

Signal Exemilar |

on film material that otherwise

the case would not have been reflected on paper

and subsequently it would be lost forever to future historians.

This program has already begun in Washington; but we believe that it would be incomplete if only it were limited to the United States.

We want there to be

all significant persons and their views are fully represented; and since very little

president Kennedy was more concerned about the international world and our relationship with yours

a great country, we consider you, Mr. Chairman, an indispensable witness to his policies

and hope. Therefore, I ask if you would agree to take part in this

efforts. Conditions could be created such that they suit you - choice of person

which will conduct the interview (I think, for example, Mr. Edward R. Murrow,

with whose independent and courageous work on American television, I am sure. You are

they know each other, either Ambassador Thompson, or, very possibly,

You are

you can give preference

to a Soviet citizen); time, place, etc. I hope you wish to express yours

impressions about President Kennedy, about his policies, his achievements, his mistakes, his

failures with complete frankness. Future history would be immeasurably enriched if

your views on the Vienna meeting, the Berlin crisis, and the Cuban crisis were recorded on tape

crisis, test ban negotiations and other episodes of the last three years

and also your assessment of the direction in which international affairs were moving, and that

could have happened if President Kennedy had stayed alive.

Of course, much of the material that would be recorded on film in the program

oral history - and this could especially apply to your case if you

agreed to participate - would be too confidential to be immediately

to the public. Therefore, every participant

programs

has complete control

with regard to access to his interview and may impose any conditions which he

wishes, such as, for example, sealing the film completely for any time it takes

may wish. I want to give you my most categorical personal assurances that

Your interview, if you decide to participate, will be completely safe.

No one will have access to it - neither scientists, nor government officials, nor

congressional commissions, neither journalists, nor members of the Kennedy family - except on terms,

which you may wish to supply. In this I give you my word. The purpose of the library

it is to collect historical material not for the present generation, but for ours

descendants. I have no doubt that the historians of the future, American, Soviet or any

a different nationality would be in your unpaid debt if you added yours

own testimony to this collection of memories of President Kennedy and his time.

Always sincerely yours

Robert F. Kennedy

206

Signal instance

Please accept my best wishes to you and your family. All members of the Kennedy family

they highly appreciated your kindness during the death of my brother. Thank you. Robert Kennedy."

His Excellency

Nikita S. Khrushchev

Chairman of the Council of Ministers

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 66. D. 471. L. 125 - 127. Sublichik. Translation from English.

Typewritten text. Ibid. L. 128 - 129. Sublichik. In English.

Typewritten text. Signature - autograph.

NO. 79
27 February 1964 247
John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library,
Incorporated
Lyndon B. Johnson Honorary Chairman
Eugene R. Black Chairman
Robert F. Kennedy President
Jacqueline B. Kennedy Vice President
Edward M. Kennedy Vice President

The answer should be sent:

Eugene R. Black
1 Chase Manhattan Plaza
New York, NY, 10005

Dear Mrs. Ambassador,
From many countries to us
they are coming
letters requesting to send
information

regarding plans to perpetuate the memory of the late President of the United States.
I believed that you might be interested in the attached statement regarding
structures of the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library, which will be built in Boston
Massachusetts, on a site located on the banks of the river. Charles River provided
Harvard University. President Kennedy chose this site because he wanted to
so that the library is close to the places where he spent his youth, as well
and because he wanted it to be part of the university campus located there.

• In the original, the paragraph was written by R. Xinedi by hand in black cursive ink.

207

Sigal instance /

President Kennedy's family and close colleagues are working to
construction of a library is possible. Some governments and individual citizens from
other countries have expressed interest in participating in this project. I hope you will let me know
about the interest in your country, official or unofficial, that may be
manifested in this direction.

Sincerely yours

Eugene Black

His Excellency

Mr. Anatoly F. Dobrynin

Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

1125 16th Street NW.

Washington 25, D.C.

Translated by V. Kuleshov

(Appendix)

JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY LIBRARY

The John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library will be built in Boston

Massachusetts, on land along the Charles River, provided free of charge

Harvard University. President Kennedy personally chose this site because he

he wanted the Library to be located near the places where he spent his youth, and because he

wanted the Library to be part of the campus. This is the location

Libraries will not only allow for close ties to Harvard University, but

and will provide easy access to it from other colleges and universities located

in the Boston area.

The library will be a memorial to President Kennedy. This will be an attempt to express

by means of architecture, the spirit and style of the 35th President. But it will be something significant

more,

than a monument,
for a real monument must also express the living
president Kennedy's concern about the unfinished business of his country and the world.
The library will therefore include, in addition to the austere and beautiful memorial hall,
several working components: museum, archive and Institute. He will stand in front of the architect
the task is to combine these elements into a single harmonious project covering various
functions of the Library and celebrating the memory of President Kennedy.
The Museum will display items about President Kennedy and his
time - photographs, panoramas, scientific objects and other various exhibits
telling about the problems, achievements and atmosphere of Kennedy's time. There will be no museum
static exposure of objects in glass stands. Modern ones will be used
208

Signal exemplar

means of electronics and design so that the viewer can actively perceive events
which the exhibits tell about. So, for example, it may be
a room has been created where
the visitor will be able to enter the cockpit, select some Kennedy speech or important episode from
events of his time and then watch a movie or listen to a tape recording
the event itself. The aim of the Museum will be to ensure that visitors, and especially students
and young people could get as direct and tangible a picture as possible
historical events of the recent past.
The Archive will contain personal
papers of President Kennedy, his family
and associates, as well as copies of state archival documents that are necessary
to understand the challenges facing his administration and the actions it has taken;
recordings of interviews with his colleagues and contemporaries. There will also be a collection of books
magazines, newspapers and printed documents related to President Kennedy and his
time. It is hoped that this Archive will become a center for exploring the Americas of the Middle
20th century,
its main ones
domestic and foreign policy problems,
her
ideas about yourself and your destiny. The archive will have the necessary
opportunities for research work, including classrooms
the most modern equipment for the permanent lecture program on history, for
making copies of documents, working with microfilms and making full use of recorded ones
on film of materials and visual aids.
The Institute shall endeavour to contribute to
the solution of one of
the main ones
tasks,
president Kennedy was concerned to continue his tireless desire to bring the world closer together
ideas and the world of practical affairs, the world of science and the world of solutions, as, for example, this
was the case
in the early years of the American Republic. No other goal spiritualized him so much
constantly, and no other matter could better serve his memory. Lead
the institute will be a person who combines scientific fame with practical fame
experience in government affairs. The goal of the institute will be to educate young Americans
and young people in other countries to the understanding and practice of democratic political
life and public service. It will be a living institution that responds to needs
time, and therefore its resources and programs should not be strictly regulated
in advance; however, it can be assumed that the Institute will seek to bring together
intellectual and social affairs in many ways - through lectures
and seminars conducted by professors, politicians and officials

all parties from the United States, as well as from other countries; by creating departments.
perhaps,
headed part-time
professors at Harvard and others
nearby universities; by organizing meetings for senior students
interested in political life and government affairs, through establishment
scholarships for students and scientists, American and foreign; through the program
209

Signal exemilar
inviting teachers to give a course of lectures; by organizing scientific groups
and conferences with the participation of scientists and practitioners to address important issues; by
publications programme; by awarding awards for literary works and public
service, as well as through many other means. The institute will not be connected
program or policy, except in the spirit inherent in President Kennedy himself
free and rational research

X X X

According to the 1955 law 243, which allows the creation of presidential libraries, themselves
libraries must be built through subscription fundraising and then transferred
to the Government of the United States. General Services Administration (National Archives)
after this, he will take responsibility for the maintenance of the buildings, as well as for
functioning of the memorial hall, museum and archive. Legislation,
however, the
does not provide for the creation of an institute, and this project is the most distinctive
part of this plan will require significant donations.

According to estimates for the construction of the Kennedy Library with a memorial hall and a museum
both the archives and the establishment of the institute will require an amount of \$10 million.

Translated by Yu. Sokolikov

AND. Bubnov"

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 66. D. 471. L. 135 - 138. Original. Translation from English,
typewritten text.

Ne 80

Note by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR A.A. Gromyko N.S. Khrushchev
on the advisability of submitting materials
for the J.F. Memorial Library. Kennedy

Ne 1268/GC

April 19, 1964 2.

Secretly. Ex. NO. 1

To Comrade N.S. KHRUSHCHEV

As a monument to President J. Kennedy in the USA (g. Boston, Harvard area
university) it is planned to build «Kennedy Library» with a memorial hall

On the back of the last sheet of the application there is a litter with a blue ballpoint pen «Into action. O.
Troyanovsky

3.VII.64». The pomsta is crossed out with a simple pencil

At the top of the sheet there is a resolution with a blue ballpoint pen «Send out and include in the agenda of the
meeting

Tresidium of the Central Committee (instruction of N.S. Khrushchev) 25.V.64 O. Troyanovsky

210

Signal instance

research institute, museum and archive. The library is created on the initiative
kennedy family and with the approval of President Johnson. Funds for the construction of the Library
(\$10 million) is collected through donations from various organizations and individuals.
The Library intends to house numerous exhibits, documents,
archival and printed materials related to the name of Kennedy and his state name

and socio-political activities. It is planned to organize a special one the department in which the taped statements of eminent persons will be kept USA and foreign countries about J. Kennedy.

In this regard, the brother of the late President Robert Kennedy in a letter addressed to you?49 I asked you to agree to record your statements on tape about President Kennedy so that this entry is included in the Library's collections. Considering that among wide circles of the American population the name J. Kennedy associated with the line to improve Soviet-American relations and that the family Kennedy will likely continue to play a role in political life It would apparently be desirable for the United States to somehow respond to R. Kennedy's request. Could, for example, be prepared for transfer to the «Kennedy Library» a brief tape recording of your speech with memories of President Kennedy in which you can talk about your impressions and meeting with J. Kennedy in Washington?50 and Vienna, give a brief assessment of Kennedy as a person and as a statesman in the world his statements during the meeting in Vence, as well as those of his speeches in which they found the expression is a sober assessment of the actual balance of power in the world and a realistic one an approach to solving some unresolved international problems. If this is considered inappropriate, it might be worthwhile to direct from Your name is a response to R. Kennedy's appeal to you, meaning to write a response letter so that it itself could become one of the exhibits «of the Kennedy Library». The letter could give a brief assessment of J. Kennedy as a person and a statesman in the spirit of the one contained in the telegrams of condolences regarding the death of the president. It should be noted that in connection with the plans for the creation of «the Kennedy Library» they received and other requests. Thus, Assistant to the US President for Press Affairs Salinger, he, who has now resigned, asked through an employee of the Council of Embassies in Washington to find out will we be able to transfer to the Library any of the film materials we have about J. Kennedy. Appeal on the possible contribution of the USSR in one form or another to the creation of «Libraries Kennedy» also came from Eugene Black²⁵¹, a prominent American financier and a politician who has now become the chairman of the foundation for the construction of this Library. In response to these appeals, according to the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, it would be possible to transfer The library is a Soviet chronicle and documentary film in two parts about your meeting 211|

Signal exemilar
with J. Kennedy in Vienna in June 1961, and also selected for transfer to the Library's collection some materials soviet seals in which reflected foreign policy kennedy's activities as US President, especially in the field of Soviet-American relationships (for example, newspapers where President Kennedy's speeches are published, communiqué about the meeting in Vienna, photographic materials, etc.).

Please consider 252

A. Gromyko

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 66. D. 471. L. 165 - 166. Copy. Typewritten text.

NO. 81

Resolution of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee «Note from the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs (vol. Gromyko)

of 19 April 1964 No 1268/gs»

NO. P7146/X

May 28, 1964 2.233

In principle, agree with the proposals of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs (vol. Gromyko), as set out in the last paragraph of the note dated April 19, 1964 No. 1268/gS254 on the possible contribution of the USSR - a program organized in the USA «Kennedy Library», chronicle and documentary film about the meeting of Comrade. Khrushcheva N.S. with J. Kennedy in Vienna in June 1961 and some materials of the Soviet press.

Instruct the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee to prepare suggestions on this issue?.

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 16. D. 474. L. 45. Copy. Typewritten technical text on letterhead «Communist Party of the Soviet Union. CENTRAL COMMITTEE».

NO. 82

Note by the head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee B.N. Ponomarev and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR A.A. Gromyko in the Central Committee of the KISS on the transfer to the memorial library of J.F. Kennedy documentary materials

NO. 1845/GC

12 ion 1964.

Secretly. Ex. NO. 1

Central Committee of the CPSU

In accordance with the instructions (No. P146/X dated 28.V.64 (256) Presenting proposals on the response to Robert Kennedy's appeal regarding our participation in the creation John F. Kennedy Memorial Library in Boston.

212

Signal instance

It seems appropriate to send R. Kennedy on behalf of Comrade. Khrushcheva N.S. reply letter,

which contained

a brief assessment by J. Kennedy

like a person

and a statesman, prepared on the basis of the public ones available on this matter

statements by Comrade. Khrushcheva N.S. In the letter, indicate that in connection with R. Kennedy's request to him

through the USSR Embassy in Washington will be transferred to the Kennedy Library: Soviet chronicle-documentary film about the meeting of Comrade. Khrushcheva N.S. with J. Kennedy in Vienna in June 1961, a tape recording the final part of the speech by Comrade. Khrushcheva N.S. June 15, 1961 in Moscow about the results of the Vienna meeting, which talks about impressions of conversations with President Kennedy, as well as some TASS and Soviet photo chronicles prints.

It should be noted that with a similar request to contribute to the creation of the Library

Kennedy and tape his memories of the late President Robert Kennedy

he also addressed Comrade. Mikoyan A.N., Gromyko A.A., Adzhubey A.I. and Dobrynin A.F.

It seems appropriate to entrust Ambassador Dobrynin with the delivery of the letter

comrade. N.S. Khrushchev to make it clear to Robert Kennedy that the materials transferred to him are our common contribution to the creation of the memorial library of J. Kennedy.

Is the draft resolution attached?57.

Please consider.

B. Ponomarev

A. Gromyko

(Appendix)

Project

Appendix No. 1°

Mr. Robert F. Kennedy

To the Secretary of Justice of the United States of America, Washington

Dear Mr. Kennedy,

I received your letter in which you inform about plans to create in Boston

libraries in memory of your brother John F. Kennedy. You express the wish that and we took part in the implementation of these plans in some form. We understand we are committed to creating a memorial library for John F. Kennedy and are ready contribute to this matter. You will be transferred through the Soviet Embassy in Washington some soviet documents and materials related to foreign policy activities of President Kennedy, especially in the field of Soviet-American relations.
* The text of the letter is crossed out crosswise with a blue ballpoint pen.
213

Signal Exemilar /

John F. Kennedy, as I said, will undoubtedly go down in history as outstanding statesman. Being in a high and very responsible position in our time President of the United States, he proved himself to be a broad-minded man who strived realistically assess the situation in the world and look for ways to resolve unresolved issues international problems through negotiations. I keep the memory of personal meetings with J.F. Kennedy, during which we openly exchanged opinions issues of interest to both parties. It is appropriate to note that, although the main the problems that now divide the world remained unresolved, however, under the President Kennedy, we managed to jointly achieve a certain shift for the better in the international situation and in relations between our great powers. Evidence of this is primarily the conclusion of the Test Ban Treaty nuclear weapons in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water. Signing this the Treaty was a convincing confirmation that, no matter how complex modern ones are international problems, solutions to them can be found. Achieving such solutions in the interests of maintaining and strengthening global peace, it has been and remains the most important task all governments, their duty to the peoples.

Best Regards

N. KHRUSHCHEV

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 16. D. 496. L. 146 - 147. Genuine ones. Typewritten text. Signatures - autographs in blue ink and blue ballpoint pen.

NO. 83

Resolution of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee «On the response to Robert Kennedy's appeal regarding our participation in the creation of the memorial library

John F. Kennedy»

Lo 11149/34

June 29, 1964 2.298

1. Approve the draft response letter from Comrade. Khrushchev N.S. to the appeal of R. Kennedy (appendix I).

2. Approve the draft instructions to the US Ambassador (Appendix 2).

3. Instruct the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on Cinematography and the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on Radio Broadcasting and Television

PREPARE

DLYA

transfers

R. Kennedy

through

Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR

chronically-

documentary film in two parts about the meeting of Comrade. Khrushcheva N.S. with J. Kennedy in Vienna

214

Signal instance

in June 1961, as well as

a tape recording the final part of the speech
comrade. Khrushcheva N.S. June 15, 1961 in Moscow, where the results of the Vienna meetings were discussed
Instruct TASS and the editorial offices of the newspapers «Pravda» and «Izvestia» to select and transmit through
USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Kennedy Library collection some materials from TASS photo chronicles
and the Soviet press.

4. Costs associated with preparing materials for transfer to the John Library
F. Kennedy, charged to the reserve Fund of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

[Appendix]

To paragraph 34 prot (column] No. 149

Appendix 1

Dear Mr. Kennedy,"

I received your letter²⁵ in which you inform about plans to create in Boston
libraries in memory of your brother John F. Kennedy. You express the wish that
and we took part in the implementation of these plans in some form. We understand
we are committed to creating the John F. Kennedy Memorial Library and are ready
contribute to this matter. You will be handed over through the Soviet embassy in Washington
some Soviet documents and materials related to foreign policy
activities of President Kennedy, especially in the field of Soviet-American relations.
John F. Kennedy, as I said before, will undoubtedly go down in history as outstanding
statesman. Being in a high and very responsible position in our time
President of the United States, he proved himself to be a man of broad views who really strived
assess the situation in the world and look for ways to resolve unresolved international ones
problems through negotiations. I keep the memory of personal meetings with J.F. Kennedy, in
during which we openly exchanged views on both sides of interest
questions. It is appropriate to note that, although the main problems currently dividing the world
they remained unresolved, however, under President Kennedy we succeeded jointly
efforts to achieve a certain shift for the better in the international situation and in relations
between our great powers. Evidence of this is, first of all, the conclusion
Treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere and in outer space
and underwater. The signing of this agreement was convincing confirmation that
no matter how complex modern international problems are, solutions can be found.
Achieving such decisions in the interests of maintaining and strengthening global peace was
and it remains the most important task of all governments, their duty to the peoples.
"On the first sheet below the main text is printed: «To Mr. Robert F. Kennedy, Secretary of Justice
United States of America, Washington».

215|

Signal iteztyar

Remembering now President J.F. Kennedy, I would like to particularly address
attention to his speech at the American University in Washington on June 10
1963. This statement can be called courageous and more realistic than that
The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist world were often heard from the American ones
beregov. Although this statement by the US President contained contradictory points
and, unfortunately, tribute was paid to the so-called policy of containment and rejection
communism», however, in general it proceeded from the recognition of inevitability, necessity
coexistence of states with different social systems.
Today I would not like to dwell in detail on the negative aspects
this statement by J.F. Kennedy, because, I repeat, it contained the main idea:
in this statement, the president said: «Let's reconsider our attitude towards the Soviet
Union»; he said that «peace need not be unfeasible, but war
it doesn't have to be inevitable».

President Kennedy understood that the United States of America was in the best interests
look for the United States itself and the improvement of international politics in general
positions that would ensure the peaceful coexistence of states with different
social structure. This statement reflected a more correct understanding of whether

that through war it is impossible to resolve controversial issues between states, because none a sensible Chelovsk, especially if it recognizes the other side as its equal military power will no longer start wars.

This is JF's speech. Kennedy, as one might assume, appeared as it were preparatory, the president outlined a platform for the future election campaign.

Although everyone knows that President J.F. Kennedy was the opposite of us ideology, represented the interests of the state, which stands on the opposite side than ours political

platform, however, in this speech he outlined more

realistic principles of relations between countries with different social structures

and thus, if we expand his thought, between two social systems.

The President said that it was not an arms race competition and a demonstration

military force in international politics, not politics «on the brink of war», but peaceful

the coexistence and competition of two systems will help the world avoid all-out war

which «makes no sense in an age when great powers can hold big ones

and relatively invulnerable nuclear forces and refuse to surrender without resorting

to the use of these forces». «War has no meaning in an age, declared J.F. Kennedy

when one nuclear bomb has an explosive force almost ten times greater than what it was

used by all allied air forces in World War II».

Unfortunately, only a few months have passed since this important statement

president J.F. Kennedy, and he's gone. I return to the thoughts expressed in this

216

Signal instance |

a statement that attracted attention also because, no matter how tragic this or that may be

other loss, the living are obliged to work in the name of the interests of the cause of peace, in the name of prevention

a world thermonuclear war, which would be a huge disaster for humanity.

Relations between the Soviet Union and the United States of America are important

a link in the system of international relations of many countries of the world. From our great powers,

having nuclear weapons of enormous destructive power, a lot depends on the matter

discharges

international

tension, establishment

such

relationships

between

states, when existing controversial issues would be resolved through peaceful means

based on a real understanding of existing things.

President J.F. Kennedy passed away in a situation where his activities on

a high government position, as I said above

it was starting to be marked

some agreed upon design decisions related to the establishment

better mutual understanding between our countries. It is in this sense, in the sense

activities aimed at consolidating peace and defusing international tensions

we were sympathetic to the statements of US President Lyndon Johnson, who

proclaimed the continuity of the foreign policy of the late President John F. Kennedy.

