

### Reds Widen India Drive Bridgehead

Monastery Town on Border Threatened

NEW DELHI — Chinese Communists troops have widened their bridgehead in northeastern India and are developing a threat of the important monastery town of Towang, the Indian defense ministry said today.

Well-armed Chinese troops pushed back Indian soldiers seven or eight miles in an area just east of Bhutan.

The new attack was launched a few miles east of this area at Bum Pass, a defense spokesman said, adding to the Towang threat.

NO MAJOR CHANGES

Elsewhere on the disputed Himalayan border, fighting continued without major changes in position.

As fighting was reported continuing on the fourth day of hard battling which pushed the Indians steadily back, an Indian spokesman indicated Nehru has rejected a Liberian proposal of mediation by African-Asian powers.

Red China today charged that Indian troops crossed the McMahon line in a new attempt to place the blame on India for the current fighting. India has charged repeatedly that the Chinese, not the Indians, launched large-scale assaults four days ago.

CHINESE POLICY

The Chinese statement said the Peiping government, although it made clear repeatedly it did not recognize the McMahon line, nevertheless had followed a policy of not crossing the line which India considers its northern border with Communist-captive Tibet.

"However," said Peiping, "taking the greatest restraint of the Chinese government as a sign of weakness, the Indian government pushed farther and farther ahead and its troops crossed the so-called McMahon line, invaded and occupied larger tracts of Chinese territory and launched large-scale attacks on Chinese frontier guards."

Because of this, said the broadcast, "the Chinese frontier guards fighting in self defense no longer need to restrain themselves to the bounds of the illegal McMahon line."

### U.N. Calls Meeting on U.S. Charge

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The U.N. Security Council was summoned to an urgent meeting today to take up a U.S. demand that the council call for the withdrawal of all offensive weapons from Cuban soil.

The meeting was called by Soviet delegate Valerian A. Zorin, current council president, after consulting with the other 10 members. The session was requested last night by U.S. Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson.

The council also will have before it a complaint from Cuba asking for consideration of "the act of war unilaterally committed by the government of the United States in ordering the naval blockade of Cuba."

### England Supports JFK Stand

LONDON — Britain today came out in full support of President Kennedy's arms quarantine of Cuba.

Britain's backing of the President was strong and unequivocal. Prime Minister Macmillan's government charged the basing of offensive nuclear weapons in Cuba was provocative.

The British delegate on the United Nations security council, Sir Patrick Dean, has been instructed to support the United States request to end this danger, a government statement said.

BERLINERS TENSE

West Berliners braced themselves, fearing they would be the target of a Communist counterstroke against the U.S. blockade of offensive arms shipments to Cuba.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko met with East German Communist leader Walter Ulbricht on an East Berlin stopover en route home from the U.N. sessions in New York and talks with President Kennedy and Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

Leaders of the opposition Labor Party in Britain decided to take a critical line against the President's moves although they plan to balance any protests with expressions of concern over Soviet activities in Cuba.

UNDERSTAND NOW

One veteran British official commented: "Now we know why American leaders in the past few weeks have been predicting a grave new crisis in Berlin. And now we also know why there have been so many persistent reports suggesting that in any confrontation President Kennedy and Premier Khrushchev may consider the Berlin and Cuban affairs in relation to each other."

French official circles refused any comment on the United States move. One source in Paris pointed out

Continued Page 4, Col. 1

### Two More Soviet A-Tests Reported

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) announced that the Soviet Union yesterday exploded two more nuclear devices in the atmosphere.

The AEC said one test, "at a high altitude above central Asia," had a yield of a "few hundred kilotons." The second test, with a yield of several megatons, was set off at the Novaya Zemlya range near the Arctic Circle.

### A-Tests Delayed

HONOLULU — (UPI) — Joint Task Force 8 today announced a 24-hour delay in two nuclear tests scheduled this week.

### Lower Left Corner

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(24-hour period ending at noon today)

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### Moscow Cancels Military Leaves; Halts Discharges

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In swift reaction to President Kennedy's blockade announcement, the Russians canceled all military leaves, halted discharges from the military service, and called a meeting of military officers of the Communist Warsaw pact nations. The Soviet Tass news agency said measures were being taken to increase troop and naval preparedness.

The Russians called for an immediate meeting of the United Nations Security Council to deal with the situation and warned that "if the aggressors unleash a war, the Soviet Union will deliver the mightiest retaliatory blow."

In a government statement handed to U.S. Ambassador Foy Kohler, the Soviets accused the United States of direct aggression against Cuba.

For editorial comment see Page 21

and repeated the claim that Soviet arms shipments to that country were solely for its defense.

NO HINT OF ACTION

The statement, broadcast by Moscow radio, gave no hint as to whether the Russians would attempt to break the U.S. cordon around Cuba by sending through another shipload of arms.

Although its tone was indignant and harsh, it appeared to designate the U.N. Security Council as the arena for the first test of the U.S. decision.

It was understood on good authority here that Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev had let it be known in western diplomatic circles that he had given "go through" orders to Soviet ships in the event that the Americans threw a cordon around Cuba.

FLEXIBLE

It was not clear, however, whether this would prevent Soviet ships from stopping to be searched if they were so ordered.

Today's statement made no mention of any such order and left the Soviets with a much more flexible public stand in the matter.

Most of the Soviet declaration—the first Russian response to the U.S. quarantine order—was devoted to sharply worded criticism of U.S. policy in regard to Cuba.

"At this anxious hour, the Soviet government regards it as its duty to issue a serious warning to the U.S. Government warning it that by taking the measures announced by President Kennedy it assumes a grave responsibility for the destinies of peace, is

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General Motors was off 50 cents at \$51, however, and American Telephone lost \$1.25 at \$103.25.

