangerous adventure since the end of World War II." He warned that the United States "may rest assured" its arm quarantine "will very soon have repercussions."

In a one hour and 23-minute television address to the nation Castro called President Kennedy's proclamation of the blockade "a pirate act." He said the blockade is intended as a cover for a surprise attack. Cuba's armed forces, already on a war footing, are ready to meet it, he added. "If there is a direct attack it will be defeated," he said. "We have the means to defeat any direct attack." He did not elaborate.

However, Castro said Cuba was not afraid of nuclear war. "This time the aggressors will not be immune," he declared. "We have the consolation of knowing that the aggressors in a thermonuclear war will be exterminated."

All of the reasons given by Kennedy for the blockade are "absolutely without foundation," Castro said.

He declared Cuba will not permit the United Nations or anyone else to inspect its bases or armaments.

"Anyone who plans an inspection in Cuba had better come ready to fight," he said.

"No one will inspect anything in Cuba," he said. "We are the only people permitted to carry out inspections."

Castro spoke in a voice that at times was angry and filled with emotion.

"To blockade this country against all law and against international relations and the most elemental rights of peoples is a violation of our sovereignty and that of other countries sending ships to Cuba," he said.

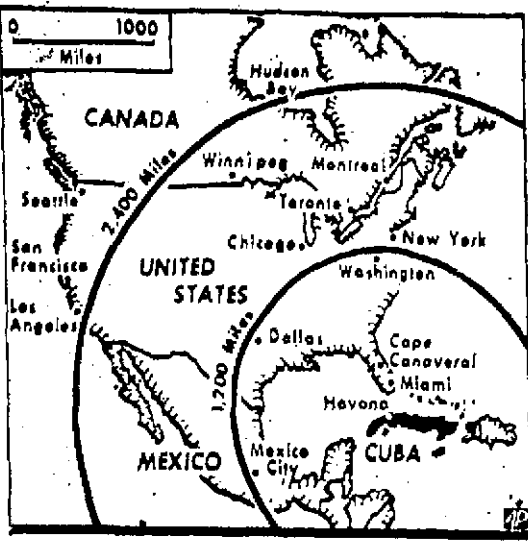
Such a "violation of international law must alarm all the peoples of the world," he told the nation.

To accuse Cuba of having "offensive weapons," he said, was a "pure invention of the (American) imperialists."

He said the United States turned to the Organization of American States (OAS) "seeking the complicity of Latin America in the commission of a crime."

The Cuban premier warned Latin American nations if they support the United States they would be "committing a crime against a brother people, an act of treason...the greatest act of treason."

Any such "treason" will eventually be "rectified" by the "peoples" of those Latin nations, he said.



First Test  
Seen Soon

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Twenty-five Russian ships Tuesday night headed toward a possible clash with American warships as President Kennedy ordered use of any force necessary against foreign vessels trying to run the U.S. blockade of Cuba.

The President issued a proclamation, effective at 10 a.m. EDT Wednesday, authorizing use of naval, military and air power to block delivery to Cuba of arms ranging from missiles to bombers. Ships trying to pierce the blockade will be sunk if all else fails.

Under the proclamation, any ships defying search orders or refusing to turn back will be "taken into custody," boarded by armed Navy and Marine parties, and hauled to U.S. ports.

Shortly after the President issued the proclamation, Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara disclosed that 25 Soviet ships were headed for Cuba. He ordered all Navy and Marine personnel held on active duty for as much as one year beyond their normal tours. About 50,000 men were expected to be affected.

OAS Backs  
President

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Acting nearly unanimously, the Organization of American States (OAS) Tuesday endorsed President Kennedy's decision to throw an armed blockade around Fidel Castro's Cuba.

The vote on the U.S. quarantine resolution was 19-0. Uruguay abstained because up to the time of voting it had not received instructions from its government. It was considered possible Uruguay later would make the resolution unanimous.

This was the first time the OAS had pronounced itself on the possible use of military force to deal with a hemispheric problem. In effect, its vote gave a legal sanction to the quarantine ordered by Kennedy Monday night.