Best Regards

N. KHRUSHCHEV

June 29, 1964

Secretly

Appendix 2

WASHINGTON TONE

CO-AMBASSADOR

Give Robert Kennedy a letter from Comrade. N.S. Khrushchev (we send a separate one

telegram () 260, which contains a response to R. Kennedy's address regarding ours participation in the creation of the John F. Kennedy Memorial Library. We send it by diplomatic mail For R. Kennedy's broadcast, the following: a newsreel documentary about the meeting comrade. N.S. Khrushcheva with J. Kennedy in Vienna in June 1961, tape recording the final parts of Comrade's speech N.S. Khrushchev on June 15, 1961, which spoke about the results of Vienna meetings, and some materials from the Soviet press.

Since R. Kennedy made a similar request to vol. Mikoyan, A.I., Gromyko A.A., Adzhubey A.I. and to you, upon delivery of the letter from Comrade. N.S. Make Khrushchev clear Robert Kennedy that the materials transferred to him are our common contribution in the creation of the memorial library of J. Kennedy.

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 16. D. 496. L. 139, 145. Original. Typewritten text. L. 140 - 144. Copy. Typewritten text.
217

Signal exemilar

NO. 84
Covering note from the head of the US Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs M.N. Smirnovsky Charge d'Affaires of the USSR in the USA G.M. Kornienko on the transfer of materials for the memorial library of J.F. Kennedy

No. 325/ossha

31 July 1964

Secretly. Ex. NO. 2

CHARGE D'AFFAIRES OF THE USSR IN THE USA

comrade. KORNIENKO FM.

At the same time, we send you materials intended for Memorial john F. Kennedy Libraries. In accordance with your instructions, please give these materials to Robert Kennedy.

Appendix: specified materials and their inventory (for information from the embassy).

Head US department

p/p M. SMIRNOVSKY

(Appendix)

by 325/ossha

inventory

materials transferred by the Soviet embassy
for the Memorial Library of J. F. Kennedy in Boston

Inventory

materials donated to the John F. Kennedy Memorial Library

A. Film «Vienna Meetings» (about the meeting of N.S. Khrushcheva with J. Kennedy in June 1961) in russian. In two parts, on a non-flammable film.

B. Film recording the final part of N.S.'s speech. Khrushchev on the radio and television in Moscow on June 15, 1961 (The printed text of this entry is attached for embassy information).

IN THE. Seven photographs of TASS Photo Chronicle:

1. «Vienna 3 June 1961 Meeting of the President of the Council of Ministers CCCP

N.S. Khrushchev and US President J. Kennedy at the residence of the US Ambassador to Austria.

TASS photo chronicle. Photo by V. Egorov

Photo No. 483938».

(N.S. Khrushchev and J.Kennedy sit together by the sofa in armchairs).

218

Signal instance

2. «Vienna 4 June 1961 Meeting of the President of the Council Ministers of the USSR

N.S. Khrushchev and US President J. Kennedy at the USSR Embassy in Austria. Right - USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs A.A. Gromyko.

TASS photo chronicle. Photo by V. Egorov.

Photo No. 483952».

(N.S. Khrushchev and J. The Kennedys are sitting on sofa at the table. On the right he sits at the table A.A. Gromyko).

3. «Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR N.S. Khrushchev and the Minister of Foreign Affairs USSR L.A. Gromyko visited the residence of the United States Ambassador on November 23, 1963 America in the USSR and expressed their condolences on the death of the US President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

TASS photo chronicle. No. 563432.

Photo by V. Koshevoy and N. Sitnikov».

(N.S. Khrushchev stands next to Ambassador F. Kohler in front of a photograph of J. Kennedy).

4. «The Chairman. Council of Ministers of the USSR N.S. Khrushchev and the Minister of Foreign Affairs USSR A.A. Gromyko visited the residence of the United States Ambassador on November 23, 1963 America in the USSR and expressed their condolences on the death of the US President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

In the photo: N.S. Khrushchev puts his signature in the book of condolences.

TASS photo chronicle. No. 563440.

Photo by V. Koshevoy and N. Sitnikov».

5. «Moscow. November 23. Muscovites read a message about a tragic murder US President John F. Kennedy.

TASS photo chronicle. Photo by M. Redkin.

Photo No. 563454».

6. «Moscow. November 25 delegation of the Institute of Soviet-American Relations in headed by the vice-president of the institute N.P. Khrushchev?61

visited the US Ambassador in Moscow

mr. Foy D. Kohler and expressed deep condolences to him on his tragic death

US President Mr. John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

In the photo: At the ambassador's residence. From left to right - N.P. Khrushchev and Ambassador Foy D. Kohler with my wife.

TASS photo chronicle. Photo by V. Mastjukov.

Photo No. 563635».

7. «Moscow. November 25 delegation of the Institute of Soviet-American Relations

headed by the vice-president of the institute N.P. Khrushchev visited the US Ambassador to Moscow, Mr. Foy D. Kolera and expressed

smu deep condolences on the tragic death

US President Mr. John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

219

Signal instance

Pictured: Mr. Foy D. Kohler and N.P. Khrushchev at the ambassador's residence.

TASS photo chronicle.

Photo by V. Mastjukov.

Photo No. 563632».

G. The following Soviet press materials:

1. Telegram N.S. Khrushcheva J. Kennedy on November 9, 1960 with congratulations on the occasion of his election as President of the United States.

«True», November 10, 1960.

2. Response telegram from J. Kennedy: N.S. Khrushchev with an expression of gratitude for congratulations.

«True», November 12, 1960.

3. Telegram N.S. Khrushchev and L.I. Brezhnev to US President J. Kennedy from January 20, 1961 with congratulations on the occasion of his assumption of office.

Text of speech by J. Kennedy January 20, 1961 upon taking office as president.
 «True», January 21 and 22, 1961.
 «News», January 21, 1961.

4. Message about the first press conference of President J. Kennedy January 25, 1961.
 «News», January 26, 1961.

5. Abridged text of the message of President J. Kennedy on the state of the country.
 «True», January 31, 1961.
 «News», January 31, 1961.

6. Text of the message about the upcoming meeting between N.S. Khrushchev and J. Kennedy in Vienna.
 «True», May 20, 1961.

7. Notice of N.S.'s departure. Khrushchev to Vienna and program meetings between N.S. Khrushchev and J. Kennedy.
 «True», May 28, 1961.

8. Message about the meeting N.S. Khrushcheva with J. Kennedy to Vence June 3, 1961.
 Message about breakfast in honor of N.S. Khrushchev by J. Kennedy in Vienna.
 «True», June 4, 1961.

9. Statement on meetings of N.S. Khrushchev and J. Kennedy in Vienna.
 «True», June 5, 1961.

10. Full text of the speech by J. Kennedy on radio and television June 7, 1961.
 about his trip to Europe and meeting in Vienna with N.S. Khrushchev.
 «True», June 9, 1961.

11. Texts of aide-memoires presented by N.S. Khrushchev to President J. Kennedy in time of their meeting in Vienna.

220

Signal instance/
 «True», June 11, 1961.

12. Text of speech by N.S. Khrushchev on radio and television June 15, 1961.
 about the meeting with President J. Kennedy in Vienna June 3 - 4, 1961.
 «True», June 16, 1961.

13. Telegram N.S. Khrushchev and L.I. Brezhnev to President J. Kennedy on July 3 1961 with congratulations on the occasion of the US national holiday.
 Response telegram from J. Kennedy. Message about the reception with the US Ambassador in Moscow.
 «True», July 4 and 5, 1961.

14. Summary of J.Kennedy's speech at the UN on September 25, 1961.
 «News», September 26, 1961.

15. Interview
 " pesnachid
 J. Kennedy in charge
 to the editor
 newspapers «Izvestia»
 A.I. Adzhubey.
 «News», November 28, 1961.

16. Message from President J. Kennedy N.S. Khrushchev dated March 7, 1962 on the issue study and use of outer space.
 Message from N.S. Khrushcheva J. Kennedy on March 20 on the same issue.
 «True», March 22, 1962.

17. Telegram N.S. Khrushchev to President J. Kennedy on June 12, 1962 in connection with the creation of a coalition government in Laos.
 Response telegram from J. Kennedy N.S. Khrushchev dated June 13, 1962.
 «True», June 13 and 14, 1962.
 messages about the agreement
 between N.S. Khrushchev,

J. Kennedy

and by G. Macmillan concerning the resumption of negotiations to end the tests nuclear weapons.

«True», June 11, 1963.

19. Text of the speech by President J. Kennedy at American University in Washington on June 10, 1963.

«News», June 12, 1963.

«True», June 13, 1963.

20. Answers from the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR N.S. Khrushchev on the main questions editors of newspapers «Pravda» and «Izvestia» in connection with the speech of the President of the United States

J. Kennedy at American University in Washington on June 10, 1963.

«True», June 15, 1963.

21. Answers from N.S. Khrushchev to questions from newspaper correspondents «Pravda» and «Izvestia» regarding the agreement to ban nuclear weapons tests in three areas.

«True», July 27, 1963.

221

22. It was reported that the Prohibition Treaty was signed on August 5, 1963 in Moscow testing nuclear weapons in the atmosphere, in space and under water.

Speech by N.S. Khrushchev at a reception in the Kremlin on the occasion of the signing of the Treaty on the prohibition of nuclear weapons tests in three areas on August 5, 1963.

«True», August 6, 1963.

23. Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the ratification of the prohibition treaty testing nuclear weapons in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water.

«True», September 26, 1963.

24. Message from N.S. Khrushchev to President J. Kennedy of October 10, 1963 on the occasion of entry into force of the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

«True», October 11, 1963.

25. Report of the assassination of President J. Kennedy.

«True», November 23, 1963.

«News», November 23, 1963.

26. Telegram N.S. Khrushchev to Lyndon Johnson on November 23, 1963 on the occasion of murders of J. Kennedy.

Telegram N.S. Khrushchev Jacqueline Kennedy dated November 23, 1963.

Telegram N.P. Khrushchev Jacqueline Kennedy dated November 23, 1963.

Message about visiting N.S. Khrushchev residence of the US Ambassador to the USSR November 23, 1963.

«True», November 24, 1963.

27. Reply of President L. Johnson to the telegram from N.S. Khrushchev dated November 23, 1963.

«News», November 26, 1963.

AVP RF. F. 0129. Op. 48. P7. 366. D. 22. L. 23 - 29. Copy. Typewritten text.

No. 85

Letter from US Attorney General R. Kennedy addressed to N.S. Khrushchev with gratitude for your help in creating a memorial library to J. F. Kennedy

28 August 1964 362

Office of the Minister of Justice

Washington, D.C

Dear Sir,

I am extremely grateful for your kind letter,²⁶³ in response to my request about your help in creating a library in memory of my brother. We are very grateful for

222

Signal exemilar

documents, tape tapes and films that we have received from yours

embassies in Washington and which will form a significant part of the collection that

will become the John F. Kennedy Memorial Library. Your letter, giving in warm terms tribute to President Kennedy's efforts to improve relations between our two countries and ensuring genuine and guaranteed peace is an important contribution in itself to the library.

As you know, the desire for genuine peace was a primary concern president Kennedy, as President Johnson now. Confirmation by you of this general the goals are encouraging. I can assure you that despite the large ones that separate us problems, we intend to use all means to reduce the possibility of war. I took the liberty of showing your letter to President Johnson, who joins to me in expressing gratitude to you for your contribution to the library.

His Excellency

Nikita S. Khrushchev,

Chairman of the Council of Ministers

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Mocka, C.C.C.P.

Note: The handwritten letter reads: «Thank you. Bob Kennedy». Translation made in USSR Embassy in the USA.

Right: 10. Sokolov

AVP RF. F. 129. Op. 50. P. 163. D. 30. L. 29. Original. Typewritten text. Translation from English. Ibid. L. 28. Copy. Typewritten text in English.

223

Signal elemair

SECTION IV

«I ASK TO BE ACCEPTED AS A CITIZEN OF THE SOVIET UNION»

documents about L. H. Oswald's stay in the Soviet Union

October 13, 1959 - May 28, 1962

加86

Questionnaire by L.H. Oswald to obtain a visa to enter the USSR

13 October 1959

AHKETA"

for persons wishing to obtain a visa to enter the USSR

wopRosa

1. Last name,

first and middle names. (Face

ims

several names

or

pseudonyms,

should

specify

in full; a married or widowed person must

indicate maiden name and surname

husband).

2. Number, month, year and place of birth.

3. Nationality.

4. Citizenship or citizenship at present time.

5. Meco

occupied

works in

present time,

position

the main one

profession.

ANSWERS

Oswald, Lee Harvyb

Osuald, Leah, Harvey

18/10/1939 New Orleans, LA, USA

18 Oct 1939 ugh Orisance, LA, USA

American American

American American

Student student

Questionnaire form. All questions from the viketa are repeated in Finnish. On the left side is the inscription «Consulate

Sonsotdel of the Embassy, Mission of the USSR in» is further written by hand «Finland

· Hereinafter, the entire aiketa is filled with L.H. Oswald in English with a blue printed ballpoint pen letter. Next to L.H. Oswald's text, an embassy employee writes a translation into Russian in blue in ink.

224

Signal instance

6. The goal

trips,

duration

alleged stay in the USSR and route.

NOTE: from applicants

a transit visa through the USSR is required

possession of an entry or transit visa

countries to or through which

this person follows when leaving the USSR

7. If children under 16 years of age come with you, then indicate last name, first name, patronymic and age each of them)

8. Were there previously in the USSR (if there were, then indicate when, where and what you did)

9. Last names, first names, patronymics and addresses close relatives in the USSR

Heisinki - Viborg - Moscow 5 days Tourist

Tour trains to Moscow by train for the period

15/10 - 22/10

No no

No no

No HeT

residence.

permanent Hotel «Klaus Kurki» Helsinki, room 601

3124 West 5th St, Fort Worth, Texas, United States

Date of completion of the questionnaire

13 oct 1959

Personal signature of the applicant

Lee H Oswald

Central Academy of the KGB of the Republic of Belarus. D. 266. L. 4. Original. Handwritten text. Typographic form.

NO. 87

Petition by L.Kh. Oswald to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR about accepting him into Soviet citizenship

16 October 1959 264

To the Supreme Soviet of the USSR

I, Lee Harvey Oswald, ask to be accepted as a citizen of the Soviet Union.

My visa is valid from October 15 and expires on October 21. I should be provided shelter before this date expires. In the meantime, I'm waiting for a decision on citizenship. I am currently a citizen of the United States of America. I want to accept Soviet citizenship because: I am a communist and a worker, I lived in a decadent capitalist society where workers are slaves. I'm twenty years, I graduated from the three-year United States Naval Warfare School and served

225

Signal instance
in the occupation forces in Japan?65, saw American military imperialism in all its forms.

I don't want to return to any country outside the Soviet Union. I'm ready renounce my American citizenship and take on Soviet responsibilities citizen.

I saved up money that I received as an American Army private for two years in order to come to Russia and explain my desire to get Soviet citizenship.

I no longer have enough money left to live here for a long time, or to leave for some other country. I do not have desires to go to some other country. I ask that my request be urgent reviewed.

Sincerely yours,
Lee Harvey Oswald.

Address:
Moscow, hotel «Berlin»
room
320 Lee Harvey Oswald.

Translated by L. Postnikova

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 63. D. 65. L. 101. Original. Translation from English.

Typewritten text. Ibid. L. 102. Original. Handwritten text in English.

Ball blue pen.

Ne 88

Note by the Deputy Chairman of the KGB under the Council of Ministers of the USSR

A.I. Perepelitsyn to the Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR M.P. Georgadze about the inappropriateness of taking L.H. Oswald to Soviet citizenship

20 October 1959*

N 4870/1

at No. 435 of October 17, 1959

Secretly

Ex. Ne 1

Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme
Council of the USSR

comrade Georgadze M.P

State Security Committee under the Council of Ministers of the USSR reception

lee Harvey Osvaldo considers Soviet citizenship inappropriate.

* On KGB letterhead under the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

226

Signal instance

Annex: statement 256.

Deputy Chairman of the State Security Committee
under the Council of Ministers of the USSR

A. Perepelitsyn

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 63. D. 65. L. 100. Original. Typewritten text. Signature-
autograph in blue ink.

N 89

Note by the Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR M.P. Georgadze in the CPSU Central Committee

about JH's petition. Oswald on granting him Soviet citizenship

No. 310c

21 October 1959

TO THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU

He applied to the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the USSR for admission
american citizen Lee Harvey Oswald, who arrived in the USSR, became a USSR citizen
as a tourist on October 15 this year.

According to the statement, Lee Harvey Oswald, born in 1939, is a native of the United States
after graduating from the 3-year US Navy School, he served in the occupation forces
troops in Japan. In a statement, Oswald writes: «I want to accept Soviet citizenship
because I am a communist and a worker, I lived in a decadent capitalist society where
workers are slaves. I have no desire to go to any other country».

Oswald's visa to stay in the USSR expires on October 21 of this year.

State Security Committee at

The Council of Ministers of the USSR considers

it is inappropriate to accept Oswald as a Soviet citizen.

In our opinion, the grounds for granting Oswald's application for admission

he received Soviet citizenship and permission to remain permanently in Sovetsky

There is no union.

Comrade Voroshilov K.E. I agree with this opinion.

Please, instructions

M. Georgadze

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 63. D. 65. L. 99. Original. Typewritten text. Signature-
autograph in blue ink.

* The italicized text is inscribed in blue ink.

· Below the text on the left in purple ink, help «Reported. With the proposal of t. Gsorgadze agree (without
protocol records). 23.X-59. Leave in the archives of the Presidium of the Central Committee. 23/X-59. V.
Malin».

227

Signal exemilar

Ne 90

Transmitting note from the Deputy Chairman of the Board of the Eastern Administrative District «Intourist»
V.K. Boychenko to the CPSU Central Committee with a certificate attached
about L.Kh.'s stay in Moscow. Oswald

No. 124-3/1299-c

11 November 1959 267

SECRETLY

9x3. NO. 1

Central Committee of the CPSU

In this case, a certificate of stay in the mountains is sent. Moscow American tourist
L.H. Oswald.

Appendix: on 1 sheet.

Vice-Chairman

Board of Directors of the Eastern Administrative District «Intourist»

IN. Boychenko

(Appendix)

HELP

about staying in the mountains. Moscow American tourist

L.H. Oswald

From October 21 to 28, Oswald was cured at the Botkin Hospital, after
attempts to commit suicide by opening a vein in the arm.

Prof. Tratakovsky, who treated him, in a conversation with a translator «Intourist», stated that oswald has a healthy psyche, but that he has great willpower even if he his request for permission to stay in the USSR will again be refused; he may try again to suicide.

In the hospital building in which he was kept, he was simultaneously in another American who was visited by his friend, a US Embassy employee, was cured. The latter was interested in Oswald, asking if he had registered at the US Embassy and what happened to him. Oswald, he said, did not tell him anything.

On October 24th they called from the embassy and asked when Oswald was leaving hospitals.

After being discharged from the hospital, Oswald was admitted to a hotel «Metropol».

On October 29, he was accepted into the OVIR. There he again repeated his request - to leave him

228

Signal instance

in the USSR and give him Soviet citizenship. The head of the OVIR allowed him to wait in Moscow until the final response of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to his statement is received.

In a conversation with the translator, Oswald said that if the Supreme Council refuses him, he will all the same, he won't leave the USSR and will again appeal to the Supreme Council, and so on until he won't achieve his goal. «I don't think the Supreme Council would be as cruel to the Mns», he said.

On November 5, Oswald, in a conversation with a translator, said that he visited on October 31 the US Embassy there also declared its renunciation of American citizenship and informed them that he will ask the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to accept his Soviet citizenship. Accepted his embassy employee «did not express much joy and stated that this was his business», and then I told reporters about this.

On 1, 2 and 3 November he was visited at the inn by a number of journalists, including Stevens, but he refused to talk to them.

And about. Head of EMO P. Baranov

Art. referent Belov

6 November 1959

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 63. D. 65. L. 97. Sublichik. Typewritten text. Signatures-autographs in blue ink.

NO. 91

Note by USSR Foreign Minister L.L. Gromyko and the Chairman of the KGB under the Council of Ministers of the USSR A.N. Shelepin about L.Kh.'s petition. Osvadda on granting him Soviet citizenship

No. 3471-I

27 November 1959

Secretly

Central Committee of the CPSU

American citizen Lee Harvey Oswald, who is in the USSR as a tourist

he appealed to the President of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR with a petition to accept him into the Soviet Union

citizenship and provision of the opportunity to permanently reside in the USSR.

