

ΠΜΣ Ενέργειας, Τμήμα ΔΕΣ, ΠαΠει

# Ανάλυση Γεωπολιτικού Ρίσκου στην Κρίση των Πυραύλων της Κούβας (1962)



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Επίκουρος Καθηγητής (μόνιμος)

19 Δεκεμβρίου 2015

# CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS

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■ **1962** Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev, worried by U.S. nuclear missiles in Turkey, sends more than 40 medium-range nuclear-capable missiles to Cuba

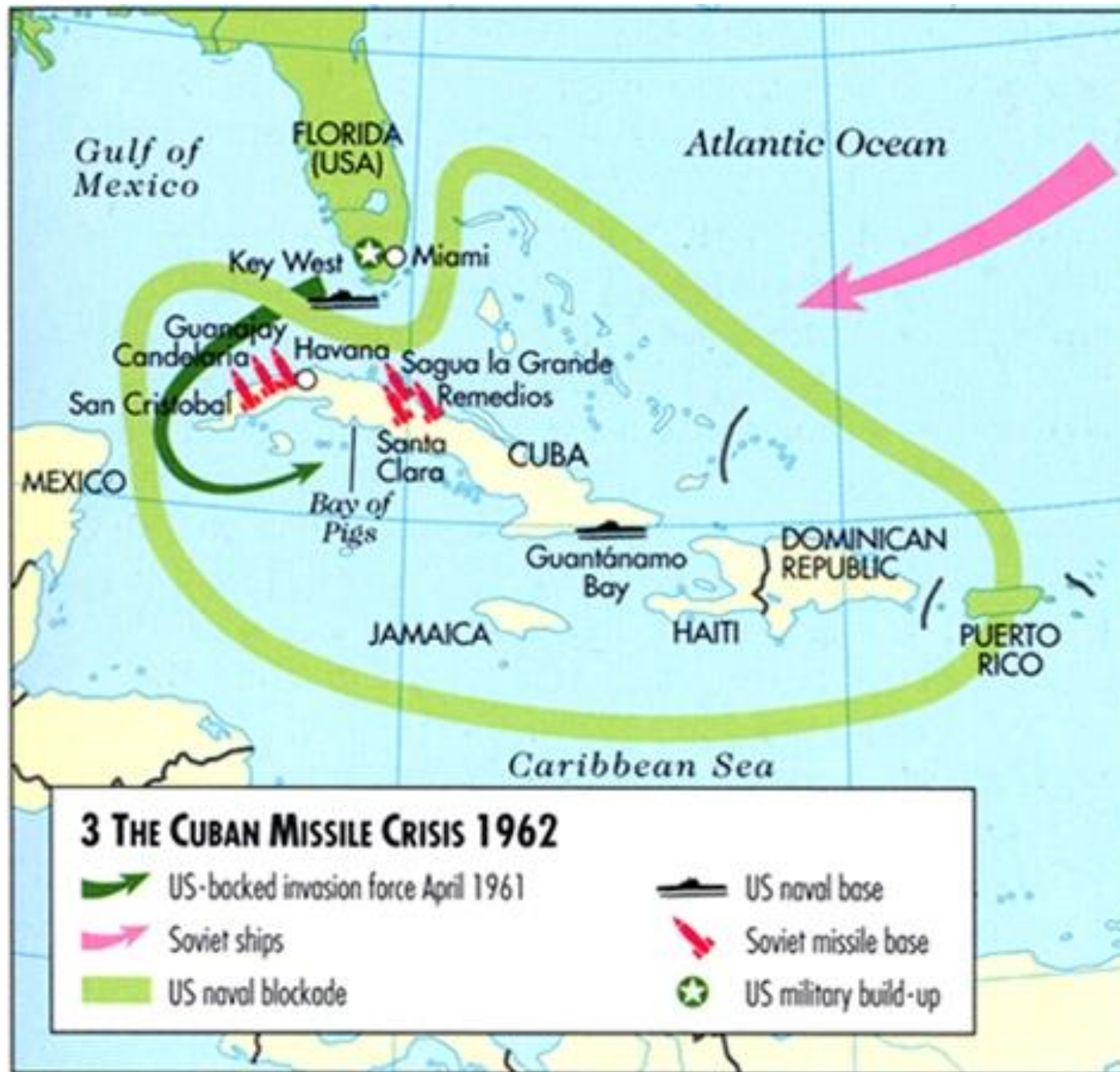
■ **October 14** U.S. spy planes take the first clear pictures of the missiles. Moscow denies deployment.

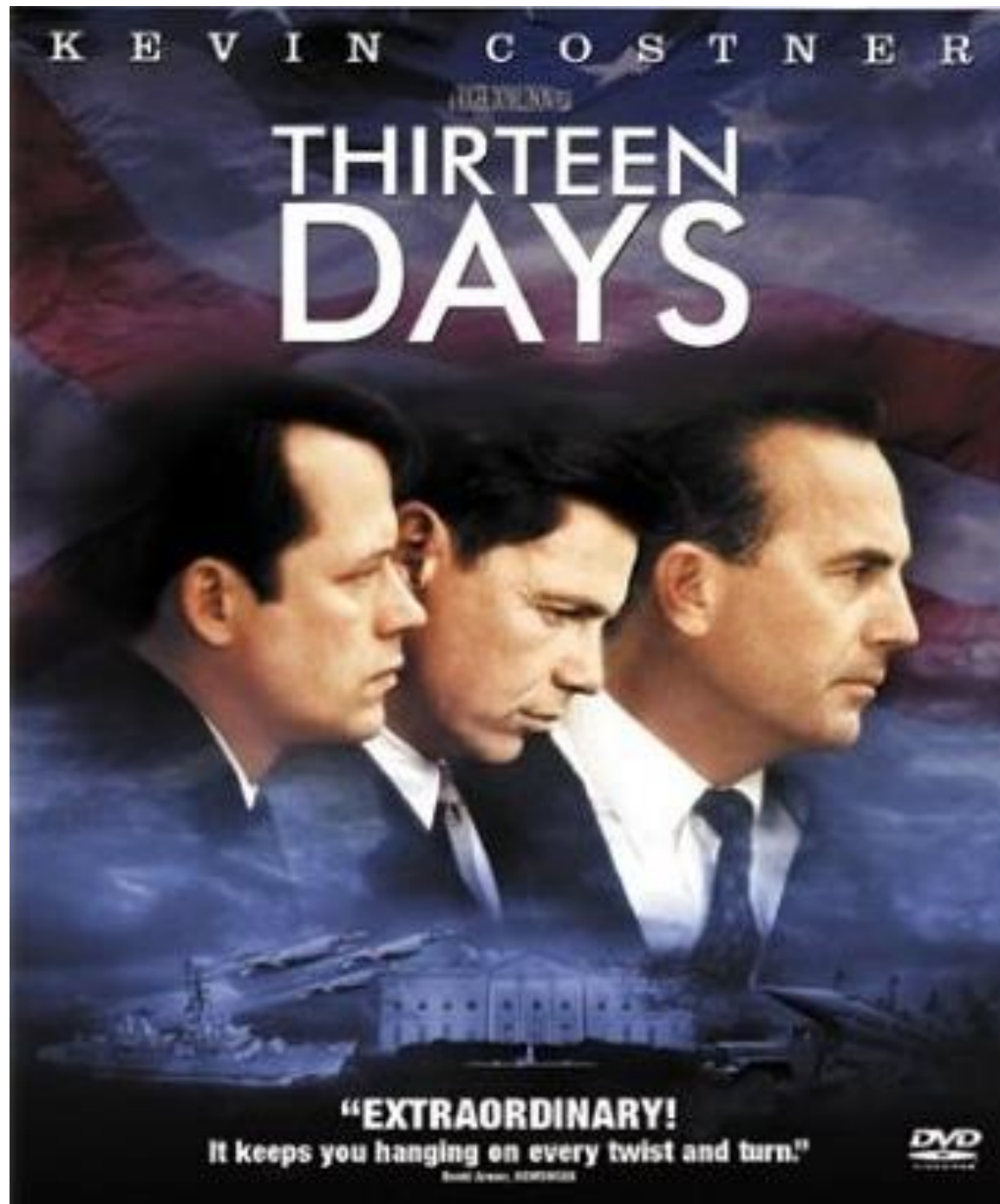
■ **October 22** President Kennedy

imposes a sea blockade of Cuba and puts armed forces on heightened alert, ready to order a strike on Cuba

■ **October 26** Moscow announces it will remove missiles in return for guarantees U.S. will never attack Cuba. Secret deal removes U.S. missiles from Turkey



















Ένας λήπτης απόφασης (decision maker):

- ✱ **Απόφαση** (decision)