### 7 Hours in Icy Bay—1 Saved, 1 Missing in Boat Sinking

RICHMOND — Two men clung desperately together for seven hours in the icy waters of San Francisco Bay last night after their cabin cruiser was rammed and sunk by another vessel.

Chill and fatigue finally forced them apart and one of the men floated helplessly for another hour and half before he was rescued.

His companion still is missing.

Jim Beus of 16929 Meekland Ave., Hayward, told rescuers the details of his night of horror.

He and Don McFarland of 3 Stallion Road, El Sobrante, put out last night from Dowell's Harbor in Crockett aboard McFarland's 35-foot cruiser.

Due to the dense fog, McFarland dropped anchor about 9 p.m. somewhere near Alcatraz.

Beus was below when he heard McFarland shout "Boy, we have been clobbered."

The men snatched up life jackets and cushions and leaped into the water. The vessel went down within three minutes.

Two large ships passed them during the grim hours, but their yells went unheard.

At 5:02 a.m. the tanker F. S. Bryant reported hearing shouts in the fog near Southhampton Shoals, in the area south of Red Rock. The ship searched but found nothing.

Beus was picked up by the tug Feather River shortly before 10 a.m. and rushed to Richmond by the Coast Guard. He is in good condition at Brookside Hospital.

Four Coast Guard boats and a helicopter continued today to search for McFarland, owner of a sheet metal business.

### CRISIS AT GLANCE

The Soviet Union today accused the U.S. of moving toward a thermonuclear war by blockading Cuba.

A huge American armada of warships, planes and men moved into position to execute President Kennedy's order to stop offensive war materials destined for Castro's regime.

Moscow canceled military leaves, halted discharges, and called on the Warsaw pact powers to step up military and naval preparedness.

Britain backed the U.S. in the United Nations and accused Soviets of deception in building missile bases in Cuba.

European reaction to U.S. moves against Castro generally favorable, but bitterly attacked by Communist nations.

U.N. Security Council considering U.S. resolution demanding withdrawal of offensive weapons from Cuba. Castro regime accuses U.S. of act of war.

Organization of American States lines up strongly behind U.S. policy on Cuba. Mexico and Brazil change stands.

On domestic front Kennedy and Vice President Johnson cancel remaining campaign speeches.

Democratic congressional leaders solidly back President. Republicans also lend support.

### Reds on Collision Course With Navy Quarantine Fleet

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON — Russia and the United States headed into a collision course today as U.S. Navy ships moved in to clamp an arms blockade on Cuba and halt the Soviet conversion of the island into a nuclear missile base.

A direct confrontation between the two great powers could come by nightfall, in the judgment of Washington officials.

The crisis was probably the greatest since World War II.

The full scope of the danger broke upon the world last night when President Kennedy announced Russia's establishment of missile bases in Cuba and disclosed a seven-point program of U.S. action starting off with a naval blockade to halt the flow of any more offensive arms to Cuba.

"QUARANTINE"

He called his move the imposition of "a strict quarantine," avoiding official use of the word "blockade." But Administration officials said that in practical effect there was no difference.

Havana Radio said early today that all of the island's military forces had been mobilized.

Full text of President's address on Page 6

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### Castro Charges 'An Act of War'

Combat Alarm Sounded by Island Dictator

HAVANA — (UPI) — Declaring the U.S. blockade of Cuba is "an act of war," Havana broadcasts said today all Cuban military forces numbering hundreds of thousands have been mobilized.

Prime Minister Fidel Castro will address the nation later in the day and "will make important declarations," one announcement said.

Later a communique said Castro "gave a combat alarm order which is only given to the armed forces in cases of most critical danger."

(A Soviet news agency dispatch from Havana described Castro's order as a "proclamation of martial law.")

President Kennedy's statement that Soviet ballistic missiles are stationed in Cuba was ridiculed by a television commentator, Luis Gomez Mangum, editor of El Mundo and an adviser to the foreign ministry, accused Kennedy of "a whole series of falsehoods about Cuba."

Asserting that the United States appeared to be ignoring Soviet guarantees to defend Cuba, the commentator said that "the blockade measures are not only an act of war, but also a provocation for tragic world events."

Another announcement said

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### Stocks Sag Under Late Sales Wave

NEW YORK — (UPI) — A wave of late selling swept prices lower today on a stock market made jittery by the Cuban crisis and China-India strife.

The ticker tap ran late in heavy selling and even defense-related stocks, which had been strong, took some battering.

Earlier in the day, steels, rails and aerospace issues were stronger even though the over-all market had been mixed.

At 2 p.m., the Dow Jones average of 30 industrials was off 1.04 at 567.56 and trading was proceeding quietly. The tape had been as much as 19 minutes late earlier.

Meanwhile, at commodity markets—where traders speculate on future prices for food and raw materials—prices soared to the highest level in years. This rise, usual in war scares, prevailed at commodity exchanges in New York, Chicago, London and other cities.

Cotton jumped \$6 a bale in New York and wheat gained 4 cents a bushel in Chicago.

Most other stock markets were weaker—London, Toronto and Montreal all selling off sharply. Paris held firm, however.

Gold buying was heavy on the London market, with the price up sharply and convenient supply beginning to run short of demand.

Bonds in New York were generally weaker in light trading.

Investor psychology was making itself clear on the New York Stock Exchange, as space-age stocks climbed on consumer stocks, like retail stores, slumped. International oils, vulnerable to foreign takeovers, were weaker. Utilities, usually squeezed by controls in wartime, also lost ground.

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