Li

Harvey

Oswald, 1939

year of birth,

student

alumnus

kypca

electrotechnical School, arrived in the USSR on October 15 this year. Upon arrival in Moscow

Oswald filed a petition for his admission to Soviet citizenship. Since by the time

the expiration of the visa, the issue of satisfying Oswald's request was not resolved

and he had to kidnap the USSR, Oswald tried to commit suicide by autopsy

Signal instance

a vein for yourself. Currently, after recovery, he continues to insist on accepting it to Soviet citizenship and refuses to leave the USSR. October 31st this year visited the US Embassy in Moscow announced its renunciation of American citizenship. Considering that some foreigners previously accepted into Soviet citizenship (Citrinell, Afshar), having lived for some time in the USSR, left our country, and also taking into account that Oswald has not yet been sufficiently studied, it is appropriate to provide he has the right to temporary residence in the USSR for a year, providing him with work and housing. In this case, the question of Oswald's permanent residence in the Soviet Union and acceptance he could be granted Soviet citizenship after this period.

The draft resolution is attached. Please consider 268

Minister of Foreign Affairs

СССР

Chairman of the Committee

state security

A. Gromyko

A. Shelepin

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 12. D. 609. L. 45. Original. Typewritten text. Signatures - autographs with blue pencil and blue ink.

NO. 92

Resolution of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee «On the issue of the petition american citizen Lee Harvey Oswald on admission to Soviet citizenship»

N9 11251/14

December 1, 1959 2.4269

1. Agree with the proposal of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the State Security Committee under the Council

Ministers of the USSR²⁰ to provide United States citizen Lee Harvey

Oswald, who applied to be granted Soviet citizenship, has the right

temporary spillage in the Soviet Union throughout the year, but the question is about its permanent one to decide on residence in the USSR and acceptance of Soviet citizenship after this period.

2. Oblige the Belarusian Economic Council to employ Oswald in his specialty

electrical engineering, and allocate a separate one to the Minsk City Council of Workers' Deputies a small apartment.

3. Instruct the Executive Committee of the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

The USSR will allocate five thousand rubles to equip an apartment for Oswald, as well

issue benefits for a year - 700 rubles. per month.

RGANI. F. 3. Op. 12. D. 609. L. 44. Original. Typewritten text.

*At the bottom of the litter sheet with a blue pencil «For. M. Suslov».

230

Signal instance

NO. 93

Extract from order Lo 6 on the Minsk Radio Plant of the Electrical Engineering Department

and the instrument-making industry of the SNH of the BSSR

on enrollment in traffic controllers of the 1st category L.Kh. Oswald to the Minsk Radio Plant

g. Minsk

12 January 1960

§ 9.

Enroll as a 1st category regulator

experimental workshop of Comrade. Oswald Lee

Harvey, since January 13, 1960

p.p. Plant director D. Yudelevich

The extract is correct: Art. inspector of the Personnel Department of the Sokolovskaya radio plant

April 1, 1964

Central Academy of the KGB of the Republic of Belarus. D. 266. L. 111. Kotia. Typewritten text. Certified with a signature-

autograph and round blue seal of the personnel department of the Minsk Radio Plant Management electrical and instrument-making industry SNH BSSR.

NO. 94

Letter from L.H. Oswald to the consular department of the US Embassy in the USSR with a request inform about his possible return to the USA

1 December 1960271

Dear gentlemen!

I would like information regarding the situation with my American one citizenship, especially with the question of my return to the USA and the problems that I would have to decide if I wanted to return to America.

I only ask you to inform me. I believe we will discuss this matter in full before I or anyone else takes any steps.

I would also like this correspondence to be kept secret, because «popularity», which I purchased in October 1959 when I applied for an American waiver citizenship only led to a complication of the situation.

You can send any of my personal letters that may be for me at the embassy at the address listed below.

Thank you,

Lou Harry Oswald.

Minsk

st. Communist

d. 4., sq. 24.9

* In the original the address is written by L.H. Oswald in Russian.

231

Signal instance

Central Academy of the KGB of the Republic of Belarus. D. 266. L. 158. Genuine ones. Handwritten text.

Translation from English

language. Ink is black. Ibid. L. 156 - 157. Original. Handwritten text on english language. Blue ink.

NO. 95

Extract from order No. 70 for the Minsk Radio Plant of the Electrical Engineering Department and the instrument-making industry of the SNH of the BSSR about the dismissal of L.Kh. Oswald from the Minsk Radio Plant

g. Minsk

17 May 1962

§ 23.

Dismiss the experimental shop traffic controller Comrade Oswald Lee Harvsya from the plant on May 18 1962, according to the application filed

p.p. Plant director D. Yudelevich

The extract is correct: Art. inspector of the Personnel Department of the Sokolovskaya radio plant

April 1, 1964

Central Academy of the KGB of the Republic of Belarus. D. 266. L. 110. Typewritten text. Certified with an autograph signature

Sokolovskaya and round blue seal of the personnel department of the Minsk Radio Plant Management electrical and instrument-making industry SNH BSSR.

Ne 96

Extract from the home of the book of the house Lo 4 st. Communist about the residence of L.Kh. Oswald 28 May 1962°

OSWALD LEE HARVEY, born in 1939, native of New Orleans

american, was registered temporarily on April 7, 1960 at the address: gore. Minsk,

st. Communist House No. 4, apt. 24, discharged May 28, 1962.

Right: manager of the houses of Nitz.

1 April 1964

QI KGB RB. D. 266. L. 109. Copy. Typewritten text. Certified with an autograph signature and the round blue seal of the house management Lo 3 of the district housing department of the executive committee

Leninsky District Council of Workers' Deputies of Minsk.

· Dated by document content.

232

Signal instance

'A note enclosing the draft replies was sent on 13 July 1963 for Lo 1014 to the members of the Presidency CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE (LI. Brezhnev, G.I. Voronov, A.P. Kirilenko, F.R. Kozlov, A.N. Kosygin, O.V.

Kuusinsnu,

A.I. Mikoianu, N.V. Podgorny, D.S. Polyansky, M.A. Suslov, N.S. Khrushchev, N.M. Shvernik (, candidates) members of the Presidium

CPSU (BB. Grishin,

L.N. Efremov,

K.T. Mazurov,

V.P. Mzhavanadze,

SH.R. Rashidov, V.V. Shcherbitsky), secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee (Yu.V. Andropov, P.N. Demichev, L.F. Ilyichev,

IN THE. AND. Polyakov, B.N. Ponomarev, A.P. Rudakov, V.N. Titov, A.N. Shelepin). According to the voting sheet «for»

comments voted: L.I. Brezhnev, G.I. Voronov, L.P. Kirilenko, A.N. Kosygin, D.S. Polyansky,

M.A. Suslov. Comments were received from L.F. Ilyichev and B.N. Ponomarev, which were taken into account during preparation

final version of the answers (see document № 2).

3 Information about the speech of J.F. Kennedy was originally published as outlined in a message

TASS «The whole war does not make sense» (newspaper «Proeda». 1963 - 11 July. Mo 162), 13 June text of speech

it was published in full:

«NEW YORK, June 12. (TASS). Below is the text of US President Kennedy's speech

on issues of foreign policy June 10 at the American University in Washington (federal district

Colombia):

«There are few things on earth more beautiful than a university, wrote John Masefield, paying tribute admiration for English universities; and his words are equally true now. He didn't mean spires and the towers, not the green lawns of college campuses and the ivy-covered walls. He said he admired the amazing beauty of the university, for it is a place where those who hate candor can strive to knowledge, where those who have comprehended the truth can strive to show it to others».

I have therefore chosen this time and this bridge to discuss an issue in relation to which all too often ignorance reigns and truth is too rarely comprehended; and this is the most important question on earth share — world peace.

What kind of world do I mean? What kind of world are we striving for? This is not Pax Americana, imposed to humanity, American weapons of war. This is not the peace of the grave or the safety of the slave.

I am talking about genuine peace, about such a peace for which we live on earth, about such a peace that will enable people and countries to grow and strive to create a better life for their children - not just peace for Americans, but peace for all people; not only peace in our time, but peace for all times.

I'm talking about peace because war has a new face. Total war has no meaning or milestones when great powers can hold large and relatively invulnerable nuclear forces and refuse surrender without resorting to the use of these forces. It doesn't make any sense when alone a nuclear bomb has an explosive power almost 10 times greater than that used by everyone allied Air Force in World War II. It makes no sense in an age when

deadly yawls, separated as a result of the mutual use of nuclear weapons, using wind, water, soils and seeds will be transported to the most remote corners of the globe and to those not yet born for generations.

Today, billions of dollars are spent annually on weapons purchased to ensure a situation where we will never have to apply it is necessary to maintain peace. But, of course the acquisition of such useless reserves, which can only destroy and cannot create, is not the only, and even more so the most effective way to ensure peace. |

Therefore, I speak of the world as a necessary reasonable goal of reasonable people. I understand that the desire for peace is not as dramatic as the desire to start a war, and often the words of someone who strives for peace do not meet with a lively response. However, we have no more urgent task

Some argue that it is useless to talk about world peace, world law or about global disarmament and that it will be useless until the leaders of the Soviet Union they will take a more enlightened position. I hope they stick to it. I believe, that we can help them with this. However, I also believe that we must reconsider our own attitude, as individual citizens and as a nation as a whole, for our attitude is as important as theirs. To each, who graduated from this educational institution, every thinking citizen who hates war and wants to help to realize the world must first of all look at oneself, analyze one's own attitude to the possibilities of peace, to the Soviet Union, to the course of the Cold War and to freedom and peace here in our country.

233

Signal exemplar

First, let's reconsider our attitude and the cause of peace itself. Too many of us think it is impossible. Too many people consider it unrealistic. But this is a dangerous, defeatist belief. One leads to the conclusion that war is inevitable, that humanity is doomed, that we are at the mercy of forces that we are unable to control.

We should not accept this point of view. Our problems are the work of man and therefore they can be allowed by a person. And a person can be as great as he wants to be. There is no such problem human destinies, which would be beyond the reach of human beings. Mind and spirit chelowska has often been allowed, which seemed intractable, and we believe they can do it again. I do not mean the absolute, endless concept of universal peace and goodwill, which is all about some dreamers and fanatics dream now. I do not deny the value of hopes and dreams, but we will only challenge disappointment and uncertainty if we make them our only and immediate goal.

Let us focus instead on a more practical, more achievable world based on not on a sudden revolution in human nature, but on the gradual evolution of human institutions - on a series of concrete actions and effective agreements that would be in the interests of all concerned. There is no one simple key to this world, no great or magical formula that one or two powers can accept. Genuine peace must be the product of the activities of many countries. the result of many actions. It must be dynamic, not static, changing to fit a challenge for every generation. For peace is a certain process, a way to resolve problems. In such a world, there will still be quarrels and conflicting interests as they exist in families and countries. World peace, just like community peace, does not require every person to love his neighbor - he only demands that they live together, inciting mutual tolerance, representing their own disputes for a fair and peaceful resolution. And history teaches us that hostility between countries is the same as and between individuals, does not last forever. No matter how established our sympathies may seem and antipathies, the passage of time and events will often bring amazing changes in the relationship between Therefore, we will persistently achieve our goal. Peace does not have to be co-existent, but war it doesn't have to be inevitable. By defining your goal more clearly, making it seem more easily attainable and less distant, we can help all nations see it, draw hope from it and persistently move towards her.

Secondly, let us reconsider our attitude towards the Soviet Union. It's sad to think that it's his leaders can actually believe what their propagandists write all the time. It was sad read a recent authoritative Soviet work on military strategy and find on one page for another completely justified and incredible statements - such as the statement that «American

imperialist circles are preparing to unleash various types of warriors... which exists very real the threat of a preventive war being unleashed by the American imperialists against the Soviet Union... (so what)

the political goals of the American imperialists are economic and political enslavement of European and others

capitalist countries... (and) gaining world domination...

through

in the relay waves.

Truly, as was said a long time ago, does a hare run when you don't chase him?. However sad read these Soviet statements and realize what a huge gap separates us. But at the same time it serves as a warning to the American people not to fall into the same trap as

and the Soviet Union - not to see the other side only in a perverted and despairing routine

do not consider conflict inevitable, reconciliation impossible and do not consider communication as just that exchange of epithets and threats.

No form of government or social system is so bad that it should be considered

out to us go on

virtue is missing.

communism is deep

repulsive, like a denial of personal freedom and dignity. But at the same time, we can welcome

the Russian people for their numerous achievements - in the field of science and space, in the field of economics

and industrial growth, in the field of culture and acts of courage.

Among the many common features that the peoples of our countries have, there is no stronger feature than our mutual disgust at war. Almost unique in relations between the largest powers in the world

it is a fact that our countries have never fought with each other. And at one country in the entire history of the war

it did not suffer more than the Russian country suffered during the Second World War. In this country he died not more than 20 million people. Countless millions of dwellings and farms were burned or looted.

234

Signal instance

A third of the country's entire territory, including almost 2/3 of its industrial base, has been transformed into ruins - a loss equivalent to the devastation of our entire country east of Chicago.

If today an all-out war begins again - no matter how it starts - first

our two countries will be its targets. It seems ironic, but it is a real fact: the two strongest

the powers of the world face the greatest danger of devastation. Everything we created, everything we worked for

everything will be destroyed. And even in the Cold War, which brings with it the burden and danger of so many to countries, including our closest allies, our two countries will bear a heavy burden. After all

it would be better to use it to combat ignorance, poverty and disease. Both our countries have been captured an ominous and dangerous cycle in which suspicions on one side give rise to suspicions on the other

prots, and in response to new weapons, counterweapons are created.

In short, both the United States and its allies, as well as the Soviet Union and its allies, winter

deeply interested in a just and genuine peace and in ending the growth of weapons. Agreements,

those who contribute to the achievement of this goal meet the interests of the USSR in the same way as our interests, and it is possible

expect that even the most hostile countries will accept and fulfill those treaty obligations

and only those contractual obligations that meet their obligations.

So, let us not turn a blind eye to our differences, but let us also turn our attention to our common ones

interests and by the means by which these differences can be resolved. And if we can't now

to put our differences in consensus, we can at least help create such a world

in which diversity can exist. After all, in the final analysis, the main thing that connects us is the one

the fact is that we all live on this planet. We all breathe the same air. We all care about our future

petty, and we are all humans.

Thirdly, let us again consider our attitude towards the Cold War. It should be remembered that we do not lead debates, trying to pile one controversial moment on top of another. We are not here to apportion blame or threaten with a pointing finger. We must deal with the world as it is, not as it is maybe if the history of the last 18 years had been different.

We must therefore persevere in pursuing peace in the hope that constructive change within communistthe Go bloc can be brought closer by decisions, the achievement of which now seems inaccessible to us.

We must conduct our affairs in such a way that it would be in the interests of the communists to agree to establishing genuine peace. And above all, invariably protecting their vital interests, nuclear powers must avoid such clashes when the enemy faces a choice - either humiliating retreat or nuclear war. Taking such a course on a nuclear milestone would only be evidence the bankruptcy of our politics or evidence of the collective desire for death for the whole world.

To achieve these goals, America will have weapons that are not used for provocative purposes, carefully hontrolirustech is intended

CTACH 1

be

used by choice.

Our armed forces are dedicated to the cause of peace, disciplined and skilled restrain yourself. Our diplomats have been instructed to avoid actions that could cause unnecessary things irritation, and also avoid purely rhetorical hostile statements.

After all, we can achieve an easing of tensions without at the same time weakening our vigilance

We do not need to resort to threats as proof of our determination. We don't need to jam

foreign radio broadcasts for fear that our faith will be undermined. We don't want to impose ours

a system to some people who do not want to accept this system, but we want, and we can, conduct a peaceful one

competition with any other system on the globe.

In the meantime, we are striving to strengthen the United Nations and contribute to a solution to this

financial problems, make it a more effective instrument of peace, turn it into a genuine system

international security - system,

capable of settlement

disputes based on the law, ensure

security of large and small countries, create conditions in which weapons can ultimately be used

At the same time, we seek to maintain peace within a non-communist world in which many

the countries - and they are all our friends - have diverged over issues that weaken Western unity and provoke communist intervention or those threatening to lead to war.

Our efforts are in Western New Guinea, the Congo, the Middle East and

on the Hindustan Peninsula, they are persistent and patient, despite criticism from both sides. We are

trying to set an example for Takas

others, trying to eliminate small but significant differences

with our closest neighbors in Mexico and Canada.

235

Signal exemilar

Speaking of other countries, I want to be clear on one point. We are connected by alliances with many

countries. These alliances exist because their tasks and our tasks are largely intertwined. Ours

the obligation to defend Western Europe and West Berlin, for example, remains unchanged in view of

identities of our vital interests. The United States will not make any deal with the Soviet

Union to the detriment of other countries and other peoples, not only because they are our partners, but

because they

interests and our interests coincide.

Our interests, however, coincide not only where the protection of the frontiers of freedom is concerned, but also where

it's about finding ways that lead to peace. We hope - and this is the purpose of Allied policy - to convince

The Soviet Union that it should also allow each country to independently choose its own future, nursery

this choice does not prevent others from being elected. Attempts by communists to impose their political on others

and the economic system is the main cause of international tension today. After all, it can't be there is no doubt that all countries will be able to refrain from interfering in self-determination in other countries, peace will be much more secure.

This will require new efforts to
creation of global law and order -
new context for

international discussions. This will require greater mutual understanding between the USSR and our country and greater mutual sharing will require greater contacts and connections.

One step in this direction is the proposed agreement to establish a direct communication lines between Moscow and Washington in order to avoid dangerous delays on each side misunderstanding and misinterpretation of the actions of the other party, what may happen in time of crisis.

We are talking in Geneva about other first-step measures, weapons control measures designed to limit the intensity of the arms race and reduce the danger of accidental war. However, however, however, however, however,

in Geneva, our visionary, long-term goal is to achieve general and complete disarmament, which

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new institutions of peace that would take the place of weapons. Efforts are aimed at searching for disarmament the government of our country, starting in the 1920s.

Disarmament has been persistently pursued by the last three governments, and however unclear today there are prospects, we intend to continue our efforts - to continue so that all countries, including our own country could better understand what the real problems are and how the real ones are opportunities in the field of disarmament.

The only important area of these negotiations in which the end is already visible is where the new beginning is all

what is urgently needed is a nuclear test ban treaty. The suppression of such an agreement is so close and at the same time so distant would stop the rapidly developing arms race

in one of the most dangerous areas. This treaty would put the nuclear powers in a position where they we could more successfully cope with one of the most terrible threats hanging over humanity - the threat further proliferation of nuclear weapons. It would strengthen our security, it would reduce it

This goal is, of course, important enough to require ours

steady efforts. At the same time, we must not succumb to the temptation to give up all efforts, the temptation abandon our search for vital guarantees.

So I want to take this opportunity to announce two important decisions adopted in this regard:

Firstly, Chairman Khrushchev, Prime Minister McMillan and I agreed to hold it

high-level negotiations will soon be held in Moscow with the aim of reaching an early agreement on regarding the comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty. Given the experience of history, we should not indulge in too many hopes, but our hopes are the hopes of all humanity

Secondly, in order to clearly demonstrate our good intentions and serious confidence

on this issue, I declare that the United States does not intend to conduct nuclear

in the atmosphere, the donkeys of other countries will also not carry them out. We will not be the first to resume such tests.

Such a statement is not a replacement for a formal binding treaty, but I hope it will help us

achieve the conclusion of such an agreement. Moreover, such a treaty cannot serve as a substitute for disarmament, but

I hope that he will help us achieve disarmament.

And in conclusion, my compatriots, the Americans, will reconsider our position on peace issues and freedom here, within the country.

236

Signal instance

The character and spirit of our own society must justify and support our efforts for

the border. We must manifest this in dedicating our own lives by serving for free in the «corps peace» abroad and in the projected national service corps here at home - and many of you those graduating today will have an exceptional opportunity to do so.

However, wherever we are, we must all live on a daily basis according to the age-old belief that peace and freedom must go hand in hand. In too many of our cities today, peace is precarious because
Duty

executive body at VSH yooBkx

- local, in the piles and on

it is national to ensure and protect this freedom for all citizens by all means available

in their power. The responsibility of legislative bodies at all levels is wherever this power is now insufficient make it enough.

And, naconsi, the duty of all citizens of all strata to respect the rights of all others and to respect the law of the land.

It cannot be said that all this has nothing to do with universal peace. As the Bible tells us when the ways of man please the Lord, he makes even his enemies be at peace with him'. But really in the end peace is not primarily a matter of human rights - the right to live one's own life without fear destruction, the right to breathe the air that nature gives us, the right of future generations to healthy existence?

While seeking to protect our national interests, let us also protect human interests.

And the abolition of war and weapons undoubtedly meets both interests. No agreement - no matter how much no matter how carefully it is formulated, it cannot provide absolute benefits for everyone guarantees against the danger of deception and evasion. However, it can - if it is effective enough in its implementation, and if it is sufficiently met by the interests of the signatories - to give much greater security and far less risk than a rampant, uncontrolled arms race the consequences of which cannot be predicted.