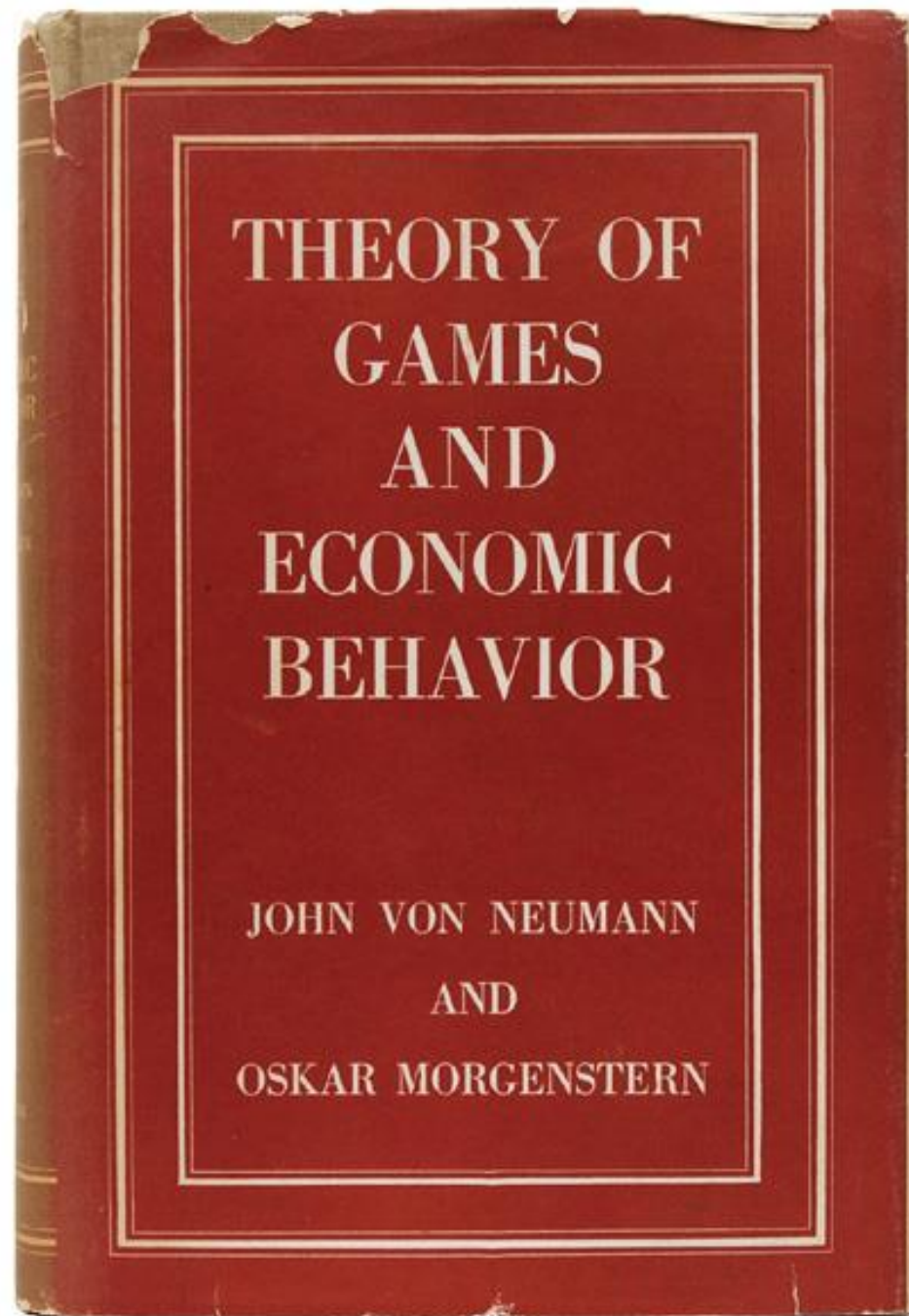
Μερικοί λήπτες αποφάσεων («παίκτες» ή players):

- ✱ **Παίγνιο** (game)

Πολλοί λήπτες αποφάσεων («δρώντες» ή agents):

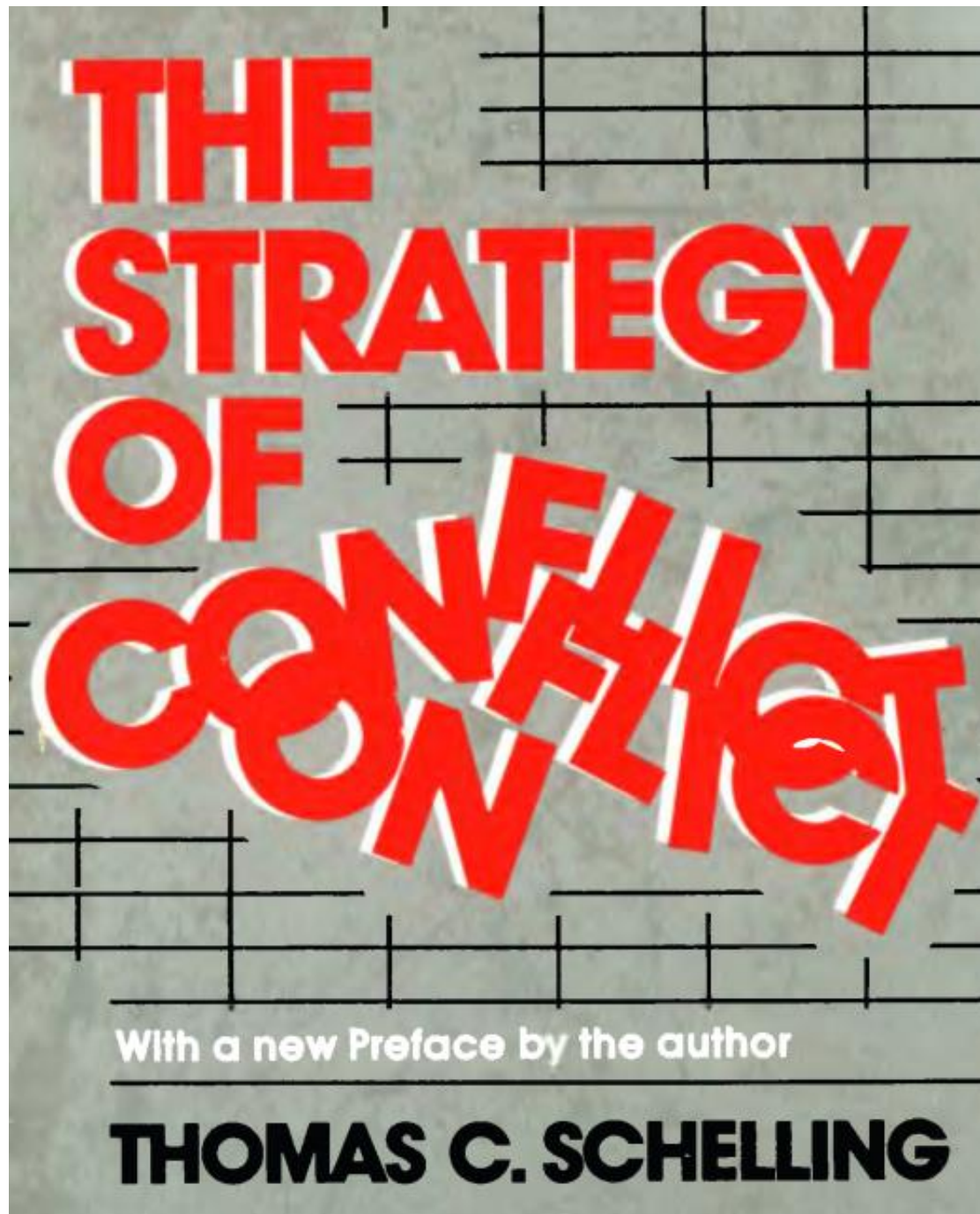
- ✱ **Πολύπλοκο Σύστημα** (complex system)

- ✱ η διεθνής αναρχία αποτελεί αναδυόμενο φαινόμενο (emergent phenomenon) ενός πολύπλοκου συστήματος, του οποίου οι δρώντες συμμετέχουν σε ένα **δίλημμα φυλακισμένων** (prisoner's dilemma), το δίλημμα ασφάλειας (security dilemma)!









Βασικές έννοιες της **Θεωρίας Παιγνίων** (Game Theory):

- ✱ διαδραστική λήψη αποφάσεων (interactive decision making)
  - ✱ από πολλαπλούς λήπτες (decision makers), που λέγονται «**παίκτες**» (players)
  - ✱ στρατηγικά παίγνια, με αλληλεξάρτηση
- ✱ **ορθολογικότητα** (rationality)
  - ✱ οι παίκτες επιλέγουν εκείνες τις κινήσεις (moves) ή στρατηγικές (strategies), που τους οδηγούν σε εκβάσεις (outcomes) με μεγαλύτερες ανταμοιβές (payoffs)

Υπάρχουν δυο βασικά είδη παιγνίων:

- ✱ **παίγνια ταυτόχρονων κινήσεων** (simultaneous move games) που λέγονται και στατικά παίγνια (static games)
  - ✱ με παιγνιακά μοντέλα ταυτόχρονων κινήσεων αναλύονται και τα παίγνια κρυφών (hidden) κινήσεων.
- ✱ **παίγνια διαδοχικών κινήσεων** (sequential move games) που λέγονται και δυναμικά παίγνια (dynamic games)