The resolution also called for the dismantlement of Soviet missiles already in Cuba.

Fourteen votes were needed for approval of the resolution, personally presented by Secretary of State Dean Rusk who was making a rare appearance before the council.

But the members present took to heart Rusk's warning that U.S. cities were not the only strategic targets for the Soviet missiles which have been placed in Cuba.

Unlike the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the OAS does not have a military force. Therefore it cannot carry out a collective military action to help blockade Cuba.

But its action Tuesday in effect permits the United States and any other Latin American government that wishes to do so to take all measures, "individually or collectively, including the use of armed force," to back up the Cuban blockade.

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RECEIVES COVETED AWARD—S. T. King, left, of Hemlock Park, receives the highest award presented by Boys' Clubs of America last night at Ridgefields for his outstanding contributions to the Kingsport Boys' Club. Presenting the award is Frank Wade, regional director of Boys' Club. (See story on Page 7).

Bulletin

MCGUIRE AIR FORCE BASE, N.J. (UPI)—All seven crew members of an Air Force jet transport were killed Tuesday when the craft crashed while landing at the Guantanamo Naval Air Station in Cuba, the Air Force announced here.

The C135 stratolifter jet transport, attached to the 811th Air Transport Wing here, plunged to the ground as it was making a steep landing. The steep descent was listed as the probable cause of the crash, the Air Force said.

The dead were identified as Capt. James F. Bailey, Lexington, Tenn.; Capt. John Baird, Fall Brook, Calif.; 1st Lt. Jack F. Duberstein, Elkhart, Ind.; Capt. Edward J. Connard, Milton, Del.; 1st Lt. Hal P. Hodge, Nampa, Idaho; T. Sgt. Lester C. Elliott, Duenweg, Mo.; and S. Sgt. Booker T. Rigby, Kingston, N.C.

Communist China Calls  
For End To Border Fight

NEW DELHI, Wednesday (UPI)—Communist China, its troops driving daily deeper into Indian territory, called suddenly today for an end of the border fighting and a meeting of the Chinese and Indian heads of state to seek a peaceful settlement of their bloody dispute.

The Red Chinese proposal for negotiations was contained in Peiping Radio broadcast in the Chinese language. Shortly afterward the Communist New China news agency carried it in an English language broadcast.

In making the proposal, the Chinese government said it was "inconceivable" that the border dispute can be settled by force alone.

It proposed that the forces of each side withdraw 20 kilometers—12.5 miles—from the line of actual control "and disengage."

The Communist statement said that India has rejected three previous Chinese proposals for negotiations.

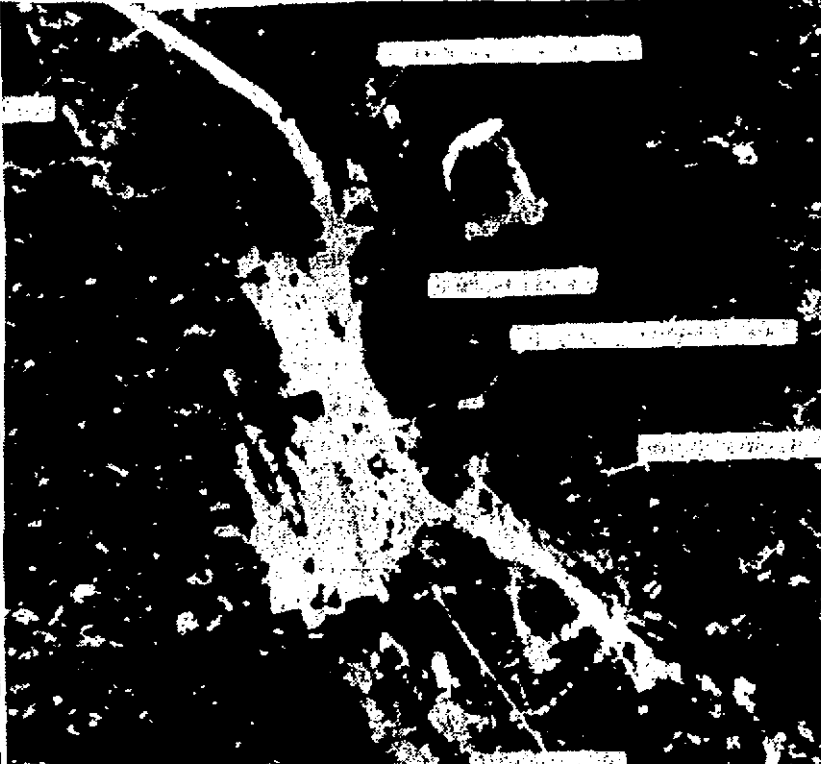
Good Morning!