The United States, as the world knows it, will never go to war. We don't want war. We don't wait now there are wars. The current generation of Americans has had enough - more than enough - war, hatred and oppression. We will be ready for war if others want it. We'll be on our guard to try stop her. But, in addition, we will play our role to create our own world, where the weak are located safe, but the strong would be fair. We are not helpless in this task and we do not believe that we are not hopes for success. With a sense of confidence, without fear, we do not strive for strategy destruction, and to the strategy of peace». (newspaper «Truth», 1963. July 13. Lo 164).|

3 N.S. Khrushchev's answers to the questions were published on June 15, 1963 (newspaper «Pravda», 1963. 15 fields.

Lo 166: newspaper «Lime». 1963 - 15 June. Lo 142).

· The issue of German unification has been discussed since 1949, that is, since the creation of two German ones

states - Germany and GDR. The leadership of the USSR and the USA proposed different projects that did not satisfy both

parties. This was complicated by the fact that the government of K. Adsnauer in West Germany refused to call independent East Germany. So, after the establishment of diplomatic relations with the USSR in 1956.

the «Hallstein Doctrine» was adopted, guided by which the German government threatened to sever relations with any state that would recognize the GDR. Rook farming in East Germany until 1962.

the policy of a possible unification of the two promises was becoming familiar. only from the 1902 mint after adoption

the government of the GDR «National Document» declared that unification with the Federal Republic of Germany was only possible

after the victory of socialism there, that is, it actually abandoned plans for reunification. Besides, from the end

In 1958, the Soviet leadership took the initiative to transform West Berlin into an independent one

the state entity is a demilitarized free city. However, this requirement was not

supported by Western powers. At the same time, from the middle in Germany new approaches began to be discussed

aimed at abandoning a tough confrontation with a neighbor. Thus, in June 1963, Social Democrat E. Bar

formulated a new doctrine - «Change through rapprochement», the essence of which was that

it was necessary to soften the policy towards the GDR.

3 NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) is a military-political organization created on the basis signed on April 4, 1949 in Washington. Initially, NATO members were the United States, United Kingdom, France, Italy, Canada, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Norway, Denmark, Iceland and Portugal. In 1955, Greece and Türkiye joined NATO, and in 1955.

- FRG. Warsaw Pact (Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance) on the establishment of collective defence, signed in Warsaw on 14 May 1955 between the USSR and European socialist countries (Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, GDR, Hungary, Poland and Romania). The treaty fixed the creation of a military-political union (Organization)

Signal ozemilar

Warsaw Pact), which existed until February 25, 1991. Prospect of the Non-Aggression Pact between states parties to the Warsaw Pact and states participating in the North Atlantic Treaty the Treaty was submitted by the USSR to the Committee of 18 States on Disarmament in Zhsisva on February 20, 1963. Draft

published February 21, 1963 (newspaper «Truth», 1963 February 21. Lo 109).

From 1895 to 1945, Taiwan, after China's defeat in the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895, became part of the Japan. After Japan's defeat in 1945, the Republic of China's armed forces regained control over Taiwan. After the defeat of the Kuomintang in the civilian floodplain, the remaining troops evacuated to the island

Republic of China and a significant number of civilian refugees. USA in 1950 due to the beginning the Korean War and the participation of Chinese troops in hostilities began to actively support the Kuomintang War

regime in Taiwan. In December 1954, the Mutual Defense Treaty between the Republic of China was signed and the USA.

'With the outbreak of the Cold War, the United States began to apply a new tile of economic sanctions against the USSR and countries

socialist bloc. They were aimed at cutting off access to advanced technologies and high-tech products On March 26, 1948, the US Department of Commerce restricted exports strategic materials, equipment and weapons in the USSR and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe and China.

At the end of February 1949, these restrictions were enshrined in the new Export Control Law (early stop export Control was adopted in 1940, which was mainly directed against countries «axes»). To implement restrictive measures, the Coordination was created in 1949 at the initiative of the United States

coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls (COCOM), which supervised the supply of goods and technologies from Western states to the USSR and its allies. IN A SUCKER there were 16 countries (USA, Canada, Australia, UK, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey). Six more states cooperated with the committee (Austria, Finland, Ireland, New Zealand, Scheetia and Switzerland), without formally appearing

sgo members. In the mid-1950s, Japan also became a member of SOSOM. The task of the committee was to develop and strictly

compliance with strategy «controlled technological lag». All technologies were divided into three catsgoria: totally prohibited for sale; sale in limited quantities; no export restrictions, but with control over their end use. However, even this third category had limitations.

It was possible to sell products from the third list (or their manufacturing technology) to the countries of the socialist camp

only four years after the start of mass production. All contracts for the supply of products, including technologies costing over \$100 million in socialist countries were submitted for approval by SOSOM. Any of states parties to the committee could impose an ESPO on a sale transaction offered by another participant committee. Along with these decisions, in 1951 the United States tightened economic restrictions on exports to the socialist states in connection with the war in Corsa (1950-1953) and terminated the agreement with the Soviet one

government on trade of 1937, depriving the USSR of most favored nation treatment. As a result customs tariffs on Soviet goods increased 4.6 times compared to the level of taxation of goods other countries. The American Congress passed the Mutual Defense Assistance and Control Act. According to this

The US could refuse economic support (for example, cancel the regime of the greatest favors in trade (to) any state that does not join the embargo against the USSR and the countries "under its influence" will continue to supply them with strategic goods.

* We are talking about mutual trips of foreign trade specialists from the USSR and the USA to study the organization

techniques and practices of foreign trade activities. Trips were planned for 30 days each. Soviet the delegation led by the head of the Main Currency Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade V.S. Alkhimov

she was in the United States from May 15, 1963, and the US delegation to the USSR from July 15.

* A recording of the conversation was prepared on 8 August 1963 and was received by the Chairman's Secretariat on 12 August at 9.30

Council of Ministers of the USSR, was sent on August 13 for Lo P1310 to members and candidates for members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee.

1o An information message about the reception of D. Rask by N.S. Khrushchev was published on August 6, 1963 (newspaper

«True», 1963. August 6. Lo 218).

"The Eighteen-State Committee on Disarmament (ENDC) was created by the United Nations in 1961. Began work on March 14, 1962 in Geneva (Switzerland) and met regularly until August 26, 1969.

It included the participants, active in 1960-1961, of the Ten-Nation Committee on Disarmament (USSR).

Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania, United States, United Kingdom, France, Canada, Italy), as well as Brazil, Burma, the

India, Mexico,

Ethiopia, United Arab Republic, Nigeria,

Sweden. Within the committee

issues of disarmament, confidence-building measures and control of nuclear tests were considered.

238

Signal instance

13 On July 16 and 26, 1963, meetings between N.S. Khrushchev and the US Under Secretary of State took place A. Harriman. They discussed issues of agreeing on a treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in three environments and other disarmament issues.

"US Secretary of the Interior S. Yudin has headed a delegation of American hydropower workers since August 29 1962, got acquainted with the work of hydroelectric power stations in the USSR. He was the first minister to post the USSR

after the Cuban Missile Crisis. On the last day of the trip, September 6, I met with N.S. Khrushchev in Pitsunda.

Chairman of the US Atomic Energy Commission, Nobel Prize laureate G. Seaborg was in the USSR

from 19 to 31 May 1963 for the signing of a new Agreement between the State Committee for the Use of Nuclear energy of the USSR and the Commission on cooperation on the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

May 29 was

accepted by L.I. Brezhnev. On July 30, 1963, N.S. Khrushchev received a delegation of American rural specialists

farms headed by US Secretary of Agriculture O. Freeman.

"The Soviet delegation led by N.S. Khrushchev was on an official visit to the United States from September 15 to 27

1959 During his visit, N.S. Khrushchev visited Washington, New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Des Moines, Pittsburgh and Camp David. During the visit on September 16, N.S. Khrushchev with a group of deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR

we visited the US Congress, where they met with the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee Wm. Fulbright and Senate Majority Leader L. Johnson.

15 In a conversation with the German writer Emil Ludwig on December 13, 1931, when asked why they were so respected in the USSR

everything is American, I.V. Stalin replied «You are exaggerating. We don't have any special respect for everything

american. But we respect American efficiency in everything in industry, in technology,

in literature, in life, we never forget that SASS — is a capitalist country. But among americans are many healthy people spiritually and physically, healthy throughout their approach to work, to business. We sympathize with this efficiency, this simplicity. Despite the fact that America a highly developed capitalist country, it contains morals in industry, skills in production from democracy, which is not the case in the old European capitalist countries where the spirit still lives lordships of the feudal aristocracy». (magazine «Bolshevik» 1932. April 30. Lo 8).

16 N.S. Khrushchev speaking about the development of agriculture

refers to landmarks, delivered new

The program of the party adopted at the XXI Congress of the CPSU (October 17-31, 1961). It stated what

«In the next decade (1961—1970) the Soviet Union, creating material and technical base

communism, will surpass the most powerful and richest country in production per capita capitalism -

· USA; Material well-being and cultural and technical level will increase significantly material wealth: everything

to high-productivity, high-income holdings; mainly needs will be met

soviet people in comfortable homes; hard physical labor will disappear; The USSR will become a country the shortest working day.

As a result of the second decade (1971-1980), the material and technical base of communism will be created. providing an abundance of material and cultural benefits for the entire population; Soviet society closely will approach the implementation of the principle

distributions by gilets, there will be a gradual transition

to a single national property. Thus, the USSR will mainly build a communist one

society» (Program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. M, Politizdat, 1973. P.64).

"An American millionaire farmer and executive at a hybrid corn seed firm

Rosuel Garst first visited the USSR in September-October 1955 as part of a delegation of farmers from Iowa

On October 7, 1955, a meeting took place in Yalta with N.S. Khrushchev and A.I. Mikoyan. In the future he he visited the USSR several times and met with N.S. Khrushchev. During N.S. Khrushchev's visit to the United States on September 23

1959 visited the farm of R. Garst.

Central Committee of the CPSU, Secretaries of the Central Committee of the CPSU and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR A.A. Gromyko.

** An information notice about the reception of D.Rask by N.S. Khrushchev was published on August 9, 1963 (newspaper)

«The truth. 1963. 10 August. Lo 222).

20 The Briand-Kellogg Pact (Paris Pact) is a treaty renouncing war as an instrument of external subcalm.

Signed on August 27, 1928 by representatives of 15 states (later joined by

states existing at that time). The Declaration of Accession of the USSR was signed on September 6, 1928

21 Since 1959, Laos has been involved in the Vietnam War because the main one passed through its territory a segment of the Ho Chi Minh Trail. In 1960, they were introduced into the territory of Laos controlled by leftist forces

troops of the Vietnamese People's Army. An open confrontation between the central government (right) began.

Systal octemilar

supported by the United States and South Vietnam, with the Pathet Lao movement (see note 40) relying on DRV, which subsequently began to receive assistance from the PRC and the USSR. A civil war began in the country. For the

urgulation of the Laotian issue at the initiative of the USSR and Great Britain, the International was convened meeting, which began on May 16, 1961 in Geneva. Representatives of the People's Republic of China took part in the meeting.

DRV, Republic of Vietnam, Poland, CIA, France, India, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Thailand and three laotian groups that agreed to create a national government in June 1962: Prince Suwanna Phouma (for the Neutralists), Prince Souphanouvong (for the Patriotic Front of Laos), prieni Boon Oum

and General Phoumi Nosavan (from the right). Signed on 23 June 1962, the agreements included a Declaration on the neutrality of Laos and the Protocol to the Declaration, in which the meeting participants declared their readiness to respect

«sovereignty, independence, neutrality, unity and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Laos», do not interfere in this matter and do not drag it into any military agreements. The declaration provided complete cessation of the civil war on the territory of Laos, withdrawal of foreign troops from the country and the staff serving them. Control of publications over the implementation of agreements was entrusted to the international

a commission of representatives from India, Poland and Canada. Almost immediately the agreements were implemented

torn off. In April 1963, direct hostilities began between the troops of the PFL and the royal governments with active military-technical and direct military support from the Allies (DRV, PRC, USSR on the one hand, USA, South Vietnam on the other).]

2 Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water it was ratified by the US Senate on September 23, 1963.

2 This refers to N.S. Khrushchev's conversation with D. Eisenhower during his visit to the USA. See note 14.

*I look at the conversations between N.S. Khrushchev and S. de Gaulle during a state visit to France, which took place March 23 - April 3, 1960. During the visit, N.S. Khrushchev visited Paris, Bordeaux, Nimes, Marseille, Dijon

Verdun, Reims, Rouen, Lisle.

25 This refers to the statement of C. de Gaulle during a press conference in Paris on March 25, 1959. In his in his speech, he spoke out about the reunification of Germany, provided that it jeopardized the country the current boundaries are to the west, east, north and south». A summary of C. de Gaulle's speech was published under the title «The French President will defend West Germany's armaments» (newspaper «True». 1959. 26 March. Lo 85).

76 This refers to the conversation of N.S. Khrushchev with Belgian Foreign Minister Paul-Henri Spaak during his official visit to Moscow on July 1, 1963.

77 Probably, N.S. Khrushchev is referring to the speech of J.F. Dulles in the Semat commission on foreign affairs 15 January 1953, in which he declared his intention to change the «containment» policy to another - «more dynamic», the goal of which is «the liberation of all captured peoples». A concept was proposed discarding communism - «roll back of Communism», which is also used in American historiography they call it the concept of liberation.

28 We are talking about the decisions of London (September 28 - October 3, 1954) and Paris (October 22-23, 1954)

conferences. In accordance with the final act of the London Conference of Nine Powers (Belgium, the Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the United Kingdom and the United States) of 3 October 1954 recommended

complete the occupation regime of the Federal Republic of Germany and integrate the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy into the Western European Union and NATO.

At a meeting in Paris on October 23, 1954, a number of agreements were officially signed with Germany and Italy

integrated them into NATO.

2 We are talking about the withdrawal of the armed forces of the allied forces (Great Britain, United States, France) from the territories,

which, in accordance with the Protocol of Agreement between the governments of the USSR, the USA and Great Britain

on the zones of occupation of Germany and the administration of Greater Berlin, adopted in the European Consultative

commissions on September 12, 1944, were supposed to enter the zone of Soviet occupation. The said solutions were confirmed at the Yalta Conference of 1945. In accordance with these decisions, the Allied forces mostly American, we had to vacate an area of about 40 thousand square meters. km, including such cities Leipzig, Magdeburg, Halle, Erfurt, Weimar. The withdrawal of American troops began on July 1, 1945. In return, the Allied forces entered the western part of Greater Berlin and received adjacent sectors there occupation with an area of 489 sq. km.

30 We are talking about the so-called blockade of West Berlin (First Berlin Crisis) from June 24, 1948 to May 11 1949 Included the USSR blockade of railway and road routes passing through the territory East Germany to the western sectors of Berlin.

"In accordance with the decisions of the Potsdam Conference of the leaders of the three allied states (USSR, United States, United Kingdom), held July 17 - August 2, 1945, it was decided that reparations

240

Signal instance

germany is collected by each state in its zone of occupation, but taking into account the largest ones destroyed on the territory of the Soviet zone, the USSR must receive an additional 25% from the western zones industrial capital equipment that is not necessary for the German peaceful economy (of which 15% in exchange for equivalent supplies of coal, petroleum products, timber and other commodities). Also

the territory of Germany, on which the Kaliningrad region was formed, went to the USSR. After the actual formation of two German states, the USSR, stopped collecting reparations from the territory GDR. According to the Paris Peace Treaties signed on 10 February 1947 by the Allied Powers with former allies of Nazi Germany (Italy, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Finland), these

states also had to pay war reparations for the benefit of those affected by their actions countries - USSR, Yugoslavia, Greece, Czechoslovakia and Ethiopia. Finland has paid the reparations in full USSR In 1952 After the formation of people's democratic governments in Hungary and Romania, the volume at their request, reparations were preserved by 50%, and then practically stopped.

» Commander-in-Chief, Pakistan Army, Muhammad Ayyub Khan on 7 October 1958 by order of the President Pakistan's Iskander Mirza carried out a military coup, during which the government was dissolved Firoza Khan Nuna. After the coup, Khan was appointed head of the Martial Law Administration. October 27 he forced Iskander Mirza to resign and leave the country. On the same day it was proclaimed new president of Pakistan and head of government. In 1960 he legitimized his position by holding referendum.

"In 1950, for the first time in Guatemala, a peaceful transition of power was carried out: Jacobo Arbenz Guzman won

victory in the presidential elections. The democratically elected president began to carry out a set of reforms which were supposed to improve the situation of ordinary Guatemalans. In particular, during the years of his reign there were

american agricultural land was nationalized and distributed in favor of the peasants

United Fruit

Company.

After the first expropriation of land, the US State Department protested

to the Guatemalan government and demanded compensation from the Arbenz government for the damage caused.

At the same time, the CIA began preparing an operation to overthrow the legally elected president. In March

In 1954, at the X Inter-American Conference, legal grounds for intervention were obtained

against Guatemala, the American delegation led by Secretary of State J. F. Dulles managed to spend on conferences

anti-communist

«Caracas

declaration».

eliminateations

«communist threat» in Latin America, this resolution authorized joint intervention

atin American countries against Guatemala. In mid-June 1954, from Honduran territory and Nijaragu: armed groups of oppositionists trained by the CIA bargained. June 27 under pressure from the military acting in agreement with US intelligence agencies, President Arbenz was forced to resign. Power in the country ended up in the hands of the junta led by Colonel Carlos Armas, who

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3* We are talking about Igo Dinh Zisma in 1955, who became the first president following a national referendum Republic of Vstkam (South Vietnam), which actively fought with the National Front for the Liberation of the South

Vietnam (Viet Cong). November 2, 1963 killed during a military coup.

35 This refers to the American Revolutionary War (American Revolutionary War) of 1775-1785.

* It is in view of the Grajlan War in Spain (July 1936 - April 1939). As a result of the victory in the country there was

the dictatorship of Generalissimo Francisco Franjo was established. On December 27, 1950, the United States announced the appointment

ambassador to Madrid, which became official recognition of the Franco regime.

"Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the USSR, China, USA, Great Britain and France with the participation of representatives of Indochina countries were held in Zsneve from April 26 to July 21, 1954 with the participation of

Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and the Republic of Vietnam. July 21 were signed agreements that formulated the foundations of a truce and the principles of a political settlement in Indochina: cessation of hostilities, demilitarization and neutrality of Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, ban on the supply of weapons, ammunition and military materials to these countries. For the purpose of control over

compliance with the Geneva Agreements created an international commission consisting of representatives of India

Poland and Canada. Under the terms of the «Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities in Vistnams» during 80-300 the diya should regroup troops into zones designated for each side: for the DRV -

north Vietnam, for French troops

temporary

south Vietnam. In order to delimit the forces of the warring parties

demarcation

NOMKONG

WwmNeC

17th parallel.

Political

regulation in Vöstnam was envisaged on the basis of general free elections. Duration of their implementation it was established before July 1956. The implementation of the Geneva Agreements on special elections in Vietnam was

thwarted as a result of the proclamation of the Republic of Vietnam in October 1955 and the end of President Ngo Dinh

carrying out.

Amerikhan representatives refused to join the Final

241

Signal octemilar

declarations and issued a unilateral declaration in which they took note of the Geneva agreements and undertook to refrain from violating them. However, on the day the Agreements were signed on 21 July

1954 President.Eisenhower said that the United States does not consider itself bound by them.

"We are probably talking about the agreement concluded in June 1944 by the People's Commissariat of the Rubber Industry of the USSR

with the company «Dupont de Nsmoor and K%» on the provision of technical documentation and familiarization by the company

soviet specialists with processes for the production of chloroprene (artificial) rubber.

*During the first and only meeting of N.S. Khrushhev with J. F. Kennedy, held on June 4, 1961 in Vence

along with the Berlin question, the issue of Laos was also discussed.

Although no official agreements on

the meeting was not accepted, and both Kennedy and Khrushchev agreed that a neutral Laos was in the interests of both

states. The parties agreed to a ceasefire and neutralization of Laos. These agreements were enshrined and formalized in the final documents of the International Meeting in Geneva, held since May 16 1961 to 23 July 1962 (see note 21).

40 See note 21. Pathet Lao (translated «Lao State») — common name for military-political socialist and communist forces in Laos in the 1950s and 1970s. The first organization called the Pathet Lao, was the United National Front of Laos (Neo Lao Itsala) formed in 1950 to fight against the French colonialists.

1956 based on Heo Jao

Lao Patriotic Front (PFL, Neo Lao Haksat). The forces of the Pathet Lao were one of the guards of the Graizhan wars in Laos (1960-1973), fighting against the army of royal Laos. Strong influence on the organization was provided by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, which armed and supported the organization.

Since 1968, the DRV army has largely replaced Pathet Lao troops at the front. After the end of the war in 1973, the PFL became part of the coalition government. In 1975, Pathet Lao forces committed an armed coup, taking power into its own hands.

«It is not established which note is referred to.

«3 Not published. See document Lo 6 On August 12, 1963, A.A. Gromyko presented a draft letter to N.S. Khrushchev

letters (Ibid. L.58-59) there is a letter: «Comrade Khrushchev read. «Agree» 16/VIII-63 G. Shuisky. Note from That August with the attachment of a draft resolution at the direction of V.N. The raspberries were sent out the same day for

No. 111-9 to members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee to vote with a note «Socio». According to the voting sheet «for»

voted: L.I. Brezhnev, G.I. Voronov, A.P. Kirilenko, N.V. Podgorny, D.S. Polyansky.