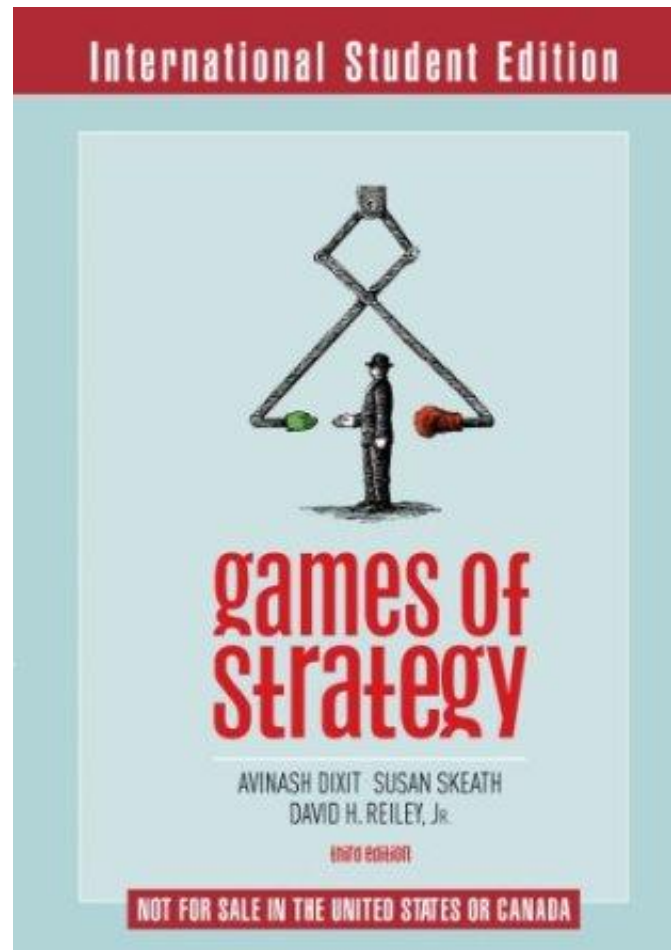


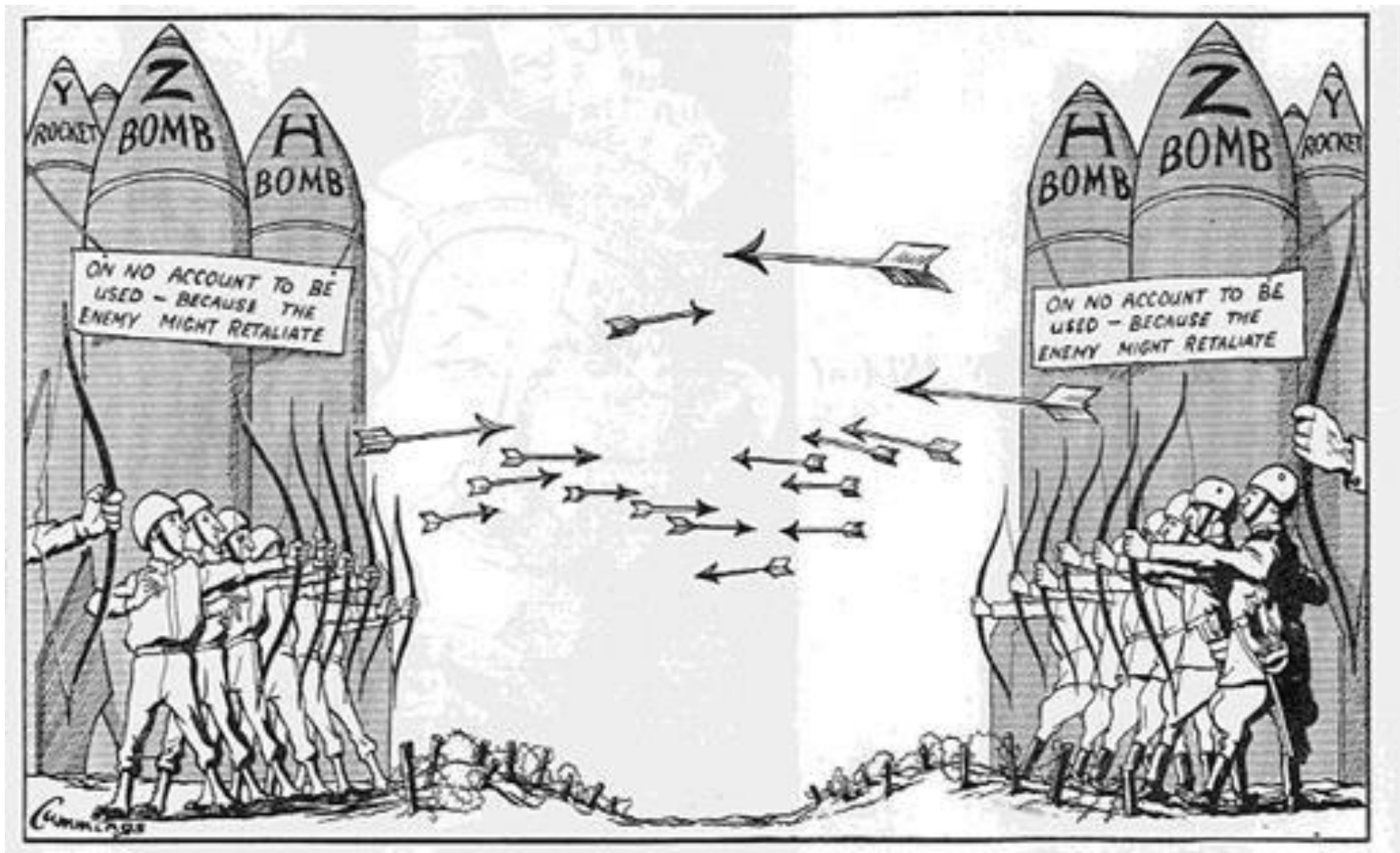
Πως «επιλύουμε» ένα παίγνιο;

- ✱ Τα παίγνια δεν είναι μαθηματικά αλλά **στρατηγικά** προβλήματα.
- ✱ Ως εκ τούτου, δεν «επιλύονται» αλλά **αναλύονται**.
- ✱ Η ανάλυση καταλήγει στον εντοπισμό των **βέλτιστων στρατηγικών** για κάθε παίκτη.
- ✱ Όταν όλοι οι παίκτες επιλέξουν τις βέλτιστες στρατηγικές τους, προκύπτει η **ισορροπία** (equilibrium) του παιχνιδιού.
- ✱ Είδη ισορροπίας είναι η **ισορροπία εστιακού σημείου** (focal point) ή **Schelling**, η **ισορροπία Nash** (Nash equilibrium) και η **ισορροπία κυρίαρχων στρατηγικών** (dominant strategy equilibrium).
  - ✱ Συχνά ένα παίγνιο έχει πάνω από μια ισορροπίες
  - ✱ Μπορεί ένα παίγνιο να μην έχει ισορροπία.

Για την ανάλυση της Κρίσης της Κούβας, βασιζόμαστε στην προσέγγιση των **Dixit & Skeath** (**Games of Strategy, 3rd edition, Norton, 2010**), που αναλύουν την κρίση

- ✱ ως **παίγνιο διαδοχικών κινήσεων** (sequential move game)
- ✱ κάνοντας χρήση της έννοιας της **ακροβασίας** (brinkmanship).







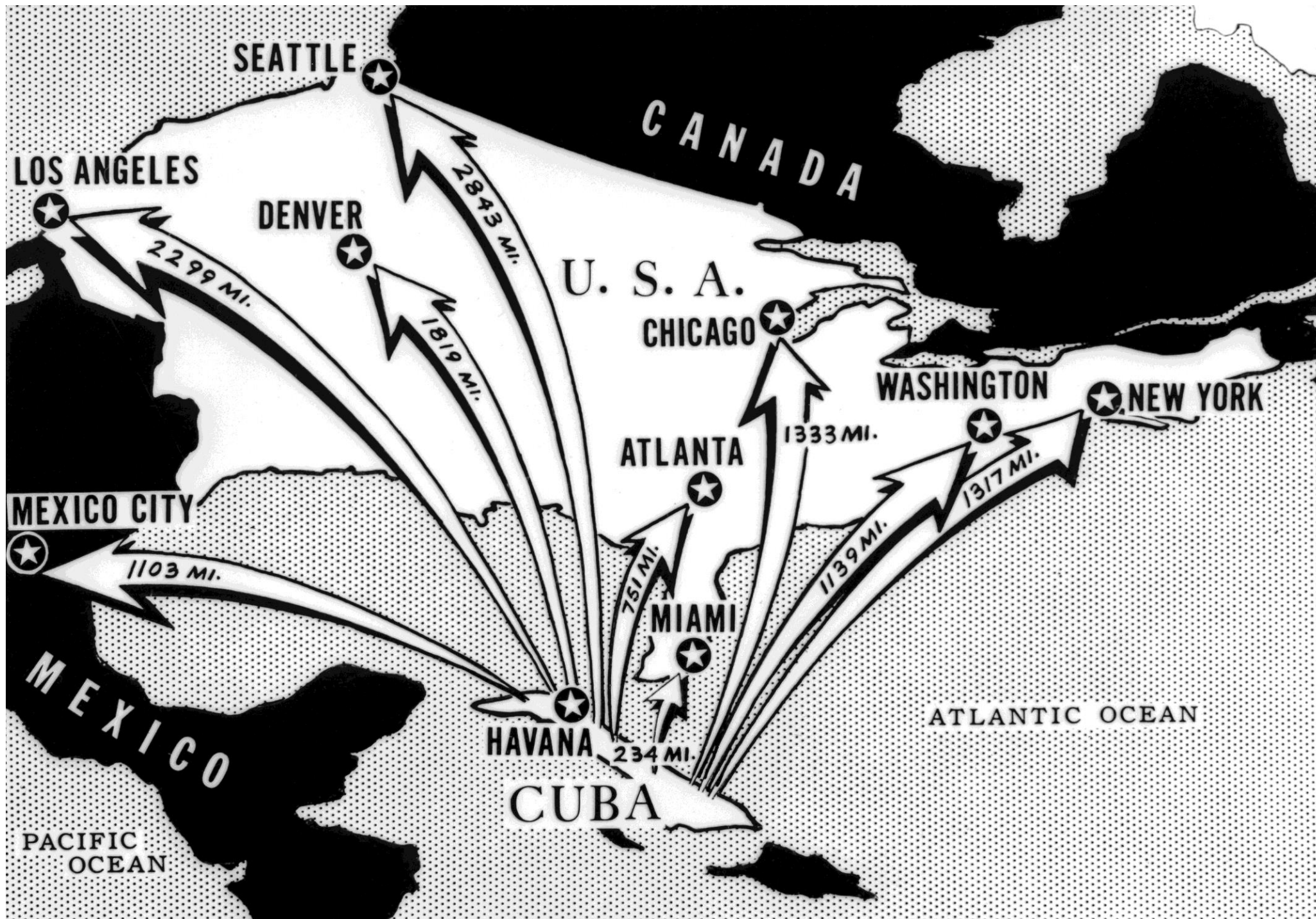
Πως βρούμε την **ισορροπία** στα **παιγνία διαδοχικών κινήσεων**;

- ✱ Για την ανάλυση των παιγνίων διαδοχικών κινήσεων χρησιμοποιούμε **παιγνιακά δένδρα** (game trees), που αναφέρονται και ως «εκτενείς φόρμες» (extensive forms).
- ✱ Βασική τεχνική επίλυσης (solution concept) των παιγνίων διαδοχικών κινήσεων είναι η **οπισθόδρομη επαγωγή** (backwards induction), που οι **Dixit & Skeath (2010)** ονομάζουν rollback.

Ας δούμε πως καταstrώνετε ένα παιγνιακό μοντέλο για την κρίση στην Κούβα.









**THE WEATHER**  
U. S. Weather Bureau Forecast  
Philadelphia and vicinity:  
Cloudy with showers early Tuesday  
becoming partly cloudy in  
afternoon. High in upper 50s.  
Steady fair and continued and  
Wednesday. Northwesterly winds  
10 to 20 miles an hour Tuesday.  
**COMPLETE WEATHER DATA**  
**ON PAGE 12**

THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES—FOUNDED 1771

# The Philadelphia Inquirer

PUBLIC LEDGER

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE PEOPLE

**FINAL**  
**CITY EDITION**

September Circulation: Daily, 101,340; Sunday, 138,608

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1962

WFLA 340 KC • WFLA-TV CH. 4

FIVE CENTS

# Kennedy Orders Cuba Blockade, Calls Island Soviet Missile Base; Navy to Sink Defiant Red Vessels

## Bristol Girl Is Strangled In Choir Loft

10-Year-Old Victim  
Of Assault Found  
By Her Father

By JACQUES KRYER  
and JOSEPH C. GILLOREN  
A 10-year-old girl's habit of  
stopping for a prayer each  
time she passed her church  
ended Monday in her death at  
the hands of a man strangled  
in the choir loft of St. Mark's  
Catholic Church in Bristol  
borough, lower Bucks county.