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Khrushchev  
Replicates Today

CANBERRA, Australia (UPI)—The Soviet Embassy here announced today that Premier Nikita Khrushchev will reply today to President Kennedy's announcement of a naval blockade of Cuba.

CIRCLES OF DANGER—Inner circle on map shows 1,200 mile radius from Cuban missile sites which are now completed, according to President Kennedy's speech to the nation. The inner circle includes areas on the Atlantic Coast south from Washington, D.C., west to parts of Texas and Mexico City. The outer circle of 2,400 mile radius sites now being built for intermediate range missiles includes most of the northern part of the United States and to the Hudson Bay in Canada.



MISSILES IN CUBA — The United States Embassy in London released this picture yesterday with the following caption: "Surface-to-air missile assembly facility in Cuba." No further information, including when or how the picture was made, was supplied by the embassy.

McNamara, who had said previously that ships violating the blockade would be sunk as a last resort, said Tuesday night it was fair to assume some of the 25 vessels bearing down on the U.S. fleet were carrying offensive weapons banned by the proclamation.

Showdown Seems Near

The lines appeared to be drawn for a showdown when the Soviet delegate to the United Nations, Valerian Zorin, told a U.N. Security Council meeting that "no self-respecting state will permit its shipping to be tampered with."

McNamara said he looked for the first test of the blockade to come within 24 hours, or by late Wednesday, when the first Soviet vessel was expected to approach Cuba. The Navy was keeping a watchful eye on the approaching Soviet ships.

The presidential proclamation officially putting into effect the blockade of Cuba listed the banned arms as surface-to-air missiles, bomber aircraft, bombs, air-to-surface rockets and guided missiles, warheads for any of those missiles, mechanical or electronic equipment to operate such missiles and any other class of weapons designated by McNamara.

In Moscow, Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev gave no outward indication that he was worried over the Cuban crisis. He appeared at the Bolshoi Theater where American opera star Jerome Hines sang the title role of "Boris Godunov" and was reported in "jolly good humor."

It was another story at the U.N. Security Council session where the United States called on the council to approve the dismantling and withdrawal of missiles from Cuba under U. N. supervision.

Won't Accept Observers

It was during that session that Zorin declared Soviet shipping would not be tampered with and where Cuba declared it would not accept U. N. observers on its soil.

In his blockade proclamation, President Kennedy emphasized that only enough force would be used to enforce the quarantine on offensive arms. But both he and McNamara served notice that massive force would be employed if that was necessary.

The Defense Department warned even before the proclamation was issued that any ship trying to run the blockade would be sunk if necessary to halt delivery of offensive arms. Such force would not be necessary if the vessels turned back from Cuba or if they submitted to search.

White House officials said that if a foreign ship refuses to obey orders, the Navy will attempt to take it over, using only as much force as necessary. But if the U.S. warship is forced to act in self defense, they said, the amount of necessary force may be great.

These officials said the proclamation was made effective at 10 a.m. EDT Wednesday to give all countries time to receive notice of the quarantine. They said that, in general, such notice is required by international law.