* The sworn resolution was sent to N.S. Khrushchev, L.I. Brezhnev, A.A. Gromyko.

"Treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, signed

USSR, USA and Great Britain on August 5, 1963, was opened for signature by other states

8 August. On the same day, the agreement was signed by representatives of 22 states, including all of them European countries of people's democracy, except Albania. Italy, Belgium, Finland, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, UAR, Israel, India, Mexico and other 11 states signed the treaty on August 9.

« Patrick Bouvier Kennedy is the last child of the Kennedy couple. Died on August 9, 1963, 39 hours after birth.

* What order we are talking about has not been established.

4 Not published. See document No. 8. A note with the attachment of the draft resolution at the direction of V.N. Raspberry

it was sent on October 7, 1963 for Lo P1388 to members and candidates for members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee, secretaries

Central Committee of the CPSU. According to the voting sheet «for», the following voted: L.I. Brezhnev, A.N.

Kosygin, N.V. Podgorny,

D.S. Polyansky, N.M. Shvernikh.

« The adopted resolution was sent to N.S. Khrushchev, L.I. Brezhnev, A.A. Gromyko and V.V. Kuznetsov.

* The messages were published (newspaper «Truth», 1963. October 10. Lo 284; newspaper «Izvestia». 1963. 10 October.

Ne 243).

30 The encrypted telegram was received by the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on October 23, 1963 at 5.15.

Copies of the cipher telegram were

sent to members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee (N.S. Khrushchev - two copies), candidates for membership of the Presidium

Central Committee of the CPSU, A.A. Gromyko and V.V. Kuznetsov.

51 Since September 17, 1963, A.A. Gromyko was in the USA, participating in the XVIII session of the General UN Assembly. During the stay in

USA he met with US President JF Kennedy
US Secretary of State D. Rusk and other officials. Meetings with J.F.Kennedy
took place on September 20 and October 10.
242

Signal instance

3 By November 1963, the Republican Party had not finally decided on a candidate from the party
upcoming presidential elections in 1964. The main candidates were the Governor of New York
Nelson Rockefeller (as a representative of the liberal wing of the party) and state senator
Arizona Barry

Gaultwater (conservative wing). The assassination of the president shook the Republican primary:
in connection with mourning. Rockefeller suspended his campaign for a month, and those candidates who still
they did not run and refused to openly nominate their candidacies.

*As Vice President in the Office of the President

USA D. Eisenhower (1953-1961) R. Nixon on
in the 1960 elections, he ran for president from the Republican Party, but was defeated by a Democrat
J. F. Xinedi.

* On June 11, 1963, J.F.Kennedy gave a radio and television speech on civil rights. In it he,
based on the events of this day at the University of Alabama, where Alabama Governor D. Wallos tried
he called for the recognition of civil rights to prevent the first two black students from entering the university
moral Affair On June 19, J.F.Kennedy sent the Civil Rights Bill for consideration
Congress, where he was not supported.

On November 23, L. Johnson, after being sworn in, addressed
to a joint meeting of both houses of Congress with the words «No memorial speech or eulogy
they cannot honor the memory of President Kennedy more eloquently than the speedy adoption of the bill
on civil rights».

Civil Rights Laws prohibiting discrimination on the basis of grounds
race, color, sex, or ethnic allegiances, was passed by Congress (February 10, 1964) and the Senate
USA (June 19, 1964). Signed by the President of the United States on July 2, 1964.

35 In January 1963, J.F. Kennedy introduced a draft law into Congress that would reduce
maximum income tax rate from 91 to 65 percent and reduction of corporate tax rate
from 52 to 47 percent. The draft also included provisions on assistance to the elderly and disabled. At
the bill was blocked in Congress by Republicans, who understood that its adoption
could play a key role in JF's victory. Kennedy in the presidential election. After J.F.Kennedy's death
CONDSTHib

general federal

budget, took the bill through the chambers.

On February 26, 1964, the US Revenue Act was signed into law by the President.

\$ We are talking about the ideological controversy that began in 1963 between the CPSU Central Committee
and the CPC Central Committee. By the end of the 1950s.

in Soviet-Chinese

the relationship became

grow

negative

trends,

active

bilateral

cooperation began to transform into a confrontation between the two largest socialist powers.

Ideologically, between the USSR and the PRC, different understandings of the problems of war and peace and
forms emerged

and methods of struggle between socialism and calitalism, ways to build socialism. Z April 1963,

the newspaper «Pravda» published «Letter of the CPSU Central Committee of the CPC Central Committee»
dated March 30. It followed from it that in a relationship

there may be «different understandings of certain internal issues between the two socialist states
construction and the international communist movement» (newspaper «Pravda». 1963. 3 April.

#93).

The letter also spoke about the upcoming bilateral consultation meeting. Despite HA Sto KHP

responded to criticism by publishing his letter «Proposals for a general line international Communist Movement».

It talked about the need to strive for victory

world Revolution, because attacks were also made on the software installations of the CPSU. A response followed

Statement of the CPSU Central Committee dated January 19, which indicated that in view of the upcoming meeting of party delegations

USSR and PRC a letter from the Chinese side cannot be published (newspaper «Pravda», 1963. 19 monya. Lo 170)

The unsuccessful course of the Soviet-Chinese bilateral consultations, held since July 5 in Moscow, led to moreover, the Soviet leadership decided to publish the letter from the CPC Central Committee in the press and give it to

his answer is in the form of a detailed letter. On July 14, both documents were published. «Open letter CPSU Central Committee»,

addressed to party organizations and all communists

«True», 1963. 14 iol. Lo 195). The letter of the CPSU Central Committee dated July 14 became the foundation for criticism of the Chinese

guidelines during 1963-1964. The CCP responded to the «Open Letter of the CPSU Central Committee» with a publication in China

· polsmichskaya articles. Following the latest letter, the CPC Central Committee published the «People's Daily» in Gazsta

several articles that became a kind of response to public criticism of the CPC by the CPSU:

«The emergence and development of disagreements between the leadership of the CPSU and us» (September 6); «On the question

o Stalins» (13 September); «Is Yugoslavia a socialist country?» (September 26); «Apologists

neocolonialism» (October 22): «Two lines on the issue of war and peace» (November 19): «Two diametrically opposing policies of peaceful coexistence» (December 12); «Led by the CPSU — the greatest schismatics of Our Time» (February 4, 1964), etc.

* Treaty on the Principle of Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, signed by the United States

USSR and United Kingdom 27 January 1967,

243

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determined that «the states party to the Treaty undertake not to launch any orbits around the Earth facilities with nuclear weapons or any other weapons of mass destruction».

* The Consular Convention between the Government of the USSR and the Government of the United States was signed on 1 June 1964.

* Preliminary negotiations on concluding an air services agreement between the USSR and the USA conducted since the late 50s. After a cooling of relations after the incident in connection with the plane-U-2 reconnaissance suspended negotiations in May 1960 and resumed at the end of 1960. Text the agreement was approved in August 1961, however due to the Berlin Crisis (1961) and the Cuban Missile Crisis

(1902) the agreement was not signed.

Bilateral air services agreement between the USSR

and the US was signed in Washington only on November 4, 1966.

«° On October 21, 1963, a delegation headed by the First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs was sent to the United States

USSR Trade B.A. Borisov for negotiations with the State Department and the Ministries of Trade

and US agriculture on the issues of wheat farming in the USSR. On November 21, negotiations were interrupted the initiative of the Soviet side in connection with the reluctance of American companies to sell grain worldwide prices and the need to deliver it on American ships. The grain shortage was eliminated at the expense of

increased supplies from Canada and Australia.

* We are talking about the text of the draft statement transmitted by A.Gromiko during a meeting with JF.

Kennedy October 10

1963 The Soviet side proposed publishing the text of the desire when signing Pakht on non-aggression between the states parties to the Warsaw Pact and the states parties to the North Atlantic Treaty of the Treaty (see note 5).

« Initial establishment plan

multilateral Nuclear Forces (MNF, in public documents

another name is also used - NATO Joint Nuclear Forces) was prepared by the state

US scraper K. Herter at the end of 1960 and provided for the transfer of five nuclear submarines to NATO:

odok. At the same time, the contribution of other NATO countries would be their acquisition of American rahts for MEAT

«Polaris», which would be collectively owned. The purpose of creating MEAT is to strengthen the leading one USA in NATO; satisfy the desire of European NATO members for greater control over

own defense and at the same time maintain centralized control over the use of nuclear weapons

weapons; increase Germany's status in NATO by introducing it to nuclear planning and thereby reduce it the emergence of plans for the creation of West German nuclear forces. At the beginning of 1963 it was completed in the USA

development of a detailed plan for the creation of MEAT. Ultimately, the American proskt assumed that the MEAT

they will consist of 25 surface ships, each of which will carry 8 rakst «Polaris» on board, vessels

they will have mixed crews consisting of citizens of at least three NATO member states. Control

the launch of nuclear missiles was entrusted to a committee of representatives of the countries participating in the IAS. Solutions in this

the committee had to be adopted unanimously, which allowed the United States to retain its veto power on the issue of

use of nuclear weapons. The greatest interest in the MEAT project was shown by West Germany, which

I saw plans to create collective NATO nuclear forces as an opportunity to join nuclear weapons

and thus increase its status in the North Atlantic Alliance. The leadership of the USSR sharply objected

against the plan to introduce Germany and other countries to nuclear weapons. Great Britain and France based on their own

interssov also did not support the plan to create MEAT.

Great Britain

she said, an altsonative cry

The Atlantic Nuclear Forces (NWS), and France, in opposition to the IAS and NEA, proposed the idea of creating European Nuclear Forces. Under these conditions, hesitation and objections began to gradually increase in the United States

regarding MEAT. By the end of 1964, almost all negotiations on the creation of MEAT had ceased.

* Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962 (in the USA there will be «Cuban Missile Crisis», in Cuba - «October crisis») most

acute military-political crisis in Soviet-American

The crisis was provoked by the radical left coming to power in Cuba in 1959

the government of F. Castro, which set a course for rapprochement with the USSR, as well as the deployment of missiles by the United States and NATO

medium range around the borders of the USSR. In May 1962, the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee decided to locate

rockets to Kubo.

At the beginning of July 1962, a Soviet-Cuban secret protocol was initialed in Moscow

treaty on the deployment of Soviet missiles in Cuba. For the delivery and deployment of R-12 missile systems in Cuba

and the R-14, air defense systems, other equipment, as well as a large group of Soviet troops, was carried out operation «Anadyr» (June 17 - October 22, 1962) and the Group of Soviet Forces in Cuba (GSVK) was formed.

N. S. Khrushchev planned to announce J. F. Kennedy on the presence of Soviet missiles in Cuba in November 1962, in

the time of their upcoming meeting at the UN General Assembly, putting the American side before

a fait accompli On October 14, 1962, American intelligence confirmed the assumption of deployment on an island of Soviet missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads. October 22 J. F. Kennedy spoke on television with a statement reporting on Soviet missiles in Cuba, the US determination to eliminate this threat, about the introduction (from October 24«» of quarantine«of Cuba, directed against the deployment there Soviet

Signal exemplar

offensive weapons». October 25-26 with the assistance of acting. O. UN Secretary General U Thant Soviet and the American side exchanged messages about their readiness to compromise: the USSR should remove the missiles

from the island, and the United States - to guarantee the inviolability of Cuba. However, on October 27, in a message to the US President

"Texten

was broadcast on Moscow radio) Khrushchev put forward an additional condition

american missiles in Turkey; on the same day, an American one was shot down by a Soviet missile over Cuba reconnaissance aircraft. That evening, R. Kennedy (the main negotiator on the American side)

he warned the Soviet Ambassador A.F. Dobrynin about strong pressure on J. F. Kennedy in favor of the decision on

destruction of Soviet missile launchers in Cuba from the air if Moscow does not agree to their removal within 24 hours. On the same day, at a convened meeting of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet leadership was

a decision was made to dismantle and remove missiles from Cuba, which was urgently discussed, also by radio (simultaneously)

with a telegram to the Soviet embassy in the United States), was transmitted in a message to the American president. In your

ocherel, J. F. Kennedy made a personal confidential promise to N.S. Khrushchev to remove American missiles from Turkey and Italy. Publicly, he said that neither the United States nor other countries in the Western Hemisphere would attack

Cuba. In November - December 1962, missiles, launchers, warheads, other equipment and a significant part GSVK military personnel were sent to the USSR. November 20, President J. F. Kennedy announced the withdrawal

«quarantine» of Cuba.

*This refers to the sharp deterioration of Soviet-American relations after the incident with the American reconnaissance aircraft U-2,|

shot down on May 1, 1960 near Sverdlovsk.

At the opening of Paris

four Power Conference on Disarmament (USSR, USA, England, France) conference on May 15, 1960.

N.S. Khrushchev made accusations from the American side and proposed.Eisenhower to apologize for this provocation. Having received no response from the American side, the Soviet delegation left the conference.

«Following the conclusion of the Cuban Missile Crisis, the Group of Soviet Forces in Cuba was Persianized into a Group

soviet advisers in Cuba On May 29, 1963, an agreement was signed between the USSR and the Republic of Cuba on

leaving a motorized rifle brigade of Soviet troops (7th separate motorized rifle brigade) in Cuba.

sy During F. Castro's visit to the USSR (see note 174), a decision was made to return the visit

N.S. Khrushchev to Cuba at the end of 1963. Later the date of the visit was clarified - from December 27. After the murder

J.F. Kennedy, November 29, 1963, on the initiative of N.S. Khrushchev, the trip was canceled for the celebration

A delegation headed by N.V. Podgorny was sent to the 5th head of the Cuban Revolution (January 1, 1964).

*7 A confidential message from N.S. Khrushchev was not prepared.

"In connection with the provolimized American side, the partial replacement of the troops of the Berlin garrison on October 10, 11, 12

In 1963, incidents occurred related to the passage of military columns side

she refused to present her columns for inspection to Soviet officers - the heads of the Marienborn checkpoint.
*A group of representatives of US business circles visited Moscow from November 5 to 8, 1962 a tourist trip to Europe, organized by the publishing house «Time Life». The purpose of the trip is establishing contacts with leaders of European countries. The organizers of the trip made a request about the reception of the group by N.S. Khrushchev. On November 6, a meeting between N.S. Khrushchev and representatives was held in the Kremlin
american business circles. An information notice on the reception was published on 7 November 1963. (newspaper «Pravda». 1963. 7 November. Lo 311).

* We are talking about a preliminary discussion between A.L. Gromyko and the American side of the Economic Council

questions, as part of the further improvement of Soviet-American relations. The Soviet side offered conclude

modelled on trade agreements with Western European countries, the prisoners in the 1950s and early 1960s. The issue of providing loans (lending) for procurement american products were influenced by the desire for foreign valuable products that had been in effect since 1934

papers (H.Johnson Act of 1934),
from which I am forbidden to issue
foreign

states that did not fulfill their obligations regarding debts to the United States. The USSR fell under this category, due to the unresolved issue of Lend-Lease settlements. Final agreement the USSR and the USA signed up for Lend-Lease payments only in 1972.

"This probably refers to the decision of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee of September 8, 1963, which was approved

draft instructions to the co-ambassador in Washington. A.F. Dobrynin, who were entrusted in a confidential manner

through L. Thomson, to convey to J.F. Kennedy serious concern about the increased provocative actions against Cuba (raids by unknown aircraft, shelling of Cuban territory, saboteurs, etc.).

72 It has not been established what kind of speech we are talking about. In September - November 1963 J. F. Ksnnedi carried it out

trips to different states, including Maine.

245

Signal exemilar

"A note with a draft resolution at the direction of V.N. The raspberries were sent out on 23 October 1963 for No P1680

members and candidates for members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee.

** Not published. See document Lo 11.

ts The regulation was
accepted

Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee, sent out

L.I. Brezhnev,

Y.V. Andropov, A.A. Gromyko and V.E. Semichastny.

* See note 4.

"We are talking about resolution Lo 1884 (XVIII) adopted on October 17, 1963 «Question of the general and complete

disarmament». It welcomed the intentions expressed by the USSR and the USA not to place any in space or «facilities with nuclear weapons on board». The text of the resolution was published on October 18 in a message

TASS «Space will be closed to nuclear weapons» (newspaper «Prada», 1963. October 18. L 291).

78 See note 59.

» The encrypted telegram was received by the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on November 23, 1963 at 07.30. Copies of the cipher telegram were

sent to members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee, candidates for members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee, and the Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

B.N. Ponomarev, Chairman of the KGB under Sozmin of the USSR V.E. Semichastny, head of the Personnel Department

and the diplomatic bodies of the CPSU Central Committee A.S. Panyushkin, A.A. Gromyko, V.V. Kuznetsov.

* Committee for a Fair Policy towards Cuba (Committee «Fair Play for Cuba», Fair Play for Cuba

Committee is an organization founded in April 1960 by American journalist R. Taber. At the hearings in the Senate in 1961, the Committee was characterized «serving to glorify the Castro government and acting as its advertising agent». In 1961-1962. The committee had a few branches

in the USA and Canada, regularly organizing landings in Cuba. By December 1963 the Committee had ceased its

existence, mainly due to the participation in the work of the L.H. Oswald Committee. FBI investigation into The committee ceased in 1964.

c We are talking about the KGB station under the Council of Ministers of the USSR. The text of the letter - see document No. 23.

* The encrypted telegram was received by the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on November 23, 1963 at 08.30.

Copies of the cipher telegram were

sent to members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee, candidates for members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee, B.N. Pokomarev,

A.A. Gromyko and V.V. Kuznetsov.

"We are talking about the flag of the Confederate States of America, representing St. Andrew's blue cross with stars

on a red background.

and the Soviet press term used to refer to the American far right (American)

«Ultra») as well as politicians who support a further arms race.

8 Not published. See document No. 17. According to the voting sheet, the following voted «for»: G.I. Voronov.

A. P. Kirilenko, A.I. Mikoyan, N.V. Podgorny, D.S. Polyaksky and N.S. Khrushchev.

"The translation of the note, at the direction of A.A. Gromyko, was sent to members and candidates for members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee

to the Secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee and the Head of the General Department of the CPSU Central Committee V.N. Malin

"Sexroamerican Eastern Time (EST) — is an hour-long settlement in which the states located in the eastern United States, including Columbia County and Washington.

"The adopted resolution was sent to N.S. Khrushchev, L.I. Brezhnev, N.V. Podgorny, A.I. Mikoyan, A.A. Gromyko, G.S. Stepanov and M.P. Georgadze.

« Telegrams were published in the newspaper «Izvestia» under the heading «Assassination of US President John Kennedy» (1963. November 23). Lo 278) and in the newspaper «Pravda» the headline «The Soviet Government and the Soviet People

share in the Sorrow of the American People» (1963. November 24). Mo 328).

* Information message about the visit of N.S. Khrushchev and A.A. Gromyko on November 23, 1963 to the US Ambassador

in Moscow, F. Kohler was published on November 24, 1963 (newspaper «Pravda», 1963. 24 of the month of November. Lo 328).

"Not published. See document No. 19.

92 The adopted resolution was sent to L.I. Brezhnev, A.I. Mikoyan, A.A. Gromyko, E.F. Loginov, A.S. Panyushkin and G.S. Stepanov.

»To ensure A.I. Mikhoyan's train, an order of the USSR Council of Ministers was issued on the same day No. 2374pc.

* The encrypted telegram was received by the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on November 24, 1963 at 03.30.

Copies of the cipher telegram were

sent to members of the Presidium

and V.V. Kuznetsov,

CPSU Central Committee, candidates for members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee, A.A. Gromyko

Signal instance

« See document No. 12.

* See documents Lo 42 and 50.

* The encrypted telegram was received by the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on November 24, 1963 at 03.30.

Copies of the cipher telegram were

sent to members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee,

and V.V. Kuznetsov.

candidates for members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee, A.A. Gromyko

* The encrypted telegram was received by the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on November 24, 1963 at 6.00.

Copies of the cipher telegram were

sent to members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee.

V.V. Kuznetsov.

candidates for members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee, A.A. Gromyko.

* The encrypted telegram was received by the KGB under the USSR Council of Ministers on November 24, 1963 at 8.00.

instructions

V.E. Seven-part copies of cipher telegram

they were sent to N.S. Khrushchev (2 copies), L.I. Brezhnev,

A.I. Mihoyanu, N.V. Podgorny, M.A. Suslov and A.L. Gromyko.

109 The encrypted telegram was received by the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on November 24, 1963 at

12.45. Copies of the cipher telegram were

sent to members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee, candidates for members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee,

A.A. Gromyko, V.E. Semichastny and V.V. Kuznetsov.

B.N. Ponomarev,

101 We are talking about Robert (Bobby) Bakers, who has served in the US Congress since 1943, starting in office

messenger. When L. Johnson became Senate Majority Leader in 1955, he appointed R. Baker as secretary

the majority. Since the early 60s. Rumors began to spread that Baker was involved in corruption

activities and provision of services for the transfer of bribes to members of the Senate. He also provided organizational services

recreation for politicians, including meetings with women, at the private Quorum Club he organized. Beykhsr club

E.

with J.F. Kennedy.