The victim, Carol Ann Dougherty, of Mt. Laurel, N.J., was found under a stained glass window of the

## Program of Action

**F**IRST: The United States, "to halt this offensive buildup" in Cuba, is imposing "a strict quarantine on all offensive military equipment under shipment to Cuba." All ships of any kind bound for Cuba are to be turned back if they are found to contain cargoes of offensive weapons. This embargo also will be extended to "other carriers" if need be—moving airplanes.

**S**ECOND: Surveillance of Cuba and its military buildup will be stepped up; and the U. S. armed forces have been ordered "to prepare for any eventuality."

**T**HIRD: U. S. policy will be to regard any nuclear missile launched from Cuba against any nation in the Western Hemisphere as an attack by the Soviet Union on the United States requiring full retaliation against the Soviet Union.

**F**OURTH: The U. S. naval base at Guantanamo, on the eastern tip of Cuba, has been reinforced. U. S. dependents there have been evacuated and additional military units have been ordered to stand by on alert.

**F**IFTH: An immediate meeting of the Organization of American States (OAS) has been called to "consider this threat to hemispheric security" and to invoke the Rio Treaty for Inter-American Defense "in response to this emergency situation."



PRESIDENT KENNEDY ADDRESSING NATION

EVENTS: The President called on Soviet Premier

## 40 Warships, 20,000 Men Start Siege

Sonic Booms Jar  
Floridians as Jets  
Roar Into Action

From Our Wire Services

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Oct. 22.—The U. S. Navy announced Monday night that more than 40 ships and 20,000 men, originally scheduled to participate in maneuvers near jet bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons had been ordered to "maintain the blockade" of Cuba.

The men and ships were stationed in the Puerto Rican area under the command of the first of participating in some 1,000 warship maneuvers. They

## President Cites Kremlin Deceit In Atom Buildup

By LEWIS GULICK

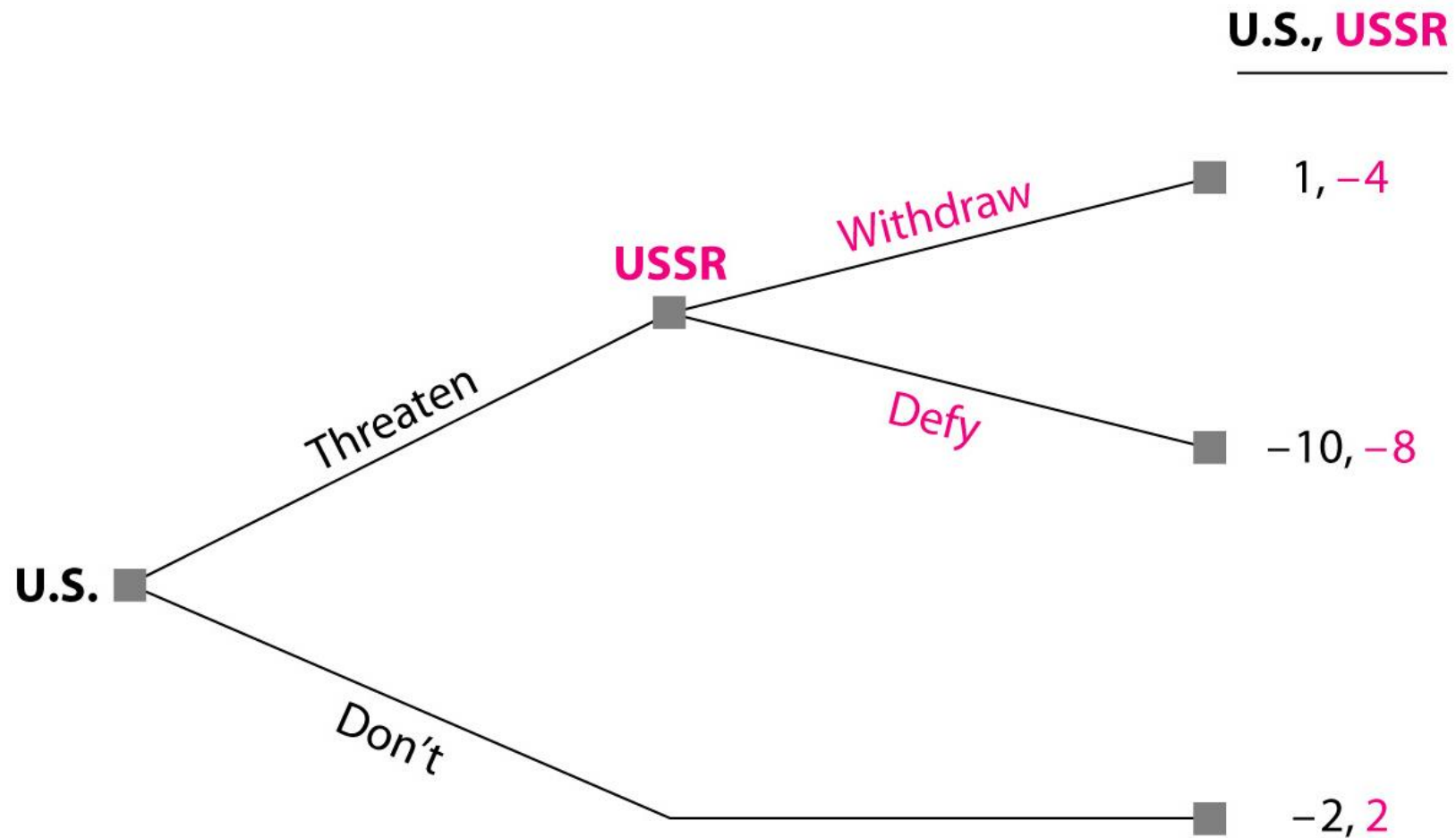
WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—President Kennedy ordered a U. S. "quarantine" blockade of Cuba Monday night, saying the Soviets were sending Prime Minister Fidel Castro offensive weapons able to ruin nuclear destruction on all the Americas.

Mr. Kennedy spoke in a grim emergency nationwide radio-television address in which he disclosed that, despite past Soviet assurances to the contrary, offensive atomic missiles sites were being built in Cuba and Soviet

The President outlined a seven-point program for fast military and diplomatic action to stop Cuba from being built up as a Communist base. Part of Mr. Kennedy's speech on Page 4. Interviews and Background Articles, Pictures, Comments and Related News on Page 2.



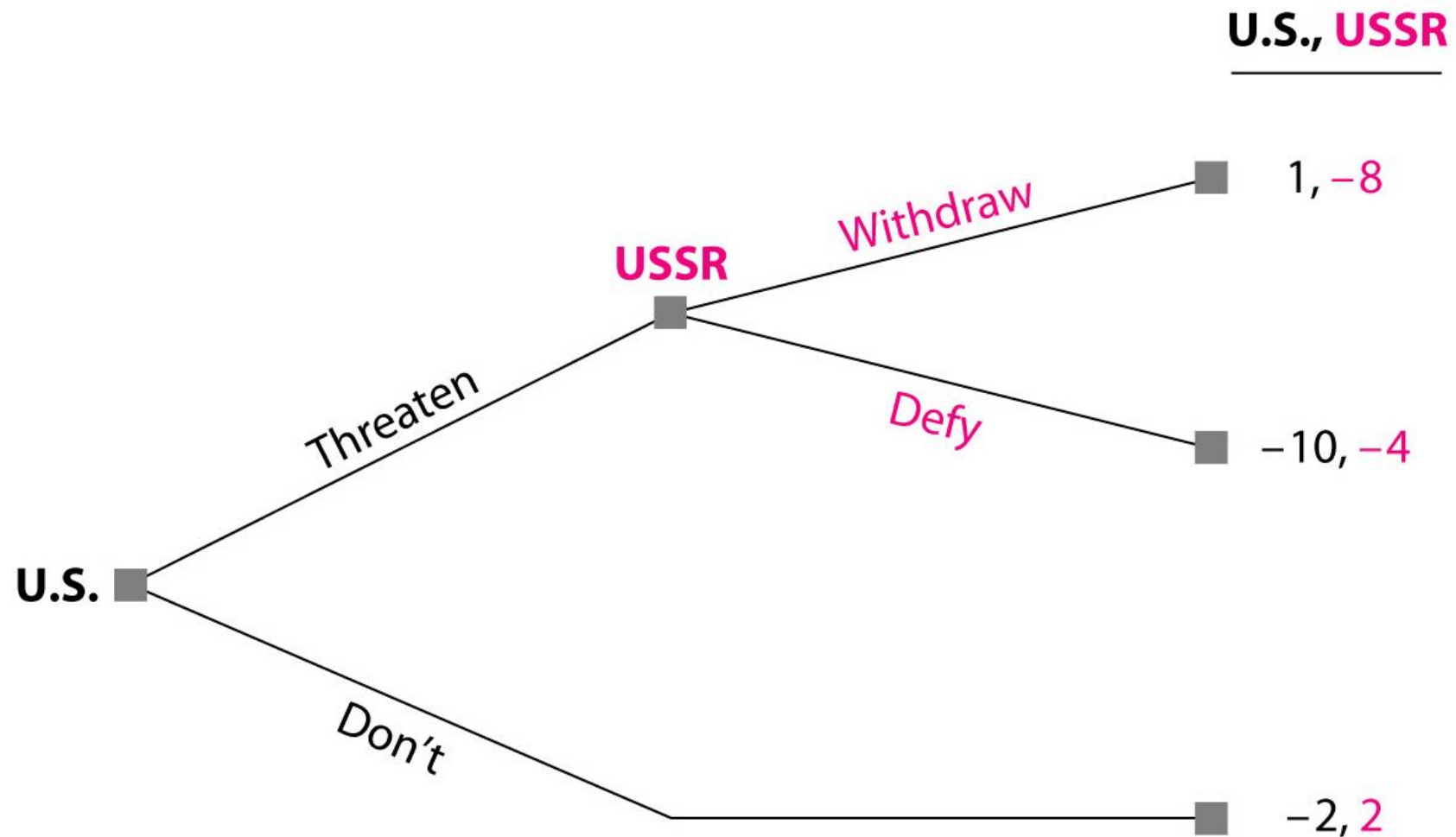
## Απλό μοντέλο με «ενδοτικούς» Σοβιετικούς



**FIGURE 14.1** The Simple-Threat Model of the Crisis

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## Εναλλακτικό απλό μοντέλο με «σκληροπυρηνικούς» Σοβιετικούς



**FIGURE 14.2** The Game with Hard-Line Soviets

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Είδαμε δυο **απλά** μοντέλα:

- ✱ το πρώτο παράστησε τους Σοβιετικούς ως **ενδοτικούς** (soft)
- ✱ το δεύτερο παράστησε τους Σοβιετικούς ως **σκληροπυρηνικούς** (hardliners).