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U.N. Council  
Resumes Debate  
On Cuba Today

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Seamen Differ  
In Reactions

As the world crisis continued to build to a head around the Caribbean, Ellis Binkley, editor of the News editorial page, was within the shadows of Cuba. He was aboard a U.S. Navy ship that was on maneuvers near the hot spot. He was among a group of 22 Tennessee newsmen witnessing the Marine maneuvers. The maneuvers and the journalists' tour was cancelled. Here is Binkley's account of how the men on the "front line" reacted to the mounting crisis.

By ELLIS BINKLEY.  
News Editorial Page Editor

ABOARD SHIP IN THE CARIBBEAN — A switch from a peace-time operation to war status took place in the Caribbean waters Monday night. The change came in 15 minutes—the time it took President Kennedy to inform the American public that a blockade of Cuba was being set up.

As these ships steamed south for an amphibious landing exercise on Vieques Island, the captains knew something was brewing.

And shortly before the sun dipped below the sea's horizon, orders came from the flagship to 'steam during the night with all of the ships' lights blacked out.

This had been part of the exercises being carried out on some of the ships as we cruised down the coast during the first six days.

But Monday night it was for real.

As soon as the President made his speech, plans were made to transfer the four newsmen on this ship and the 16 aboard three other ships to a destroyer.

The maneuvers were over.

For us newsmen, it was back to shore. For the sailors and Marines the procedures would be about the same, but the circumstances would be different—this was not a war game.

The four of us were lowered in a "mike" boat from the side of our ship.

The darkness was thick.

We rendezvoused with a destroyer laying about a mile away.

The other 16 newsmen already were aboard the destroyer. They had begun to worry about us.

Eight hours later we were steaming into the harbor at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

During those eight hours, we had seen the reaction of some of the men who are certain to be near the "hot spot" in the next few weeks.

Some sailors worried about what the future would bring.

Others expressed concern only about the cancellation of their Friday liberty in San Juan.

Some of the seasoned men fought the mounting tension among the men with humor. One posted a "tension reading" on the bulletin board. He said, "It's better to joke than go crazy."

As we docked, we were greeted by questions from San Juan newspapers and wire services. They wanted news from the "front."

11 JURORS SELECTED  
Hoffa Case Bogs Down With Jury

NASHVILLE (AP) — Trial of Teamster chief James R. Hoffa on a \$1 million conspiracy charge bogged down on selecting a jury Tuesday.

Exhaustive questioning of prospective jurors by the defense, interrupted by adjournment, resumes today. The five women and seven men were tentatively accepted by the government and the court.

The interrogation proceeded while District Federal Judge William E. Miller pondered a new defense motion that the entire jury panel be dismissed.

Miller said he would reserve decision on the contention that the prospective jurors were tainted with "bias and prejudice...resulting from the continuous running of prejudicial newspaper stories."

"That story contained information that your honor promptly would have excluded had it been offered in this trial," said Z. T. Osborn Jr., a Nashville lawyer, referring to an article in Monday's newspaper.

The judge replied that such objections "could go on forever. There is going to be publicity about this trial which may be disagreeable to the defendant and I certainly can't curb the press."

"At the same time," Judge Miller added, "there have been full statements by the defendant, and carried in prominent space in the same newspaper that aroused this objection."

Hoffa, controversial head of the 1.5 million-member Teamsters Union, was as cocky cheerful as ever in the hallways. In court, he kept a brooding watch on both lawyers and audience.

The government charges Hoffa violated the Taft-Hartley Act by using his union influence to set up a profitable undercover trucking venture during 1949-58.

He and the late Owen Brennan, a Teamsters vice president, were accused of conspiring with Commercial Carriers Inc. to form Test Fleet Corp., chartered here in 1949.

Test Fleet, the government said, was set up in the maiden names of Mrs. Hoffa and Mrs. Brennan after Hoffa helped break a strike by his own union. Commercial Carriers has pleaded no contest and judgment was reserved until after the Hoffa trial.

James F. Neal, a Justice Department attorney from Washington, implied in questioning prospective jurors, that the trial could last until January.

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James R. Hoffa  
... Another Court