Director

E. Hoover

Romitch

east German spy. Information about this connection was reported by Baker in 1963. Johnson

and she was widely disdained by the bland. I would like to officially earn my real income from the position of secretary

most, in 1963 he became a millionaire. All these events attracted the attention of the Ministry of Justice.

R. Xinedi discovered that Beicher was associated with several mafia» bosses, and also tried to prove that

L. Johnson was also involved in corruption schemes On October 7, 1963, Baker was forced to leave

resignation There have been press reports that the White House is pushing to investigate the Beicher case

to put. Johnson in an awkward position: «Kennedy wants to use the Baker case to

remove Lyndon from the list next year». In 1967 alone, Baker was found guilty of seven

charges of theft, fraud and income tax evasion and a sentence of three

years in prison, but served only sixteen months.

102 We are talking about US Secretary of the Navy Frederick Court, who filed on October 14, 1963

resign after a conflict with US Secretary of Defense R. McNamara. At the same time in the US Congress

and the press has been told, in connection with the R. Baker case (see note 101), that F. Court, who was

before being appointed president of the Continental National Bank (Texas), he made a corrupt decision

by donating a \$7 billion contract to a Texas firm to create an experimental tactic one

F-111 fighter. October 31 at a press conference by J.F. Kennedy said that all this «speculation» unfounded.

103 See document No 20.

10m The entry was sent to the Secretariat of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers on November 24, 1963 for Lo No. 3500/gs-is.

1o L.H. Oswalja was dismissed from active duty on September 11, 1959 due to healthy conditions due to the need to care for his mother, he enlisted in the US Marine Corps Reserve.

106 Attributed to V.I. Lenin received a quote allegedly said by him in 1887 after the execution of his older brother Alexander.

According to the memoirs of Lenin's sister M.I. Ulyanova, Vladimir Ilyich said the following: «Nst, we will go not in the same way. This is not the path we should take». The phrase «We will take a different path» has spread after the publication of V.V.'s poem in 1924. Mayakovsky «Vladimir Ilyich Lenin».

107 See Document Lo 87.

k€ See document No. 91.

1c We are talking about the order of the Council of Ministers of the USSR dated December 1, 1959 Lo 3363-rs.

1o Not published. See document No. 28.

1" The adopted resolution was sent to N.S. Khrushchev, L.I. Brezhnev, L.I. Micholiev, A.N. Kosygin, A.L. Gromyko, O.A. Trolnovsky.

113 An accompanying sheet with the following text was attached to the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs options (1 and 2 ezh.):

1. Message dated 24 November 1963 from the President of the Council of Ministers to L. Johnson (Delivered to L. Johnson)

247

26 November 1963 A.I. Mikoyan, who arrived in Washington for the funeral of J. Kennedy) (RF AVP. F. 0129. Op. 47a. P. 430. D. 1. L. 47. Typewriting).

** Official diplomatic relations were established between the USSR and the USA on November 16, 1933.

1TM Ciphertext telegram arrived at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on November 25, 1963 at 11.50. Copies of the cipher telegram were sent to members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee, candidates for members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee, A.A. Gromyko and V.V. Kuznetsov.

115 In 1961, two American squadrons 865 and 866 with 15-0 medium-range PGM-19 «Jupiter» missiles each deployed to Southern Italy in the province of Bari and one squadron of 867 (15 Rahet) in Turkey in the Izmir region. The deployment of missiles in Turkey caused great concern in the USSR, in connection with

very little time to prepare for launch and approach the main targets on the European territory of the USSR. As a result of the Cuban Missile Crisis (see note 63), in accordance with the agreements, the end of 1962 began dismantling and removal of missiles in Turkey and then in Italy, which was completed in April 1963. In mid-1963, the missiles «Opeter» were removed from service and disposed of due to being placed on combat duty SSBN with rakets UGM-27 «Polaris».

116 L. Thompson was the United States Ambassador to the USSR from July 1957 to July 1962.

117 November 26, 1963 note at the direction of V.N. Rasputin were sent to members and candidate members

Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee for No. 1870

118 The encrypted telegram was received by the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on November 26, 1963 at 11.25. Copies of the cipher telegram were

sent to members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee, candidates for members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee, A.A. Gromyko and V.V. Kuznetsov.

119 We are talking about N.S. Khrushchev's wife, N.P. Khrushchova.

129 We are talking about the daughter and grandson of N.S. Khrushchev - R.N. and A.A. Adzhubey.

121 The encrypted telegram was received by the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on November 26, 1963 at 11.30. Copies of the cipher telegram were

sent to members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee, candidates for members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee,

A.L. Gromyko

and V.V. Kuznetsov.

123 The encrypted telegram was received by the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on November 27, 1963 at 09.40. Copies of the cipher telegram were

sent to members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee, candidates for members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee, B.N. Ponomarev,

A.A. Gromyko, V.E. Semichastny and V.V. Kuznetsov.

123 See document Lo 23.

124 See document No. 32.

123 The encrypted telegram was received by the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on November 27, 1963 at 11.45. Copies of the cipher telegram were

sent to members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee,

candidates for members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee, L.A. Gromyko

and V.V. Kuznetsov.

126 See document No. 39.

127 As a guest of the USSR Ambassador to the USA M.A. Menshikhov A.I. Mikoyan made a train around the USA during the period

from January 4 to January 21, 1959. During his stay in the United States, A.I. Mikoyan repeatedly met with the state

US Secretary J. Dulles, and on January 17 - with the US President. Eisenhower, and also visited Congress

128 We are probably talking about conversations with F. Castro during the Cuban Missile Crisis, when A.I.

Mikoyan was on

Cuba from November 2 to December 1, 1963. Before that, at the invitation of the Cuban government, A.I.

Mikoyan

visited Cuba on February 4 - 13, 1960 in connection with the opening of the Soviet Exhibition of Achievements in the Field of Science

technology and culture in Havana and the conclusion of the Soviet-Cuban trade agreement.

12 We are talking about F. Castro's speech on radio and television on November 23, 1963. The presentation of the speech was

published 25 November 1963 (newspaper «Pravda». 1963 - 25th of November. 329).

130 A.I. Mikoyan was born on November 13 (25), 1895. The following memories of V.M. have been preserved.

Sukhodreva

about celebrating the birthday of A.I. Mikoyan: «Mikoyan's assistants, two Vasily Vasilievichs, wow

the boss's birthday is coming, we decided to celebrate it. The flight attendants organized a snack and opened the bottle

red wine, we took out a pre-prepared bouquet of flowers. When everything was ready, we asked for one of them

they go into Mihohiu's salon and say that his assistants are asking him to go out to Kim. Flight attendant

I protested:

— How can I bother Mikoyan?

— Go, if something happens, we will cover you, — the assistants assured.

248

Signal instance

She went, Mikoyan worked with some papers. As the stewardess later said, he raised it in surprise eyes on her and said

"Are they crazy?

But still he got up and left. I saw a tray with a bottle of wine, a bookstrip and immediately understood everything. Postponed shortly

before this operation, he asked to dilute the wine with water.

"Well, you," said Anastas Ivanovich to us

- psits better cognac,

Which is what we did. This is how we celebrated his birthday in the sky, on the way to Washington» (Sukhodrev

V.M. Language

mine is my friend. M.,2008. S....).

» Cipher telegram received by the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on November 27, 1963 at 11.45. Copies of the cipher telegram were

sent out

members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee, candidates for membership

Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee,

A.A. Gromyko

and V.V. Kuznetsov.

132 See document No. 38.

1») See document No. 31.

* The encrypted telegram was received by the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on November 27, 1963 at 17.15.

There were copies of the cipher telegram

sent out

lenam of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee, candidates for members of the Presilium of the CPSU

Central Committee, A.A. Gromyko

and V.V. Kuznetsov.

1963 G.McMillan

he was hospitalized due to an exacerbation of prostate disease.

He was initially diagnosed with neoplasia of the prostate, however, October 10

an operation was performed, after which he lived for another 23 years: According to most English people

researchers, the topic of the disease provided a plausible pretext for G. Macmillan to leave the post of prime minister

1% British Prime Minister G. Macmillan was in the USSR on a return visit from February 21 to

March 2, 1959 During his visit, G. Macmillan visited Kisv (February 26-28) and Leningrad (February 28 - March 1).

In Leningrad, G. Macmillan was accompanied by A.I. Mikoyan.

1»* At the end of 1963, A. Douglas-Home did not send a message to N.S. Khrushchev.

1* We are talking about a letter dated November 13, 1963 from Richard Butler, who was appointed minister on October 20

British Foreign Affairs.

119 A.I. Mikoyan's meeting with A. Douglas-Home took place on the same day, November 26, 1963.

11° This refers to the agreement on trade relations concluded on December 29, 1945 for a period of five years and about the status of the USSR trade mission in France.

"We are talking about vi meetings

visit of the head of the French Provisional Government

Republic of S. de Gaulle in the USSR. The visit took place on December 2-10, 1944. During the visit, a Franco-Soviet

Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Assistance.

142 See note 24.

The Berlin Wall (Berliner Mauer) is a complex of engineering structures and fortifications

with an equipped restricted area on the state border of the GDR with West Berlin. By 1989 it consisted of concrete fencing with an average height of 3.6 m and a total length of 106 km (within Berlin - 43.1 km).

metal mesh fencing, live signal fencing, which were supplemented by moats

and in some areas with anti-tank fortifications.

Introduction of a state border regime

with West Berlin, the installation of barriers began on August 13, 1961, on the recommendation of a meeting secretaries of communist and workers' parties of the Warsaw Pact countries (August 3-5, 1961) and on the basis

decisions of the People's Chamber of the GDR of August 11, 1961. These measures were justified by the need to strengthen

security of the GDR in the context of an aggravated international situation and protection of economic interests countries. Existed until 1989.

1* We are talking about conversations during the stay of the First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR

A. AND. Mikoyan during the period of the Soviet commercial and industrial exhibition in August - September 1961

in Tokyo. 15th thickening A.I. Mikoyai gave a big speech at the opening of the exhibition.

an obstacle

achieving full-scale

economic

during this period, the settlement of all issues with Japan was a discussion about the ownership of several islands in the southern part of the Kuril archipelago (Iturup, Kunashir, Shikotan and a number of small uninhabited ones

the islands of the Lesser Kuril chain are all part of the Sakhalin region; in Japan they are called "northern" territories"). On February 7, 1855, Japan and Russia signed the Treaty of Shimoda, by which Japan

Signal exemilar

iturup, Kunashir and the islands of the Lesser Kuril chain were ceded, and the northern part of the Kuril Islands remained under control

Russia. Sakhalin was declared a joint possession - an "undivided" territory. In 1875 there was an underbelly:

St. Petersburg Treaty on the Exchange of Territories, according to which Russia transferred Japan to

Kuril Islands, and Japan renounced its claims to Sakhalin. According to the results of the Russo-Japanese War there was

the Treaty of Portsmouth (1905) was signed, according to which part of it came into Japanese possession

Sakhalin south of the 50th parallel. At the Yalta Conference on February 11, 1945, it was adopted

«Agreement of the three great powers on issues of the Far East» which provided for the accession of the USSR to the war with militaristic Japan two to three months after the end of the war in Europe.

a number of conditions were stipulated, including international legal recognition of the Mongolian People's Republic

return of South Sakhalin to the USSR and transfer of the Kuril Islands to it. After the defeat in the war, Japan

signed the Act of Unconditional Surrender (September 2, 1945) and accepted the terms of the Potsdam

Declaration

on July 26, 1945, Japanese sovereignty was limited to the islands of Honshu, Kyushu, Shikoku and Hokkaido, as well as

menos large islands of the Japanese archipelago (by decision of the allies). All Kuril Islands by decree

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of February 2, 1946 were included in the USSR. On the international

conferences in San Francisco in September

1951. Tokyo signed a peace treaty with 48 countries

participants in the anti-fascist coalition, thereby renouncing "all rights, legal grounds and claims to

Kuril Islands." However, the document did not stipulate in favor of which state Japan was refusing

from the territories. Considering the absence of Chinese representatives at the conference and a number of other problems, the Soviet

the delegation refused to sign the peace treaty, considering it unauthorized. After the failure of negotiations

in San Francisco, the USSR and Japan tried to develop a peace treaty during bilateral consultations.

On October 19, 1956, a Joint Declaration was signed in Moscow to end the state of war between

two states and the restoration of diplomatic and consular relations. In the 9th article of the document

the Soviet government agreed to transfer the islands of Shikotan and a number of small islands to Japan

The Lesser Kuril Ridge (in Japan they are called Habomai), with the condition that their actual transition is under

japan's control will be carried out after the conclusion of a peace treaty. The declaration was ratified

by both states on December 8, 1956, Odnaho in response to the conclusion of the Japan-US Treaty in 1960

the security of the USSR canceled its obligations to transfer the islands. In a memo from the Soviet Union

the Government of 27 January 1960 states that these islands will be ceded to Japan only on condition

withdrawal of all foreign troops from its territory.

1** See note 7.

and7 We are talking about the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which took place on December 9-13, 1963. The Plenum adopted a resolution

«Accelerated development of the chemical industry is the most important condition for the rise of the agricultural industry

production and growth of prosperity of peoples.

1* During an official visit to Denmark, Sweden and Norway, 16 June-4 July 1964, the N.S. Khrushchev visited Sweden on June 22-28.

*** From June 29 to July 13, 1959, the first official visit of Negus (King) Haile Selassie took place! in the USSR, during which the Soviet-Ethiopian trade and economics agreement was signed.

150 In August 1963, Somali Prime Minister Abdirashid Ali Shermarke visited the USSR. During this visit there were an agreement was concluded on the further development of trade and economic cooperation, including military cooperation

technical. By the end of 1963, there was a significant deterioration in relations between Somalia and Ethiopia. This was due to large-scale operations by Ethiopian troops against the rebels in the province of Ogaden, inhabited by ethnic Somalis. At the beginning of February 1964, the Ethiopian-Somali Border War (First Ogaden War), -

1S! Not published as not related to the topic of this collection of documents.

132 Golda Meir was Israel's ambassador to the USSR from September 1948 to April 1949.

1» A.I. Mihoyai met with the head of the Pakistani economic delegation, the Minister of Fuel and Energy and natural resources 3.Bhutgo December 24, 1960 |

114 The agreement between the Government of the USSR and the Government of Pakistan on air services was signed on October 7, 1963 in Karachi.

» Not published. See document Lo 47. A note with the attachment of the draft resolution at the direction of V.N. Raspberries were sent on November 27, 1963 for Lo P11881 to members and candidates for members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee.

156 No cipher telegram has been identified in Arkhip. At this time, the USSR Ambassador to the Republic of Cuba was A.I. Alekseev.

15? At this time, the USSR Ambassador to Mexico was S.T. Bazarov.

250

Signal instance

138 Note with the appendix of the draft resolution on the instructions of V.N. Raspberries were sent out on November 28, 1963.

for Lo 122-23 members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee to vote. According to the Iza» ballot paper, the votes were

L.I. Brezhnev, G.I. Voronov,

A. P. Kirilenko, A.N. Kosygin, N.V. Podgorny, D.S. Polyansky and N.M. Shvernik.

This version of the draft resolution was not adopted. See document No. 50.

1» No cipher telegram has been identified in the Archive.

180 The cipher telegram has not been identified in the Archive.

361 See document No. 37.

162 Not published.

See document No. 52.

Note attaching the draft resolution on the instructions

V.N. Raspberries were sent out on November 28, 1963 to 122-22 members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee for voting.

According to the voting sheet «for», the following voted: L.I. Brezhnev, G.I. Voronov, A.P. Kirilenko, A.N. Kosygin, N.V. Podgorny, D.S. Polyansky and N.M. Shvernik.

16 The encrypted telegram was received by the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on November 28, 1963 at 06.15. Copies of the cipher telegram were sent out

members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee,

สมทลรอม & MACREI Epeannnyna LIK KTCC, AA. TpOMRO

and V.V., Kuznetsov.

16* See note 127.

10 A.I. Mikhoyakov will not exactly overcome the content of the Paris agreements. In accordance with the final one

act of the London Conference of Nine Powers (Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg,

United Kingdom and United States) of 3 October 1954, it was recommended that the occupation regime of the Federal Republic of Germany should be completed and integrate Germany and Italy into the Western European Union and NATO. At a meeting in Paris on October 23, 1954. a number of agreements were signed, including Protocol No. III «On the Control of Armed Forces» to the Treaty on economic, social and cultural cooperation and collective self-defense of March 17, 1948. (Treaty of Brussels). According to this document, the German government plowshare to myself obligations do not produce atomic, biological and chemical weapons on your territory». It was also determined that defined additional types of weapons», which included missiles much of the dileness, guided missiles, anti-personnel mines, warships, with the exception of small vessels for purposes defense (for submarines - no more than 350 tons of displacement), will not be carried out on the territory Germany, with the exception of the case when the Supreme Commander of NATO forces «will be sentenced the recommendation to change or abolish the content of the change in these weapons», it may change (will be repealed) by decision of the Council of the Western European Union, adopted by a majority of 2/3 votes. At the end In the 1950s, Germany began designing and building small submarines for execution coastal defense tasks with a displacement of about 350-450 tons. In total, it was put into operation until 1967 7 Project 201 and 205 submarines. Submarines over 1,000 tons have begun to be built in Germany since the early 2000s. The Paris agreements also did not contain a ban on the creation of an army in Germany on the contrary, it allowed the creation of armed forces consisting of 12 infantry divisions, the Air Force and the Navy.

166 We are talking about a meeting on October 12, 1936 between A.I. Mikoyan and K. Hall. A.I. Mikoyan at the head of the workers' delegation from August 16, 1936, the food industry was in the United States for more than two months for familiarization purposes with the American food industry.

167 See note 127.

168 On October 16, 1963, Federal Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany Konrad Adenauer resigned, and on October 18, Prime Minister british Minister Harold Mahmillan, after the April 1963 parliamentary elections in Italy there was a provisional coalition government was formed with Giovanni Leone, who resigned 4 December.

169 In accordance with the decisions of the Yalta and Potsdam conferences, a number of countries were torn away from Germany territories that were part of it before 1938: East Prussia (divided between the USSR and Poland). Pomerania and Silesia (Poland), Cieszyn Silesia (Czechoslovakia). Minor areas were also included in Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg,

170 The encrypted telegram was received by the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on November 28, 1963 at 06.15. Copies of the cipher telegram were sent to members of the Presidium and V.V. Kuznetsov. Central Committee of the CPSU, candilatam and members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPSU, A.A. Gromyko

171 The resolution «Communication from Comrade A.I. Mikoyan about a trip to the USA» was issued retroactively and on the case has been preserved the initial draft of the regulation,

different from the final version: «Approve the activities carried out by the First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR T. Mikoyan A.I. during his stay in the USA in conjunction with the funeral US President John F. Kennedy». At the bottom of the litter page «To be issued with the date 28 November 1967 (indication 251|

Signal exemilar

t.Malina V.N.). The text of the decision has been agreed with.Chernukha V.N. .Sokolova 6.1.64». Text of the resolution

cross out a cross with a simple pencil. (ORGANISATIONS. F. 3. Op. 16. D. 373. L. 177. Original. Mamanopisny 173 The regulation was adopted by a survey. The decision of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee was sent to L.I. Brezhnev and A.A. Gromyko.

1»3 The edited draft resolution has the outgoing number of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Lo 3433/GS dated November 29

1963 A.A. Gromyko's note of 29 November 1963 is attached to the resolution «Comrade. Malin V.N. On the formalis» (ORGANI. F.3. Op.16. D. 377. L. 92. Genuine ones. Typewritten text. Signature autograph in blue ink). On the first sheet of the resolution there is a certificate «The text of the instructions was adopted by members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee

29.XI-63 To be drawn up. 29.XI-63

V. Malin».

The adopted resolution was sent to N.S. Khrushchev

L.I. Brezhnev, A.I. Mikoyan, Yu.V. Andropov and A.A. Gromyko.

17« Fidel Castro was in the USSR on a friendly visit from April 27 to April 3, 1963. Arriving at during the visit, the Olenya military airfield (Murmansk), F. Castro visited Moscow, Volgograd, Tashkent, Irkutsk, Bratsk hydroelectric power station, Krasnoyarsk, Sverdlovsk, Leningrad, Kyiv, Moscow, Black Sea coast of the Caucasus, Tbilisi.

173 F. Castro accepted the invitation and was in the USSR (Moscow, Zavidovo, Kalinin, Kisv) with an official one friendly visit January 13-22, 1964.

1* Edited draft resolution imset outgoing number of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Lo 3434/GS dated November 29

1963 A.A. Gromyko's note of 29 November 1963 is attached to the resolution «Comrade. Malin V.N. On the decoration» (ORGANIZATIONS. F.3. Op.16. D. 377. L. 100. Original. Typewriting technical test. Signature-autographer blue

ink). On the first sheet of the resolution there is a certificate «The text of the instructions was adopted by members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee

29.XI-63 G. Clear. 29.XI-63 V.Malino. The adopted resolution was sent to L.I. Brezhnev,

A.I. Mikoyan and A.A. Gromyko.