**Πως κατασκευάζεται ένα πιο ρεαλιστικό παιγνιακό μοντέλο;**

Στην πραγματικότητα, οι Αμερικάνοι δεν μπορεί να ήταν σίγουροι για τους Σοβιετικούς! Άρα, η ερώτηση που θα έπρεπε να απαντηθεί είναι:

- ✱ Ποια είναι η **πιθανότητα** (probability) να είναι οι Σοβιετικοί σκληροπυρηνικοί;

## Πως υπολογίζουμε (μαθηματικά) την πιθανότητα να είναι οι Σοβιετικοί σκληροπυρηνικοί;

Για να καταλάβουμε τι είχαν στο μυαλό τους οι δρώντες (agents) δηλαδή οι παίκτες του παιχνιδιού εκείνη την εποχή, ανατρέχουμε στις **πηγές** (sources).





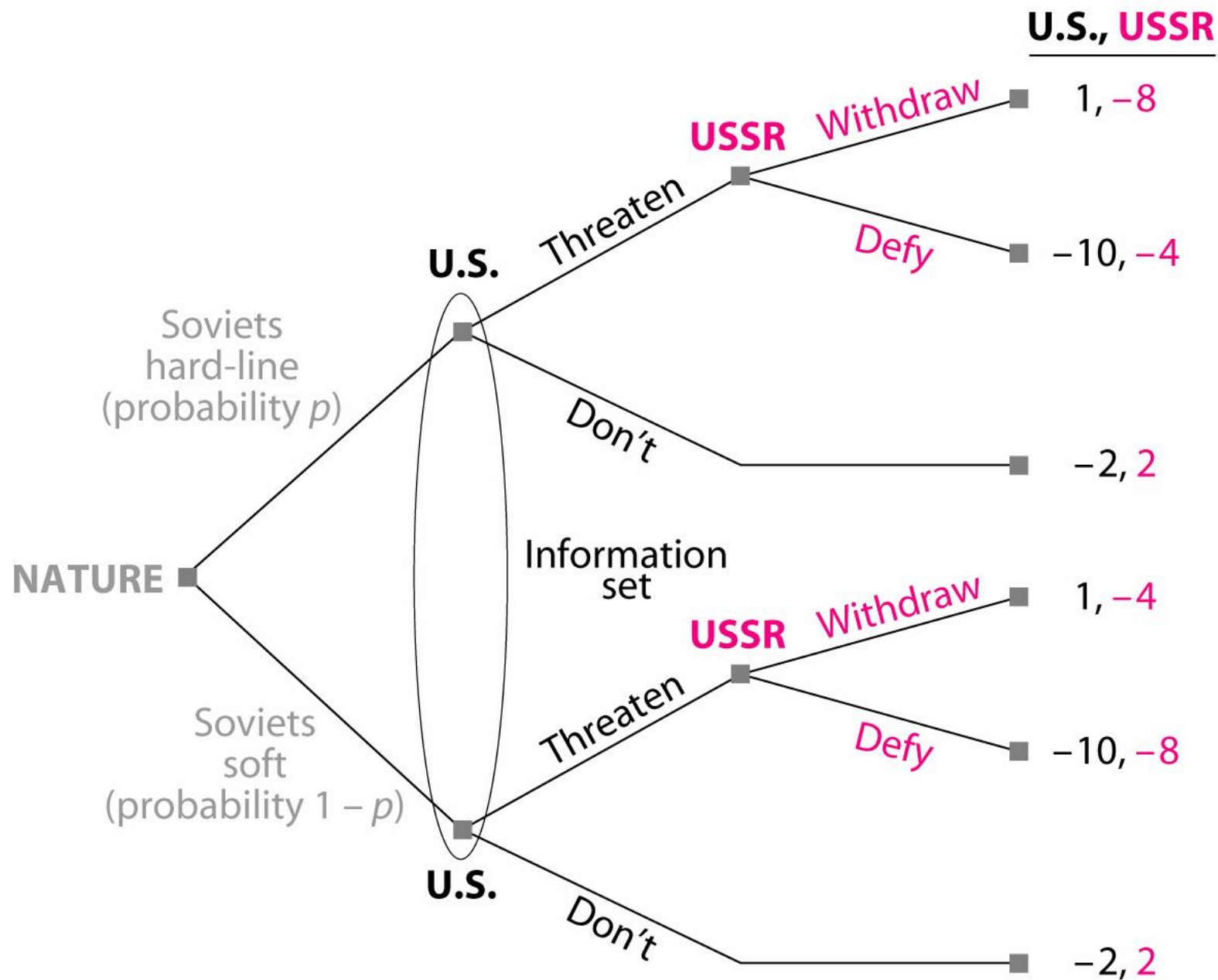












**FIGURE 14.3** The Threat with Unknown Soviet Payoffs

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All these factors made the outcome of any decision by the top-level commander on each side somewhat *unpredictable*. This gave rise to a substantial risk of the “threat going wrong.” In fact, Kennedy thought that the chances of the blockade leading to war were “between one out of three and even” (*Essence*, 1).

$$p = \frac{1}{3} \sim \frac{1}{2} = 0.33 \sim 0.5$$

## Ακροβασία (brinkmanship):

- ✱ διατυπώνοντας μια πιθανοτική απειλή (probabilistic threat)
  - ✱ **q**: πιθανότητα να προχωρήσουν οι Αμερικάνοι σε πυρηνικό πόλεμο, εφόσον οι Σοβιετικοί φανούν σκληροπυρηνικοί
  - ✱ **1-q**: πιθανότητα να φανούν οι Αμερικάνοι ενδοτικοί (δηλ. να αποδεχθούν τους πυραύλους στην Κούβα) εφόσον οι Σοβιετικοί φανούν σκληροπυρηνικοί
  - ✱ σαν **Ρωσική ρουλέτα**, με πιθανότητα να εκτυρσοκροτήσει το όπλο ίση με  $q$ .



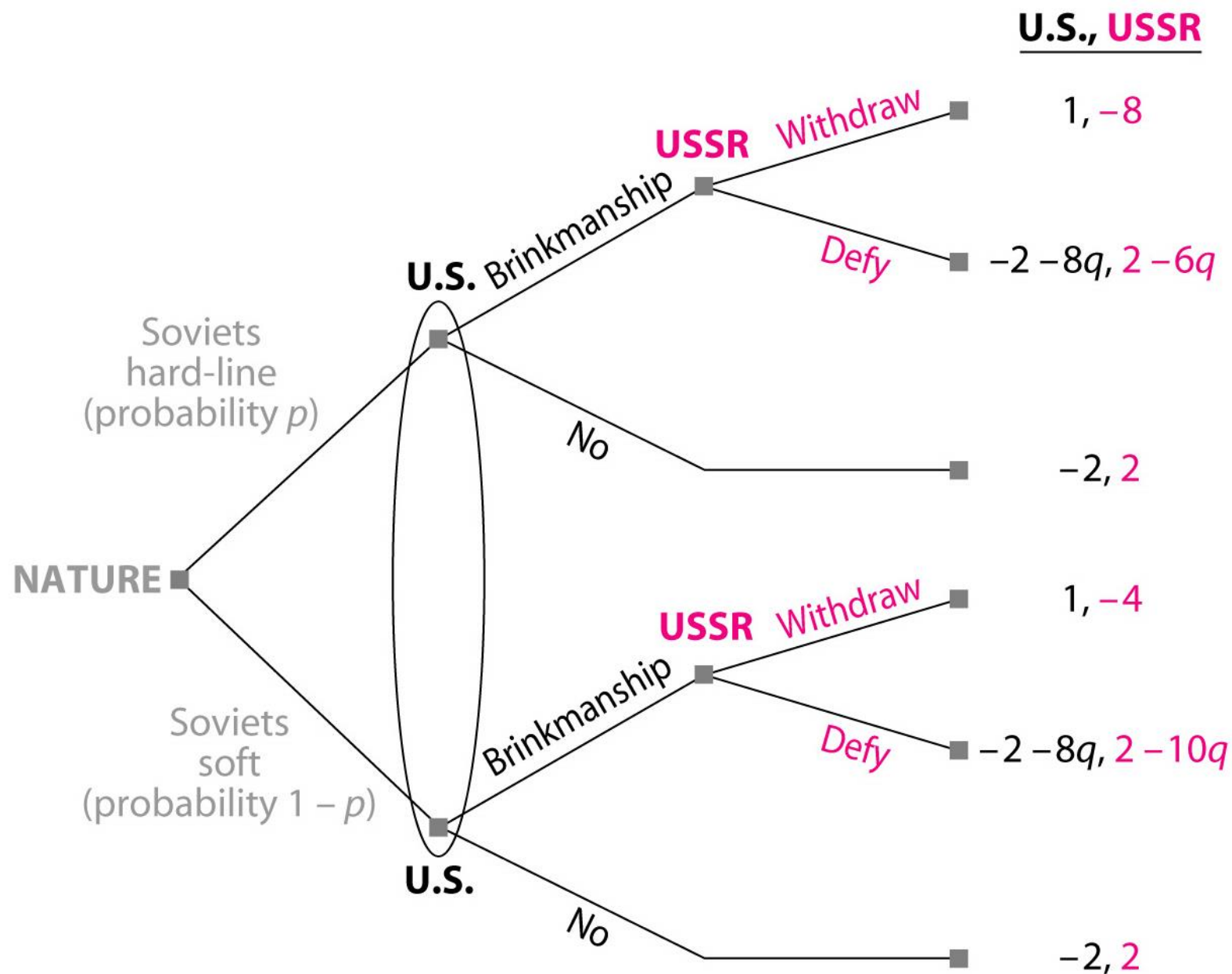
Στο παίγνιο της πιθανοτικής (ή στοχαστικής) ακροβασίας, οι Σοβιετικοί δεν γνωρίζουν την έκβαση του παιγνίου, εάν επιδείξουν σκληροπυρηνική συμπεριφορά!

Για παράδειγμα, για τις ΗΠΑ, που η ανταμοιβή είναι  $-10$  εάν γίνει πυρηνικός πόλεμος (με πιθανότητα  $q$ ) και  $-2$  (με πιθανότητα  $1-q$ ) εάν δεν γίνει, η συνολική (αναμενόμενη ή expected) ανταμοιβή (εφόσον οι Σοβιετικοί αποδειχθούν σκληροπυρηνικοί) είναι:

$$(-10)q + (-2)(1-q) = -10q - 2 + 2q = -2 - 8q$$

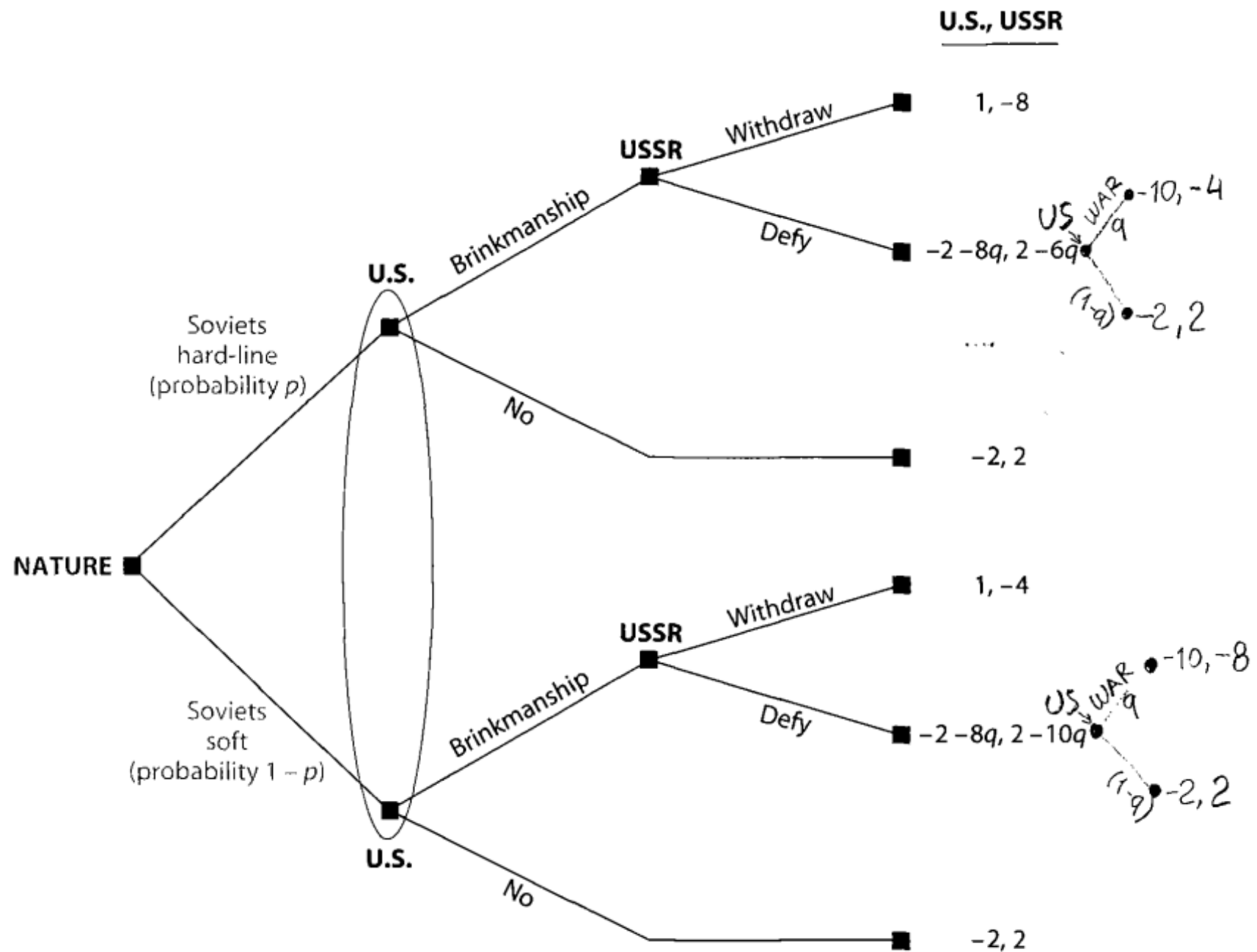
Παρόμοιοι υπολογισμοί γίνονται για τις υπόλοιπες περιπτώσεις.





**FIGURE 14.4 The Brinkmanship Model of the Crisis**

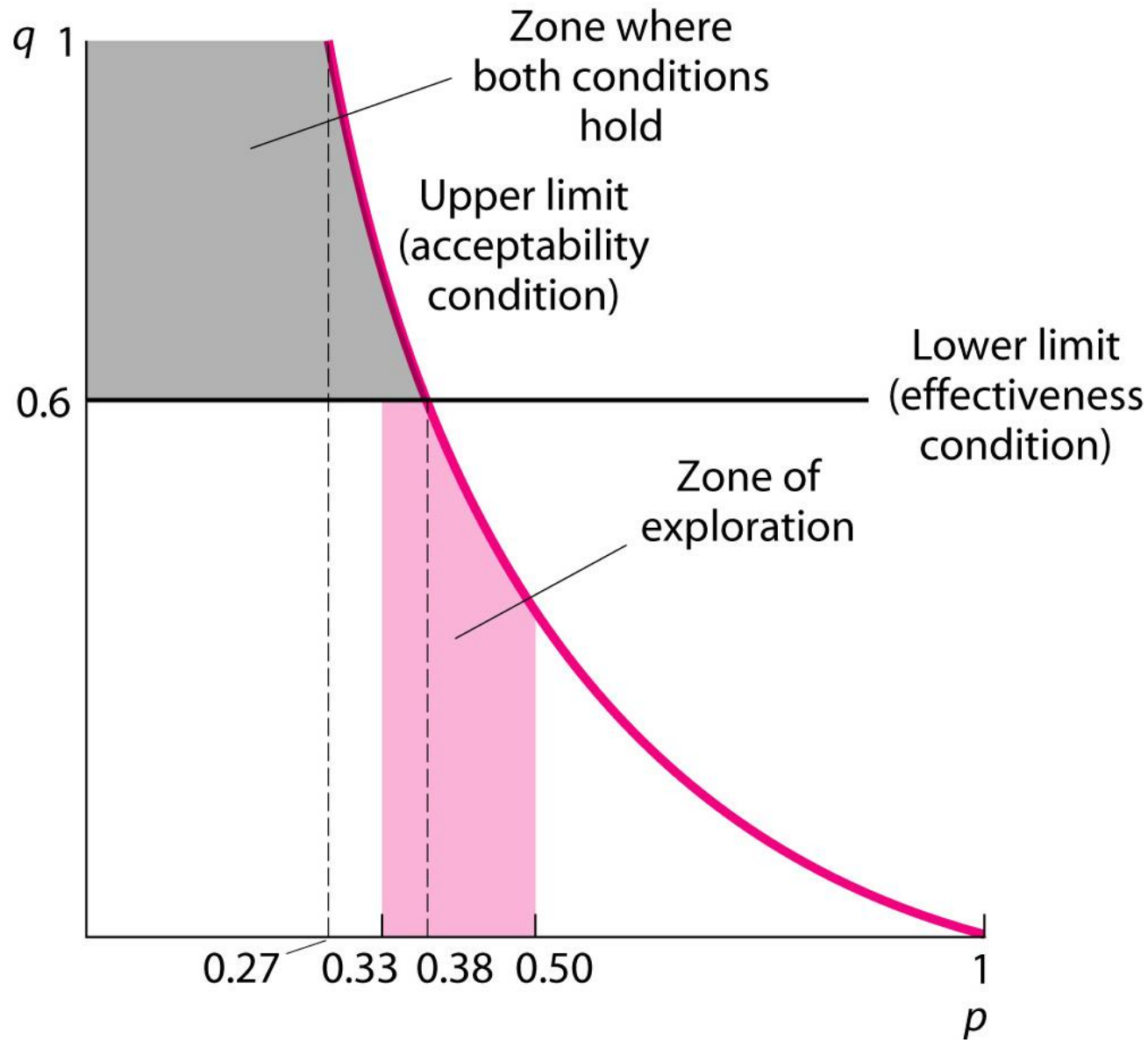
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**FIGURE 14.4** The Brinkmanship Model of the Crisis

Η ανάλυση του παιγνιακού μοντέλου με την ακροβασία αποκαλύπτει ότι

- ✱ Για να φανούν οι Σοβιετικοί ενδοτικοί (δηλ. να πεισθούν ότι οι ΗΠΑ θα πραγματοποιήσουν την απειλή για πυρηνικό πόλεμο, εάν οι σοβιετικοί πύραυλοι δεν απομακρυνθούν από την Κούβα), πρέπει η Αμερικανική απειλή να περιέχει τουλάχιστον 60% πιθανότητα πολέμου!
  - ✱ Αυτό αποκαλείται συνθήκη **αποτελεσματικότητας** της απειλής (effectiveness condition).
- ✱ Για να πραγματοποιήσουν οι ΗΠΑ την απειλή, πρέπει η πιθανότητα πολέμου (δηλ. σκληροπυρηνικής απάντησης των Σοβιετικών) να είναι μικρότερη από μια ανώτερη τιμή (που θα είναι ανεκτή στους Αμερικανούς)!
  - ✱ Αυτό αποκαλείται συνθήκη **αποδεκτότητας** της απειλής (acceptability condition).



**FIGURE 14.5** Conditions of Successful Brinkmanship

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## RED ENVOY EVADES ANSWER ON CUBA MISSILE SITES

## Adlai Blows Top, Tongue-Lashes Zorin in the UN

By ANITA EHRMAN

Hearst Headline Service Special to N. Y. Journal-American

UNITED NATIONS HQ., Oct. 26.—The usually affable and proper Adlai E. Stevenson blew his top in the UN Security Council yesterday after being goaded beyond endurance by Soviet Ambassador Valerian Zorin.

His face red with anger and his well-controlled voice shaking with emotion, Mr. Stevenson tossed diplomatic niceties aside and vowed he would wait "until hell freezes over" for Zorin to give a "yes or no" to his question whether there were Soviet missiles in Cuba. The Russian, in turn, called Mr. Stevenson a liar.