177 The cipher telegram is not displayed in the Archive.

1* The translation of the note, at the direction of A.A. Gromyko, was sent out 30

november 1963 for M2 3547/GS-is members

and candidates for members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee and V.N. Malin.

1» The edited draft resolution has the outgoing number of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs - No. 3435/GS dated November 29

1963 Attached to the resolution is a note from A.A. Groyiko dated November 29, 1963 «Comrade. Malik V.N. On the

decoration» (ORGANIZATIONS. F.3. Op.16. D 377. L. 117. Genuine ones. Typewritten text. Signature autograph in blue

ink). On the first sheet of the resolution of the council «The text of the instructions was adopted by members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee

29.XI-63 To be drawn up. 29.XI-63 V.Malin». The adopted resolution was sent to L.I. Brezhnev

and A.A. Gromyko.

180 See document No. 37.

181 A brief information was sent to A.A. Gromyko, V.V. Kuzyaetsov, V.A. Zorin and the US Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Published on a copy sent to the United States Division

182 We are talking about newspapers «The Worker» and «The Militant».

· In the chole of salting, the Pvesilent Commission on

the investigation into the assassination of US President J.F. Xnnedi (see note 186) was found to L.H. Oswald asked his wife to take a series of photographs in the backyard of his house of him he posed, holding a rifle in one hand and the above newspapers in turn in the other.

18) American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) — non-profit,

a non-governmental organization in the United States that has declared its goal «the protection and protection of private rights

and the freedoms guaranteed to every person in this country by the Constitution and laws of the United States».

Shackled in 1920.

I™ The cipher telegram arrived at the Soviet Foreign Ministry | December 1963 at 09.40. Copies of the cipher telegram were

sent to members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee, candidates for members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee, B.N. Ponomarev,

A.A. Gromyko, V.B. Semichastny and V.V. Kuznetsov.

I1S The instructions to A.F. Dobrynin (see document No. S2) were transferred to the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on November 29, 1963 at 15.35

ciphertelegram Special Lo 1328 (AVP RF. F. 059. Op. 48. P. 23. D. 102. L. 108 - 109).

186 Presidential Commission of Inquiry into the Assassination of U.S. President J.F. Kennedy (unofficial the title «Warren Commission» was created by U.S. President L. Johnson on November 29, 1963, by Chairman the chairman of the Supreme Court, E. Worrnsn, was appointed to the commission, and representatives were members of the commission

Democratic and Republican parties in both houses of Congress (R. Russell Jr., J. S.Cooper, H.Bogge, J.Ford), former World Bank Chairman J.J.McCloy and CIA Director A.Dulles. Final

the Comissky Report was submitted to L.Johnson on 24 September 1964 and published on 27 September.

Signal exemilar

187 See note 59.

1»* In November 1963, about three light riflemen were discovered on the beach of Paraguaga (Falcon State)

189 We are talking about attempts carried out since May 1962 by representatives of the Communist Party of Venssuela and Revolutionary

leftist movement to deploy urban guerrilla and guerrilla movement aimed at the armed overthrow of the center-left government.Betancourt.

In November 1963, on the eve of the presidential elections and after the announcement

by the Government on the discovery of a Cuban plot to overthrow the governments and the discovery of weapons (see.

numerous

note 188), in Caracas and other cities

armed, gasping convocations

Goxb,

assaults

on banks, shootouts with police),

organized by opposition movements. In response, Betancourt suspended civil liberties in the country

and he began the mass arrest of communists. Despite this, presidential elections were held on December 1, in which

betancourt's ally, Raul Leoni, won.

The 190th Session of the Council of Ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was held on December 15 - 16, 1963.

in Paris.

191 The translation of the letter was not sent out late on 30 June 1964 for Lo 6891-AM to members and candidate members

Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee and A.A. Gromyko.
192 We are talking about the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR N.S. Khrushchev.
1»3 The encrypted telegram was received by the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on December 2, 1963 at 06.30.
Copies of the cipher telegram were
sent to members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee, candidates for members of the Presidium of
the CPSU Central Committee, B.N. Ponomarev,
L.A. Gromyko, V.E. Semichastny and V.V. Kuznetsov.
191 See document No. 54.
195 Delegation of the State Committee for the Use of Atomic Energy of the USSR headed by A.M. Petrosyants
November 17 - December 2, 1963 visited the United States on a return visit to familiarize herself with those
being carried out in the United States
work on the peaceful use of nuclear energy.
1% On the same day, the following message entitled «To the investigation was sent through TASS channels
circumstances of Kennedy's assassination». The message said: «NEW YORK, December 1 (TASS). Under the
title
«The Russians help investigate Oswald; they offer a dossier at their disposal» newspaper
«The New York Times» posts the following correspondence from Jack Raymond:
Washington, November 30. The Soviet Union, showing an extraordinary desire to cooperate, conveyed today
state
documents which, according to
they can help the investigation
circumstances of the assassination of President Kennedy.
Vos these documents, written in Russian, were transferred to the Ministry of Justice. Specialists immediately
we set about translating them.
The Soviet measure apparently reflects the Kremlin's anxiety, like a message that Oswald has identified himself
marxist» and the fact that he is married to a Russian, and his other connections with the Soviet Union
they did not present the Soviet Union in an unfavorable light in the eyes of the American public.
Soviet leaders are believed to fear that there are reports of connections between the alleged
the Assassin and the Soviet Union could be used to escalate tensions between Soletsky
Union and the United States.
After
murders
president Soviet officials
BCe
time was emphasized
empathy
to the American people and their grief over the loss of the American leader, with whom, in their opinion.
they could solve the world's problems.
Oswald arrived at the Soviet consulate in Mexico City on September 27. He asked for an entry visa for SMU
to the Soletian Union. Before this, he came to the Cuban consulate and asked for a visa to visit Cuba
ways to Moscow.
Cuban authorities told the SMU that they would only grant the SMU a transit visa if he first
will receive a Soviet visa. It is reported that he kidnapped the Cuban consulate in an irritated state.
Reports from Mexico City say he was told by the Soviet consulate that his entry visa request
to Russia will be transferred to Moscow and that this will take some time. They report that when leaving
soviet consulate, he was annoyed.
253

Signal instance
Soviet coku3a.
oswald, who handed over the dossier
in stark contrast to the Cuban reaction
a government that lodged a strong diplomatic protest with the Mexican government over the matter
with Mexico's attempts to obtain information about Oswald's statement.

There was a threat that Cuba would sever diplomatic relations with Mexico, claiming that the Mexicans they violated diplomatic norms by taking into custody an employee of the Cuban consulate in order to obtain information regarding Oswald's request for a visa.

Today's demarche by Mr. Dobrynin will increase hopes for the orderly, broad and hasty investigation into the circumstances surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy and the assassination of his alleged assassin». (GA RF.

F.R-4459. Op. 43. D. 2511. L. 114 - 115. Kotke, Typewritten text).

197 Organization of American States (OAS) - created in 1948 in Bogota (Colombia), where representatives 21 states signed the OAS charter. In accordance with the charter, the OAS was created to maintain peace and justice among its member states. The highest body - the General Assembly, during breaks - Permanent Council. In 1962, the OAS suspended Cuba's membership in the organization. December 3, 1963 by the OAS Council

an investigative commission was appointed, as an advisory body, to consider those nominated against Cuba charges. Based on the results of the commission's work, a report was prepared, which contained: facts about a series of actions that, in the opinion of the committee, were sponsored by and - the Cuban government and were

aimed at undermining Venezuelan institutions and overthrowing the democratic government of Venezuela «through terrorism, sabotage, attacks and guerrilla warfare». Based on a report on July 24, 1964.

The OAS adopted a resolution on Cuba, in which it obliged everyone to break off diplomatic services as a member of the organization

relations with Cuba, suspend all types of trade with Cuba, with the exception of food and medicines that are sent for humanitarian reasons, as well as to stop air travel and sea connections with Cuba.

1* The encrypted telegram was received by the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on December 4, 1963 at 10.40.

Copies of the cipher telegram were

sent to members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee, candidates for members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee,

A.A. Gromyko, V.E. Semichastny and V.V. Kuznetsov.

B.N. Ponomarev,

1» Ciphertelegramma arrived at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on December 4, 1963 at 12.50. Copies of the cipher telegram were

sent to members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee, candidates for members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee, A.A. Gromyko

and V.V. Kuznetsov.

300 A photocopy of the original letter from L. Johnson is in storage at the RF AVP (F. 0129. Op. 47a. P. 430. D. 1. L. 64).

201 The encrypted telegram was received by the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on December 1963 at 08.35.

Copies of the cipher telegram were

sent out by N.S. Khrushchev and A.A. Gromyko.

202 A photocopy of the original letter from Jacqueline Xinsdi is stored in the Russian Federation (F. 0129, op. 47a, p. 430,

d. 1, l. 65-bb).

20) We are talking about the wife and daughter of N.S. Khrushchev - N.P. Khrushcheva and R.N. Adzhubey.

204 It concerns United States citizen Harold Sitrinel and Iranian citizen Ali Fereydin Afshars.

G. Citrineli, while with his family on a tourist trip to Moscow, submitted an application with a request in March 1958

stay permanently in the USSR. He was sent to live in Kharkov. In mas 1959 he left

with my family back to the USA. Member of the Iranian Majlis, Professor A.F. Afshar, while in Paris, in Coyabra

In 1958 he applied for political asylum and left for Moscow. Despite

the Soviet government made a positive decision at the beginning of 1959 and went back to France.

205 See document No. 91.

206 See document No. 92.

207 See document No. 54.

** Not published. See document Lo 64. Note with the appendix

proskta resolutions by sign

V.N. Malina was sent on December 7, 1963 to Lo 126-65 members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee for voting.

According to the voting sheet, all members of the Presidium of the Central Committee voted «for», with the exception of F.R. Kozlova and M.A. Suslova.

209 On October 31, 1963, a professor was detained in Moscow for conducting intelligence activities Yale University F. Barghorn, who was in the USSR on a tourist trip. In Sichzy with arrest

F. Barkhorn and the workers of the US Embassy in Moscow in America were not allowed to see him for 11 days a company of protests arose, especially in the scientific and university communities. November 14 at the press conference US President J.F. Kennedy stated that he personally confirms that the professor did not implement

Signal instance

any intelligence activities, and announced the cessation of cultural conspiracies with the USSR and scientific exchanges for 1965-1966, as well as the suspension of other events, including through conclusion of a grain agreement. A group of public figures of the USSR located in the USA in the Main Directorate

with the President of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences N.N.B. Zokhin was subjected to a virtual boycott.

On November 15, F. Barghorn was released and expelled from the USSR.

3rd We are talking about members of the John Birch Society, an American right-wing radical organization formed

in December 1958 in Indianapolis (Indiana) Stands on a platform of anti-communism and limited influence state, a return to traditional Christian values. In the 1960s he opposed the pro movement civil rights. The organization is named after American pastor and Air Force intelligence officer D. Birch killed in August 1945 by Chinese communists.

211 We are talking about Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr.

212 Vetrecha W. Waltoiz with the editor-in-chief of the newspaper «Izvestia» A.I. Alzhubesm took place on December 19, 1963.

21) The adopted resolution was sent to L.I. Brezhnev, N.V. Podgorny, A.A. Gromyko and V.E. Semichastny.

2i See document No. 54.

215 The encrypted telegram was received by the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on December 27, 1963 at 20.15. Copies of the cipher telegram were

sent to members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee, candidates for members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee, A.A. Gromyko, and V.V. Kuznetsov.

316 This concerns the Civil Rights Act 1964, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of grounds race, color, gender or ethnicity. Was wissen in June 1963, but by the House of Representatives was not supported. After J.Kennedy's murder, the legislation was supported by L.Johnson and passed by Congress

(February 10, 1964) and by the United States Senate (Ion 19, 1964). Signed by the President of the United States on July 2, 1964.

217 The encrypted telegram was received by the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on March 25, 1964 at 09.40. Copies of the cipher telegram were

sent to members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee, candidates for members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee, A.A. Gromyko, V.E. Semichastny and V.V. Kuznetsov.

215 See document Ne 68.

219 On March 10, 1964, a RV-66 reconnaissance aircraft that violated the border of the GDR was shot down by a Soviet fighter

and three crew members were detained. On March 27, the pilots were handed over to the American side.

230 It has not been established which article is being referred to.

* Windpreserpausa nocrynura 8 MM CCCP 24 Mapra 1964 T. 8 22.10. xsenzape undpreterpanes on

sent to members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee, candidates for members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee, A.A. Gromyko, V.E. Semichastny and V.V. Kuznetsov.

222 See document No. 67.

223 The encrypted telegram was received by the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on April 2, 1964 at 20.45.

Copies of the cipher telegram were

sent out by N.S. Khrushchev, L.I. Brezhnev and V.V. Kuznetsov.

22* See documents Lo 67 and 68.

235 Not published. See document Lo 71. Note with a draft resolution at the direction of V.N. There was raspberries

sent out on April 6, 1964 to members and candidates for members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee for

2* The draft resolution was considered at a meeting of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee. The resolution adopted was

directed by L.I. Brezhnev, N.V. Podgorny,

A.N. Kosygin, A.I. Mikhoyan, A.A. Gromyko, V.V. Kuznetsov

and V.E. Semichastny.

327 See document No. 67.

**From May 9 to May 25, 1964, N.S. Khrushchev was in the United Arab Republic with a friendly response a visit. Message about the meeting was published on May 25 (Zaleta «Pravda», 1964. May 25. Lo 146).

** So in the text. On the 16th thickening of 1963, N.S. Khrushchev, who was on vacation in Gagra, accepted those who were committing

tourist trip of the Chairman of the US Supreme Court E. Warren, newspaper columnist «New York Time»

D. Pearson and public figure A. Meysr. The meeting was reported on August 17, newspaper

«Proeda», 1963. 17 avusta. Lo 229).

27 Former Democratic presidential candidate in 1952 and 1956, US Ambassador to the UN

Adlai Stevenson often visited various states, promoting the UN in speeches and seminars. Waugh

travel times he has faced opposition and protests from groups skeptical of Poe

attitude towards the UN, especially the John Birch Society (see note 210) and the retired general's movement

255|

Signal element

Edwin Walker (see note 234) On October 25, 1963, at Stevenson's speech in Dallas, protesters

they spat on him, and one woman hit him on the head with a poster.

231 Next, the part of the conversation in which N.S. Khrushchev will assess the current state of the Soviet Union is omitted

american deviations. The entire text of the conversation was published in the collection of documents

Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee.

Draft minutes of meetings: Transcripts. Resolutions: in 3 vols.

Resolutions. 1959 - 1964 M.: ROSSPEN, 2008. P. 956 - 960.

232 The encrypted telegram was received by the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on June 25, 1964 at 06.15.

Copies of the cipher telegram were

sent to members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee, candidates for members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee, B.N. Ponomarev,

A.A. Gromyko, V.V. Semichastny and V.V. Kuznetsov.

233

Speech

lilsmium hayk

USSR

in glavs

vice president

Academy of Sciences academician

M.D. Millionshchikov, sent to the United States for three weeks in June 1964, to participate in the first meeting

research Group on Disarmament and International Security, established within the Pugwash

daizheniya. The trip of the Soviet delegation was postponed twice: the first time it was supposed to stop in

November

1963, the second time was in January 1964.

23 General Edwin Walker was known for his conservative anti-communist views. Since 1961.

he was also retired. In early 1962, he lost the primary election for governor of Texas. In October 1962 was arrested for promoting riots at the University of Mississippi in protest against the admission of Afro-American students to the university. At the direction of the US Attorney General R. Xnnedi was committed to a psychiatric hospital for a 90-day examination, but as a result of protests psychiatrists and lawyers, released 5 days later On April 11, 1963, E. Woher announced that on April 10 he had an attempt was made on his own home, but he escaped serious injury as the bullet was fired outside, it hit the window frame and shattered into fragments. The Warreck Commission concluded that the person who attempted to assassinate the general was L.H. Oswald.

235 As a result of the meeting, N.T. Fedorenko compiled a recording of the conversation, which was on June 29, 1964 for N: 435

sent to the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee. The recording of the conversation said: «At the reception, organized by Arthur Dean in honor of the Soviet delegation led by Academician M.D. Millionshchikov, had a conversation with McCloy with the following content:

1. Referring to the fact that the assassination of President Kennedy has caused different interpretations in the United States and others

countries, McCloy asked my point of view on this matter. Answering my interlocutor, I turned him attention to the well-known assessment of this event, as it is displayed on the pages of the Soviet press. At I also emphasized that many things in this regard cause bewilderment and various doubts because, as far as one can judge, comprehensive and evidentiary information about the circumstances of a heinous crime in Dallas.

Mahcloy, citing that as a member of the Warren Commission, which is entrusted by President Johnson conduct a thorough investigation into the Kennedy assassination of President Kennedy and submit a report to the US government, he said that recently he has been directly involved in studying everyone materials related to the case. The members of the Commission only studied the multi-volume dossier, but also got acquainted

with the situation on the ground, in Dallas, they tried to reconstruct the true picture of the murder Kennedy.

The circumstances of the investigation into all the facts relevant to the case, McCloy emphasized, lead the Commission

to the only conclusion that the true killer of President Kennedy was Oswald. Moreover, he continued the interlocutor, everything indicates that Oswald acted alone outside of any connection or conspiracy with others. Available materials indicate that Oswald committed

the attempt on Walker's heckel was being prepared to kill Nixon and others. Osvalya is characterized as a human being

extremely unbalanced, with an unbalanced psyche, very anti-compassionate beliefs and extremely inconsistent actions.

2. In connection with my remark that the versions about the assassination of President Kennedy by a person who acted

alone and not associated with certain forces, raises doubts that have found their wide scope an expression in the American press and also in recently published books, McCloy spoke in the sense that any judgments about any conspiratorial conspiracy surrounding the Kennedy assassination are not confirmed nihahimi evidence. If you take the path of the killer's connections with any hidden forces, he continued the interlocutor, noticing that he «carefully weighs his words», could lead the threads beyond the limits Sosdin States, especially since, as you know, Oswald made a trip to the Soviet Union and was there for a certain time, he returned to America with his Russian wife and behaved in the United States it's very suspicious later.

We know, McCloy added, that Oswald's very stay

in the Soviet Union it was also not a custom and, of course, the is might not be under surveillance

Signal instance |

relevant security agencies of the Soviet Union. However, with these data the American side not available, although they could be of fundamental importance for restoring the full picture

In response to my remark that, as you know, the USSR Embassy in the USA conveyed the corresponding ones at one time

documents relating to Oswald to the State Department, Makhloy replied that he was familiar with these documents, but they are too laconic and do not contain materials characterizing behavior at all Oswald in the Soviet Union in a part that could be of interest to the investigative authorities. As if wishing to clarify his point again, McCloy emphasized that everyone at the disposal of the Warren Commission materials about the war undoubtedly point out that Oswald acted exclusively in olinochka and he was not associated with any conspiratorial forces or organizations either within the country or outside the United States.

3. Explaining the circumstances of Oswald's murder by Jack Ruby, the interlocutor points out that Ruby's actions are like

this is evidenced by unquestionable facts that were in no way related to the attempts «cover up the tracks of the Kennedy assassination in Dallas». Ruby's actions were entirely due to his personal the adventurism that characterizes Ruby, who has been associated with short people all his life and unscrupulous actions. McCloy stressed that the Commission was not establishing any relationship between the fact of Kennedy's assassination and Ruby's reprisal against Oswald. At the same time, McCloy spoke in great detail

about the circumstances of Oswald's murder at the Dallas Police Prison, where he, McCloy, and the others members of Komissky studied the situation on the ground in detail.

In response to my question about what testimony Oswald would have from the Warren Commission, the interlocutor admitted that

unfortunately, Oswald's interrogations at the Dallas Police Prison were not recorded tape and that therefore one has to rely only on notes and oral reports from investigators agents of Dallas.

However, McCloy noted, according to available materials, Oswald until the last moment he pleaded not guilty and denied that he was the assassin of President Kennedy or others

4. Characterizing the role of Marina Oswald, the interlocutors said that «Marina confirmed the assassination attempt

Oswald on General Walker and the impending assassination attempt on Nixon. She also expressed the belief that

it was Oswald» who was Kennedy's killer. At the same time, McCloy emphasized several times that Marina Oswald

5. To my remark that in the testimony of Marina Oswald and Oswald's mother, judging by the press materials, inconsistencies are revealed, McCloy said the statements and the command of Oswald's mother evoke the Commission is deeply saddened. Oswald's mother is largely to blame for the way her son was formed and what tragic consequences did his behavior lead to. She left her mother's worries too early son, she showed irresponsibility, and recently cynicism towards her son, just refer

because, McCloy continued, Oswald's mother sent a letter to President Johnson and did not receive it from him in response, she stated that she was outraged by Johnson's behavior: «Johnson owes everything to my son. He would be

nothing. They sat down not to do my son...». Oswald's mother, McCloy continued, was a Tosoust of her discovery

a special role in connection with the tragedy in Dallas, and demands that it be appreciated and rewarded,

this is appropriate in cases where people become more famous

and popularity. McCloy added that he found it unpleasant to talk about Oswald's mother because she was essentially

it all comes down to litigiousness and taking material advantage of what happened in Dallas.