The viper-tongued Zorin, whose face also turned red with anger after he had unsuccessfully tried to hold the infuriated Mr. Stevenson up to ridicule, shouted back that "I am not in an American courtroom and therefore have no answer."

Forgetting diplomatic protocol, which calls for statements to be translated on the floor into English and French, and not waiting for Zorin, in his capacity as Security Council President to call on him, Mr. Stevenson interrupted the Soviet by loudly demanding that "world public opinion wants an answer right now."

## Erupts After Tirade

The incident erupted after Zorin, the Stalinist hatchetman who engineered the Communist takeover of Czechoslovakia, had delivered a lengthy tirade mocking Mr. Stevenson's charges against the Soviet missile arming of Cuba.

Mr. Stevenson, usually the epitome of courtesy both inside and outside UN council chambers, left startled delegates in the jammed Security Council with their mouths hanging open as he bitterly told Zorin:

"I want to say to you, Mr. Zorin, that I do not have your talent for obfuscation, for distortion, for confusing language and double talk. And I must confess to you that I am glad I do not!"

In a voice filled with fury and sarcasm, the angry American diplomat charged the Soviet Ambassador "with a trespass on credibility that excels your best." Zorin had



VALERIAN ZORIN

"He Who Lied Once Will Not Be Believed..."

UPI Photo

said world public opinion had forced Mr. Stevenson to change his position from that stated on Tuesday.

"Well, let me say to you, sir, you are wrong again," Mr. Stevenson bitterly declared and reaffirmed the U. S. demand that "those weapons must be taken out of Cuba." His finger pointing at the aging, iron-jawed Russian, Mr. Stevenson continued:

"Next, let me also say to you, sir, that there has been



ADLAI STEVENSON

"I Do Not Have Your Talent for... Double Talk"

AP Photo

a change. You—the Soviet Union—has sent these weapons to Cuba. You—the Soviet Union—has upset the balance of power in the world. You—the Soviet Union—has created this new danger—not the United States."

Still seething with fury, his face turning even redder, Mr. Stevenson challenged Zorin not to submit the Council to "another fine flood of rhetorical scorn" as to the truthfulness of the American charges. Turning to face his startled tormentor, Mr. Stevenson shouted:

"All right, sir, let me ask you one simple question; do you, Ambassador Zorin, deny that the USSR has placed and is placing medium and intermediate range missiles and sites in Cuba? Yes or no—don't wait for the translation—yes or no."

Zorin later replied that the Soviets had no need of placing missiles outside of its territory and again ridiculed the photographs Mr. Stevenson had shown the Council of the Soviet sites in Cuba.

Calmest down by now, Mr. Stevenson merely noted that Zorin still had given no direct answer to his question and softly remarked "it remains unanswered; I knew it would."

In the stormy personal clash between the Soviet and American ambassadors—the likes of which the Security Council has never witnessed before—Zorin also exploded and charged Mr. Stevenson with showing faked photographs to the UN during the 1961 abortive invasion of Cuba.

Tapping his pencil in Mr. Stevenson's direction, Zorin flashed back:

"He who lied once will not be believed a second time."

Accordingly, Mr. Stevenson, your photographs we shall not look at."

Getting in his personal jab at Mr. Stevenson, Zorin said: "This lacks seriousness and I must confess that I had a higher opinion of you personally, sir. Unfortunately, I was in error and I regret this very much."

Not only is it rare for diplomats to resort to personal attacks on each other, but UN diplomats were doubly startled because since his appointment as ambassador, Mr. Stevenson has made it a point to maintain friendly relations with the Soviet delegates even in time of greatest crisis.

## From the Beginning

The two-time Democratic presidential candidate had come to the UN with the feeling that a part of the Soviet-American tension there stemmed from the tough personal, as well as political, attitude adopted by Henry Cabot Lodge.

While getting no further politically with Mr. Stevenson, the Soviets had made no secret that they preferred him to Mr. Lodge because he was always "courteous" to them.

However, after sitting for almost two years under Zorin's sarcastic barbs, Mr. Stevenson, showing the strain of round-the-clock work since last Saturday, erupted like a long pent-up volcano and gave the Soviet diplomat the tongue-lashing of his life.



## The Weather

PARIS: Today's weather... Temperature...  
 NEW YORK: Today's weather... Temperature...  
 LONDON: Today's weather... Temperature...  
 WASHINGTON: Today's weather... Temperature...  
 MOSCOW: Today's weather... Temperature...  
 HAVANA: Today's weather... Temperature...  
 SINGAPORE: Today's weather... Temperature...  
 SYDNEY: Today's weather... Temperature...

NEW YORK



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European Edition

# Tribune

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Italy	10.00	Thailand	10.00	U.S. Coast Guard	10.00
Japan	10.00	Turkey	10.00	U.S. Coast Guard	10.00
South Africa	10.00	U.S. Military	10.00	U.S. Coast Guard	10.00
Spain	10.00	U.S. Navy	10.00	U.S. Coast Guard	10.00
Sweden	10.00	U.S. Air Force	10.00	U.S. Coast Guard	10.00
Switzerland	10.00	U.S. Army	10.00	U.S. Coast Guard	10.00
Thailand	10.00	U.S. Marine Corps	10.00	U.S. Coast Guard	10.00
Turkey	10.00	U.S. Coast Guard	10.00	U.S. Coast Guard	10.00
U.S. Military	10.00	U.S. Navy	10.00	U.S. Coast Guard	10.00
U.S. Navy	10.00	U.S. Air Force	10.00	U.S. Coast Guard	10.00
U.S. Air Force	10.00	U.S. Army	10.00	U.S. Coast Guard	10.00
U.S. Army	10.00	U.S. Marine Corps	10.00	U.S. Coast Guard	10.00
U.S. Marine Corps	10.00	U.S. Coast Guard	10.00	U.S. Coast Guard	10.00
U.S. Coast Guard	10.00	U.S. Customs	10.00	U.S. Coast Guard	10.00
U.S. Customs	10.00	U.S. Coast Guard	10.00	U.S. Coast Guard	10.00

15th Year in Europe - No. 24,816

R \*

PARIS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1962

Largest circulation of any American newspaper published abroad

# Khrushchev Offers to Scrap Cuba Bases

## Kennedy Calls 'Statesmanlike Decision' Aid to Peace

### President Moves To Assure UN Role

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—President Kennedy today welcomed Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev's statement that he is removing offensive missiles from Cuba, and moved to see that the Soviet Union carries out its pledge.

About three hours after Mr. Khrushchev's announcement that he will dismantle his Cuban missile bases and ship their nuclear rockets back to Russia, Mr. Kennedy issued a brief statement welcoming the "statesmanlike decision" as "an important and constructive contribution to peace."

The President's reaction highlighted Washington elation—tempered with caution—over the suddenly brightened chances for peaceful resolution of the Cuban crisis on acceptable terms.

But, pending solid evidence that Mr. Khrushchev is fitting deed, to his words, there was no official acceptance of the apparent Soviet backdown. In fact, the United States military buildup continued at an unslackened pace.

The Defense Department made it clear that surveillance flights—which should give the first evidence of whether the bases are being dismantled—or being continued. And there was no relaxation in the naval blockade by which the Navy is keeping Soviet-bloc ships carrying weapons away from Cuba.

The President himself emphasized that there can be no unilateral acceptance of the Russians' statement of withdrawal.

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

In obvious reference to the United Nations role in assuring Soviet performance, Mr. Kennedy continued:

"We shall be in touch with the Secretary-General of the United Nations with respect to the reciprocal measures to assure peace in the Caribbean area."

Mr. Kennedy didn't say when the UN negotiations would start but in a letter to Mr. Khrushchev yesterday he stressed the urgency and suggested arrangements.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

### U Thant To Havana Tomorrow Sees Stevenson On Red Decision

By United Press International

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 28.—UN Secretary-General U Thant stood "ready for all eventualities" in the Cuban crisis tonight following Russia's agreement to dismantle its missile bases in Cuba.

The Secretary-General conferred for more than an hour with United States Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson this morning shortly after Moscow radio announced Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev's decision.

U Thant will leave for Havana Tuesday for consultations with the Cubans, a UN spokesman announced.

When Mr. Stevenson left U Thant's office this morning, it was he who said that the UN chief was "ready for all eventualities."

First eventually was expected to be negotiation of a formal agreement to carry out Mr. Khrushchev's order to dismantle the missile bases and their weapons and ship them back to Russia.

Mr. Khrushchev agreed in his note to President Kennedy, announced by Moscow radio, that this would be done under UN observation.



ON THE SPOT—Adm. Robert Dennison, commander of the Atlantic Fleet, points to aerial photograph of the American base at Guantanamo Bay during briefing.

### Pentagon: No Orders To Relax

### Castro Demands U.S. Leave Guantanamo

By United Press International (Mr. Kennedy to Mr. Khrushchev)

### U.S. Would Renounce Cuba Attack, Blockade

From Cuba Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev announced today that he had ordered Soviet missile bases in Cuba dismantled.

He said that this withdrawal would be undertaken under United Nations verification, which would make it the first verified disarmament on an international level since the end of World War II.

Mr. Khrushchev's announcement was made in the last of a series of letters on the Cuban crisis exchanged between Mr. Khrushchev and President Kennedy over the week end.

#### Follows Kennedy Offer

Mr. Kennedy, for his part, had promised Mr. Khrushchev yesterday that the United States would lift its arms blockade of Cuba if the Russian rocket bases there were dismantled and removed and that there would be no United States attack or invasion of Cuba.

Mr. Khrushchev said it was his "respect and confidence" in Mr. Kennedy's assurances that led him to his decision to recall Soviet missiles from Cuba.

Mr. Kennedy welcomed the Russian decision as "statesmanlike," but there was no indication that the United States surveillance of Cuba would be eased until there was proof of the Russian withdrawal.

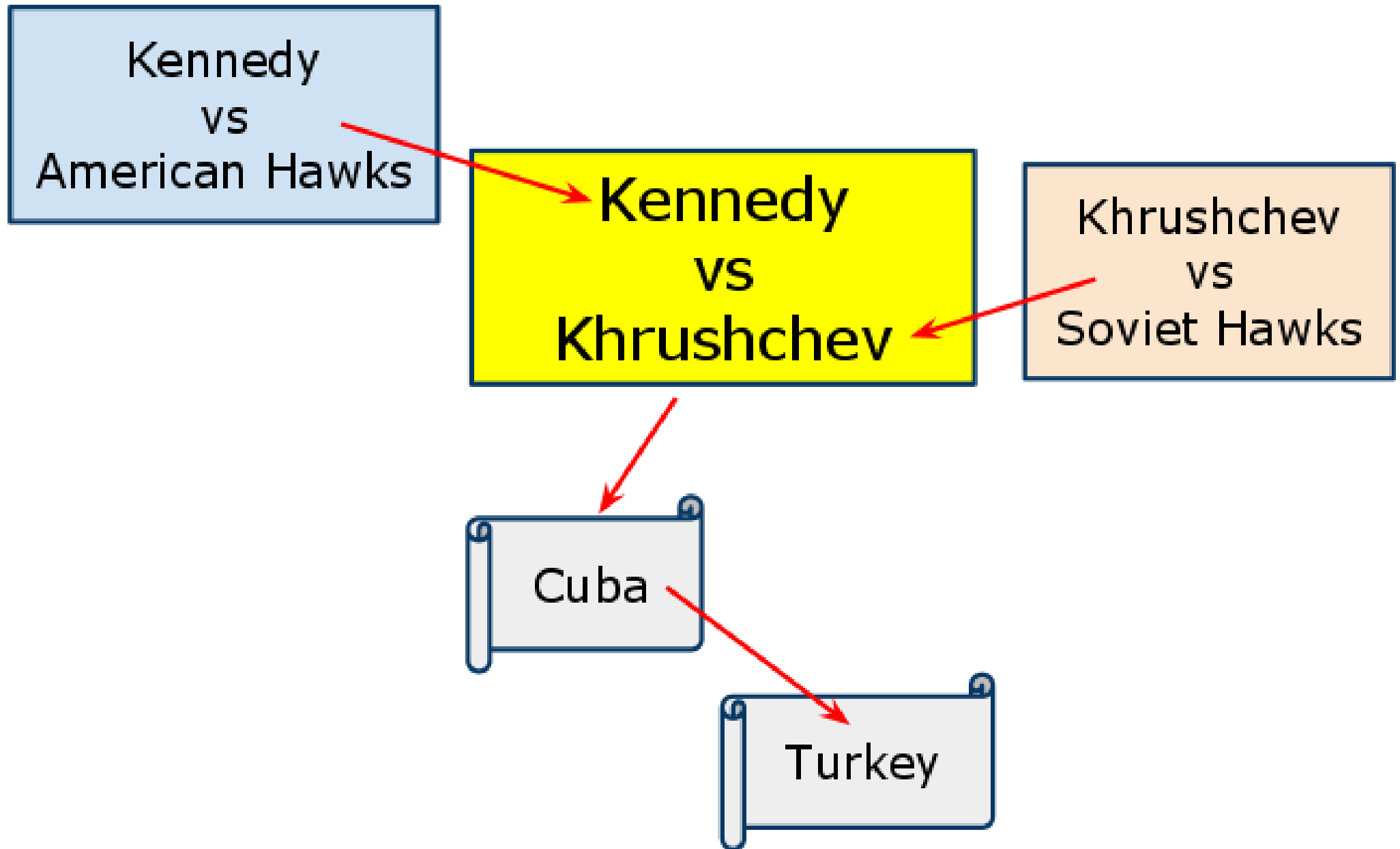
Elation in Washington that the United States had achieved what it had set out to do when President Kennedy imposed the blockade Wednesday was tempered by wariness and caution.

Here are the week end's rapid-sequence events:

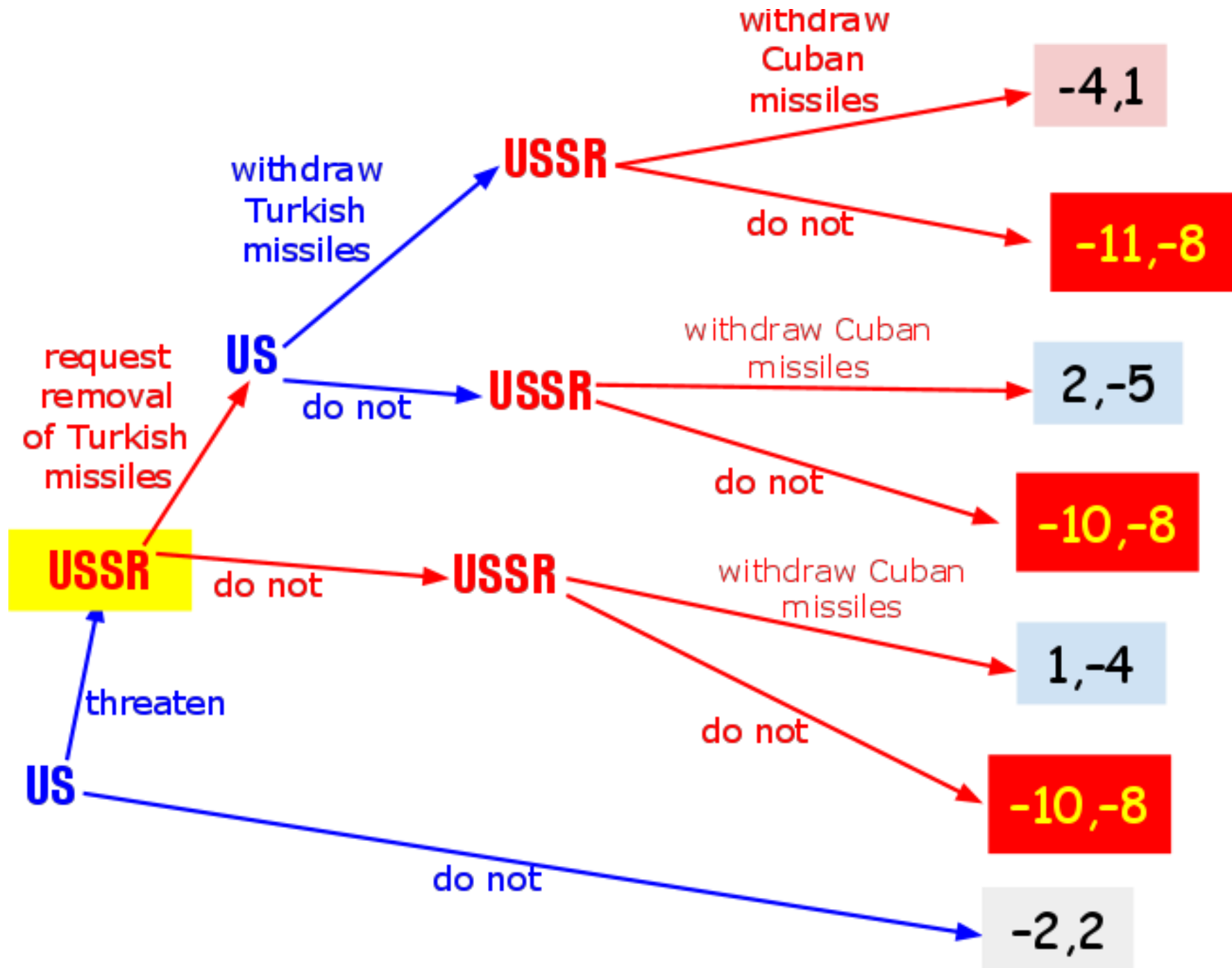
1.—The Moscow radio yesterday broadcast a message sent from Mr. Khrushchev to Mr. Kennedy Friday in which the Premier said the Soviet Union would dismantle weapons "which you call offensive" in Cuba if the United States pulled similar North Atlantic Treaty Organization missiles out of Turkey. It was the first Soviet admission that there could be some compromise.

### Premier Accepts UN Supervision

### India Seen Set to Ask U.S. for More Weapons









▲ In 1962 US reconnaissance flights detected evidence that the Soviet Union was building nuclear missile bases on Cuba, within range of the US mainland. A US naval

blockade, and a tense period during which nuclear war appeared likely, eventually resulted in the USSR, under Khrushchev, agreeing to dismantle the nuclear bases.

▲ The Cold War was a period of political and economic confrontation between the two superpowers and their allies. The area of highest tension was along the "Iron

Curtain" that divided Western from Eastern Europe, but the two sides' opposition to each other was played out in conflicts – some of a military nature – all over the world.

### **Conflicts in which the USA, USSR and allies involved 1947–91:**

- 1** Greek Civil War 1947: USA gave aid to help defeat communists
- 2** Berlin Blockade 1948–49: USSR attempted to force France, USA and Britain out of West Berlin by imposing a blockade around the city
- 3** Malayan Emergency 1948–60: UK troops defeated communist insurgents while moving Malaya towards independence
- 4** First Indochinese War 1946–54: French troops tried to prevent independence movement from establishing communism in Vietnam
- 5** Korean War 1950–53 (*map 2*)
- 6** Off-shore Island Crises 1954–55, 1958: US diplomatic effort and military support to Taiwan averted full-scale invasion by China in wake of artillery attack
- 7** Guatemala 1954: USA backed right-wing coup
- 8** Hungary 1956: Uprising of liberal communists crushed by Soviet troops
- 9** Vietnam War 1959–75: US troops directly involved in war 1964–73
- 10** Second Berlin Crisis 1961: East German government erected Berlin Wall and closed all but one of access routes to the city; USA sent tanks to Berlin
- 11** Laotian Crisis 1960–62: Civil war between US-backed and communist-backed forces culminated in establishment of provisional government of unity
- 12** Cuban Missile Crisis 1962 (*map 3*)
- 13** Dominican Republic 1965: USA, fearing communist takeover, sent troops to back government of military junta
- 14** Czechoslovakia 1968: liberal communist government overthrown by troops of USSR and Warsaw Pact allies
- 15** Chile 1973: US-backed right-wing forces overthrew Allende's socialist government
- 16** Angola 1974–90: Civil war between MPLA (backed by Soviet-funded Cuban troops) and the FNLA and Unita (backed by South Africa)
- 17** Namibia 1975–91: Communist-backed forces fought for independence of Namibia, illegally incorporated into South Africa
- 18** Nicaragua 1979: US backing failed to prevent left-wing Sandinistas deposing right-wing regime
- 19** Afghanistan 1979–89: Soviet troops occupied the country to prevent overthrow of pro-Soviet regime



**Ποιος «κέρδισε» (εξασφάλισε υψηλότερη ανταμοιβή) με την τελική έκβαση της κρίσης της Κούβας;**