At the end of the conversation, McCloy replied that he was sympathetic to sentiments and views on events to Dallas from the Soviet people, who see a certain conspiracy in the Kennedy assassination

and the activities of dark forces. Similar views, McCloy added, are very typical for European countries.

We can say that in Europe there is almost universal opinion that the Kennedy assassination took place carried out by political opponents of the regime that Kennedy carried out during his time

stay in the White House. However, the interlocutor noted, such views cannot be confirmed by the Kahimi or documentary or factual information.

During the conversation, I.D. was present. Millionaires and Makhkloy's wife.» (ORGANISATIONS. F. 5. Op. 50. D. 597. L. 188 -

191. Cotia (2 copies). Typewritten text. Signature autograph with blue ballpoint pen).

236 The encrypted telegram was received by the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on July 24, 1964 at 21.15.

Copies of the cipher telegram were

sent to members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee, candidates for members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee, A.A. Gromyko, V.E. Semichastny and V.V. Kuzistsov.

277 Mark Lane is one of the leading researchers, author and proponent of the murder conspiracy theory

J.F. Kennedy. He wrote about 10 books on this topic, the main one of which was «Hasty

judgment. Criticism of the Warren Commission's investigation into the murders of President John F. Kennedy, officer

J. D. Tippet and Lee Harvey Oswald», 1966.

257

Signal instance

2* No applications were identified in the archive. We are talking about an article by B. Russell «16 questions about murderers», published

6 September 1964 in «Minority of Van».

239 See document No. 74.

310 Not published. See.

document No. 76. Note with the appendix

draft resolution on instructions

V.N. Chernukha was sent to 30 members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee for a vote in 1964.

According to

a piece of paper

voting

voted: G.I. Voronov,

D.S. Polyansky, N.S. Khrushchev and N.M. Shvernik.

A.P. Kirilenko,

N.V. Podgorny,

Accepted

was

directed

N.V. Podgorny, A.N. Kosygin, A.A. Gromyko,

V.E. Semichastny and G.S. Stepanov.

343 See document No. 75.

34) See document Ne 74.

3* Not identified in the Archive.

245 Attached to the translation of R. Kennedy's letter is a note dated March 21, 1964 «Comrade. Troyanovsky

O.A. Indication of Comrade.

N.S. Khrushchev based on a letter from Robert Kennedy. Comrade. Troyanovsky, together with the Foreign Ministry employees, study the issues

which were directed by Robert Kennedy. Perhaps you should respond and have your say. We need to think about this one

question. G. Shuisky» (ORGANIZATION.

F. 3. Op. 6b. D. 471. L. 124. Original. Typewritten text, squeeze-

autographed with a blue ballpoint pen). At the bottom of the document there is a blue ballpoint pen «Materials and letter

N.S. Khrushchev was handed over to R. Kennedy A.F. Dobrynin. To the archive. O. Troyanovsky. 13.VII.64».

2TM A letter of similar content was sent by R. Kennedy on March 23, 1964 to A.A. Gromyko (RF AVP). F. 0129.

Op. 48. P1. 366. D. 22. L. 10 - 11. Underlying. In English). On 4 May 1964, the letter transcript for La 1245/GS

there was an instruction from A.A. Gromyko

candidates for membership

B.N. Ponomarev and V.N. Raspberri (ORGANI. F.3. From 66. D. 471. L. 131 - 33. Konia Manicopisk text).

L.F. Ilyichev,

it The translation of Yu. Blokh's letter was sent to N.S. Khrushchev's assistant O.A. Troyanovsky Head of the Department

USA USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs M.N. Smirnowski, with an accompanying note L€ 169/ossa, dated 24 March 1964:

«In accordance with the agreement, I am sending you a copy of a letter from Eugene Black, chairman of the foundation

construction of a memorial bibliographic by J.F. Kennedy. Annex: Translations of letter and memorandum with a description of the project Bibliotsky» (ORGANIZATION. F. 3. Op. 66. D. 471. L. 134. Original. Typewritten text on

form of the US Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Signature-photographer in blue ink). On the accompanying note there is a litter

blue ballpoint pen: «Library materials transmitted by R. Kennedy on behalf of N.S. Khrushchev. To the archive. 13.VII.64 Trochnowski».

*** We are talking about the Presidential Libraries Act of 1955, adopted by Congress

USA. The law established a system of private libraries, which were introduced by the federal government.

3** See document No. 78.

250 N.S. Khrushchev met with Senator J. F. Kennedy while attending the United States Congress on September 16, 1959.

251 See document Ne 79.

252 A.A. Gromyko's note was sent out at the direction of V.N. Malin on May 26, 1964 to Lo 1820 members and candidates for members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee.

25) The resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPSU and sent to L.I. Brezhnev.

N.V. Podgorny and A.A. Gromyko.

254 See document No. 80.

233 See document No. 72.

256 See document No. 81.

237 The text of the resolution and Appendix 2 ke is published. See document Lo 83. Note with the attachment of the project

resolutions at the direction of V.N. The raspberries were sent out on 12 June 1964 for No 148-83 to the members of the Presidency

Central Committee of the CPSU. According to the voting sheet «for», the following voted: L.I. Brezhnev, G.I.

Voronov, A.P. Kirilenko,

A.N. Kosygin,

A.I. Mikoyan, N.V. Podgorny, M.A. Suslov, N.M. Shvernik. Opposite the name of N.S. Khrushchev

pomstka V.N. Malina «For (according to new textures».

Accepted

B.N. Ponomarev,

L.F. Ilyichev,

directed

A.A. Gromyko,

N.S. Khrushchev,

V.V. Kuznetsov,

CH.V. Podgorny

I.A. Sapokov

A.N. Kosygin,

A.I. Adjubei,

D.P. Goryunov, L.V. Romanov and M.A. Kharlamov.

159 See document Lo 78.

258

Signal instance

310 The original message from N.S. Khrushchev was sent to the USSR Ambassador to the USA A.F. Dobrynin July 3, 1964.

with transmitting note Lo 1835/GS-is of the Secretary General of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs B.F. Subceroba: «Guiding for transmission to the destination of the original letter from the President of the Council Ministers of the USSR N.S. Khrushchev addressed to Mr. Robert F. Kennedy, US Secretary of Justice, dated June 29, 1964. About execution please inform the General Secretariat of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. ANNEX: mentioned». (IVI RF F. 0129. Op. 50. P. 163. D. 26. L. 19. Cotia (2 ecl). Typewritten text).

261 The Institute of Soviet-American Relations was created in Moscow on August 31, 1961 to replace the Society soviet-american Friendship as a public organization in the system of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies. The president of the institute was the President of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences N.N. Blokhin. 193. Koti. Ex. N.S. Khrushchev).

(a) See document Lo 83.

36 Letter from L.H. Oswald was placed in an envelope with his hand in a blue ballpoint pen on it the addressee and the addressee are written in English. On the same envelope, the addressee and the addressee are written in Russian, but another Chelovsky, and it is also written: «Very urgently!» (ORGANISATIONS. F. 3. Op. 63. D. 65. L. 103. Original.).

365 L.H. Oswald from September 1957 to December 1958 served at the naval aviation base in Atsugi (Japan).

206 See document No. 87.

A transmitting note with a certificate attached was sent to V.K. Boychenko and A.I. Mikoyan A. Borisov, A.A. Soldatov, G.A. Zhukov and on the board of the Eastern Administrative District «Intourist all members of the Presidium of the Central Committee voted in favor.

* The resolution was adopted by a survey and sent to A.A. Gromyko, A.N. Shelepin, G.A. Miterev M.P. Georgadze, G.S. Stepanov, Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belarus, Chairman of the Belarusian Economic Council A.M. Tarasov

270 See document № 91.

3"Along with the letter is an envelope on which L.H. Oswald is written in Russian in black ink addressee and addressee. The envelope also bears a poorly readable calendar postmark.

259

Name index"

Abbas Aram

Abt John Jacob

Avshar - see Afshar Ali Fereyidin

Adenauer Conrad

Adzhubey A.I.

Adzhubey R.N.

Ayere Charles

Aiken (Aiken) George David

Ayyub Khan Muhammad

And Kalovsky Alex

Alexander William F.

Alekseev A.I.

Alennikov O.

Alkhimov V.S.

Alfan Herve

Andropov IO.B.

Ankudinov V.M.

Arbenz Guzman Jacobo

Armas (Castilio Armas) Carlos

Atallah (Atallah) Antoine

Afshar Ali Fereydin

Acheson Dean

B

Bazarov S.T.

Bundy McGeorge

Bundy William

Baranova P.

Barnhori (Barghori) Frederick Charles

Barrett

· The name index indicates in parentheses the modern transcription of the first or last name, separated by commas

existing discrepancies between surnames and given names in public documents are given, in some cases, when

the various spellings of the surname differed significantly from each other; the compilers indicated - see full name.

260

Butler Richard Austin

Batrice, Crown Princess

Bates Pauline W.

Belov

Bertil, Prince

Birch John

Betancourt Romulo

Blokhin HH.

Black Eugene Robert

Boggs Haley

Baudouin, king

Boychenko V.K.

Ball George

Bolshakov G.K.

Borisov S.A.

Brandt Willy

Brezhnev L.I.

Bubnov I.D.

Boon Um, take it

Bustamante Alexander

Bhutto Zulfiqar Ali

Backer, Baker Robert (Bobby)

IN THE

Vagnozzi Egidno

Vasev BM.

Venizelos Sophocles

Verta A.

Wilson Harold

Vinogradov Yu.N.

Voronov G.I.

Voroshilov K.E.

g

Gask Jiri

Harold, Crown Prince

261

Harriman Averell William

Garst Roswell

Guthrie Donald Keith
Georgadze M.P
Herter Christian Archibald
Gerhardsen Einar
Hitler Adolf
Gholambreza, Prince
Goldwater Barry Morris
Gomulka Vaclav
Gorbach Alphonse
Goryunov D.L.
Grimes Joseph Rudolph
Grandes Agustin Munez
Greenfield James Lloyd
Grishin V.V.
Gromyko A.A.
Hoover John Edgar
Guedina Ahmed Reda
Gutman Edwin O.
Dulles Allen
Dulles John Foster
de Valera Eamon
de Gaulle Charles
de Castro Juzue
de Rosier Etienne Bouraine
Dej-Georgiou Gerge
Demichev P.N.
Johnson Lyndon Baines
Johnson Hiram Warren
Johnston Eric Allen
Dean Arthur Hobson
Dirksen Everett McKinley
262

Dobrynin A.F.
Dorticos Osvaldo
Douglas-Home Alexander
Duda Karel
Diem Ng Dinh (Diem Ngo Dinh)
Davis Chester R.
E
Egorov BB.
Efremov L.N.
J
Jean, Prince
Zhivkov Theodor
Zhukov G.A.
3
Zamyatin L.M.
Zinchuk A.I.
Zorin V.A.
Ikeda Hayato, Ikeda Hayato
Ilyichev L.F.
Inönü Ismet
K
Kalar Abdul

Kadar Janos
Cousins Norman
Campanella Tommaso
Karpov V.P.
Castro - see de Castro Juzue
Castro Raul Rus
Castro Fidel Rus
Cacia (Caccia) Harold Anthony
Kelly Herbert
Kennedy John FitzGerald
Kennedy Jacqueline (Jaqueline) Bouvier
263

Kennedy Corolina (Carolina)
Kennedy Patrick Bouvier
Kennedy Robert Francis
Kennedy Edward Moore
Kilduff Jr. Curry (Kerry) Jess Edward
Kim Hyun-chul (Kim Hyun-chul)
Kirilenko A.P.
Kozlov F.R.
Kohler Foy David
Kits V.G.
Connally John, Connolly John, Connally (Connolly) John Bowden
Kornienko G.M.
Court Fred (Frederick) Herman
Kostin
Kosygin A.N.
Koshevoy V.I.
Krag Jens Otto
Kreisky (Kraysky) Bruno
Couve de Murville Maurice
Kuznetsov BB.
Kuleshov V.A.
Cooper John Sherman
Kuusinen O.V.
Ladham (Ladham) Bahi
Lane March
Lemay (Limey) Curtis Emerson
Lenin V.I.
Leone Giovanni
Leonie Raul Otero
Lippman Walter
Loginov E.F.
Loginov T.
Lux Josi (Joseph)
264

Lubke Heinrich
Ludwig Emil
Lewis Anthony (Anthony)
M
Magapagal Diosdado, Manapagal Diasado P. (Macapagal Diosdado)
Mazurov KT.
McGee James David

Mccloy John Jay
McCone John Alexander
Mcmillan Harold
McNamara Robert Strange
Malin BH.
Mangenya Erakto A.M. (Erasto Andrew Mbwaga)
Mao Zedong
Marx Karl
Masangu (Masangu-a-Mwanza Jacques)
Mastyukov BM.
Mayakovsky V.V.
Meir Golda (Golda), Meir Golda
Meyer Agnes Elizabeth
Menshikov M.A.
Merikoski Veli
Mzhavanadze V.P.
Mikoyan A.N.
Milita
Millionshchikov M.D.
Mirza Iskander Ali
Miterev G.A.
Murrow (Marrow) Edward Roscoe
N
Ng Dinh Dieme (Dieme)
Nixon Richard Milhouse
Nice Paul
265

Nitsa
Novotny Antonin
Norodom Kantol
O Donnell Connet (O' Donnell Kenneth Patrick)
Aubertin Jean
Overstreet Harry Allen
Osegain (Uzegan) Amar
Oira Masleshi - see Ohira Masayoshi
Ortega Urban (Urbina) Alfonso
Oswald (Clavier) Marguerite Francis
Oswald Lee Harvey, Oswald Leah Harvey, Oswald Lee Harvey
Oswald Marina
Oswald Robert Edward Lee
Ohira Masayoshi
Palme Olav (Olof)
Pandit Vijayi Lakshmi
Panyushkin A.S.
Chang Hee Park (Park Chung Hee)
Pastor J. O.
Payne
Perepelitsyn A.I.
Perette Carlos J. (Carlos Humberto)
Petrosyants A.M.
Pinto L.S,
Pearson Lester Boles
Pearson Luvey
Pearson Drew (Andrew Russell)

Piccioni (Piccioni) Attilio

Podgorny N.V.

Podtserob B.F.

Polyakov V.I.

Polyansky D.S

266

Ponomarev B.N.

Popovich Konstantin «Kocha»

Prusakova M.N. - see Oswald Marina

R

Rusk David Dean

Russell Bertrand

Russell Richard Brevard

Rashidov IP.

Redkin M.S.

Reston James Barrett

Roberti G.

Rockefeller Nelson Aldrich

Romanov A.V.

Rometch Ellen

Ruby Jack (Jacob Leon), Ruby Jack, Rubinstein Jack, Rubinstein Jack

Rudakov A.P.

Roosevelt Franklin Delano

Roosevelt Jr. Franklin Delano

Raymond Jack

Symington Steward

Saltonstall Leverett Atholville

Satyukov P.A.

Semenov V.S.

Semichastny V.E.

Seaborg Glenn Theodore

Sitnikov N.M.

Citrinell Harold, Citrinel Harold

Scotty Emegliano (Emiliano)

Slim Mongo (Mongi)

Smirnovsky M.N.

Smolyanichenko V.V.

Sokolikov Yu.

Sokolov V.

267

Sokolov Yu.M.

Sokolova M.V.

Sokolovskaya

Soldatov A.A.

Sorensen Theodore

Spaak Paul-Henri (Paul-Henry)

Sparkman (Sparkman) John Jackson

Stalin I.V.

Stambolic Petar

Stell Ch.

Stepanov G.S.

Stessel Walter John

Stevenson Adlai Ewing

Suwanna Phuma, Prince
Suslov M.A.
Souphanouvong, Prince
Sukhodrev V.M.
Salinger Pierre Emile
T
Taber Robert Bruce
Tyler W.
Tanner Henry
Tarasov AM.
Taylor Maxwell Davenport
Tippit JD
Titov V.N.
Tolbert William (William) Richard
Thompson Jr. Lewellin E.
Thones W.
Tratakovsky
Trevelyan Humphrey
Trojanovsky A.A.
Trojanovsky O.A.
Toon Malcolm
268

U
Wu Tang
Ulbricht Walter
Ulyanov A.I.
Ulyanova M.I.
Walker (Walker) Edwin Anderson
Wallace George Corley
Walton William Edwin
Warren Earl, Warren Izrl
Ustinov D.F.

Wade Henry
F
Fawzi Mazmud (Mohammed)
Fedorenko HT.
Philip, Prince of Edinburgh
Phillipe Richard
Firoza Khan Nuna.
Ford Gerald Rudolph
Foster William Chapman
Franco Francisco
Frederica, Queen
Freeman Orville, Freeman Orville
Fritz Will
Fulbright James William
Fumi Nosavan

H
Heidella
Haile Selassie I
Halabi Najib
Kharlamov M.A.
Hassel von Ulrich
Hastie (Hostie) James Patrick

Ho Chi Minh
Hodges Luther
269

Khrushchev N.S.
Khrushcheva N.P.
Hall Cordell
Humphrey Jr. Hubert Goreixo
Tsedenbal Yumzhagiin
Chernukha V.N.
Shouse Eugene
Shazar Zalman
Shvernik N.M.
Shelepin A.N.
Shermark Abdirashid Ali
Shirokova Rimma
Schroeder Gerhard
Shuisky G.T.

≡
Shcherbitsky V.B.
Eisenhower Dwight David
Erlander Tare
Erhard Ludwig
YU
Yudelevich D.L.
Eudoll Stuart Lee
I am
Yaroshevich Petr
270

Geographical index»

Australia, Commonwealth of Australia
Austria, Republic of Austria
Iowa is a state in the United States of America
Alabama is a state in the United States of America
Albania, People's Socialist Republic of Albania
Algeria, People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
Alaska is a state in the United States of America
America - see United States of America
England - see United Kingdom
Argentina, Argentine Republic
Arizona is a state in the United States of America
The Arctic is the northern polar region of the Earth
Arkhangelsk Oblast is an administrative-territorial unit within the Russian SFSR
Shoe on the Ar tsekt estubla (amistratino-territorial unit) Aswan,
Atlantic, Atlantic Ocean
Atsugi is a city in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan
B
Bari is a province, Italian Republic
Belgium, Kingdom of Belgium
Berlin is a city, the capital of the German Democratic Republic
Burma, Union of Burma
Bogota is a city, the capital of the Republic of Colombia
Bulgaria, People's Republic of Bulgaria
Greater Berlin - province, Weimar Germany, Nazi Germany

Bordeaux is a city and the administrative center of the Gironde prefecture, French Republic
Boston is the capital of Massachusetts, United States of America
Brazil, Federative Republic of Brazil
Brooklyn is an administrative region of New York, United States of America
· The names of countries, republics and units of administrative-territorial division are given for the period
1950-1960-x r.
271

Vatican City, Vatican City State
Washington is a city in the District of Columbia, capital of the United States of America
Weimar is a city in the German Democratic Republic
United Kingdom, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Vienna is a city, the capital of the Republic of Austria
Hungary, Hungarian People's Republic
Venezuela, Republic of Venezuela
Verdun is a town in the Meuse department in the French Republic
Volgograd is a city, the administrative center of the Volgograd region, RSFSR
East Germany - see German Democratic Republic
eastern Prussia is a province of Prussia, until 1945 it was part of a united Germany
Polish People's Rivers region of the RSFSR, certain parts are included in the Lithuanian SS
Vientiane is a city, the capital of the Kingdom of Laos
Vietnam - see Democratic Republic of Vietnam and Republic of Vietnam
Havana is a city, the capital of the Republic of Cuba
Gagry is a city, Abkhaz Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, Georgian SSR
Halle is the capital of the district of Halle, German Democratic Republic
Guatemala, Republic of Guatemala
Germany
German Democratic Republic (GDR)
Holland is the unofficial name of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
Honduras, Republic of Honduras
Greece, Hellenic Republic
Dallas is the city and capital of Texas, United States of America
Denmark, Kingdom of Denmark
Des Moines is the county seat of Iowa, United States of America
Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV)
Northern Vietnam - see Democratic Republic of Vietnam
Dijon is a city and the administrative center of the prefecture of Côte d'Or, French Republic
272

E
J

Europe is part of the world; together with Asia, it forms the continent of Eurasia
United Arab Republic, Arab Republic of Egypt
Geneva is a city, capital of the canton of Geneva, Swiss Confederation
West Germany - see Federal Republic of Germany
Western Europe - European
subregion, group of European states, united by
political and cultural-geographical characteristics
Western New Guinea is the informal name for the western part of the island of New Guinea
West Berlin is a special political entity that existed from 1949 to 1990
territories of the American, French and British sectors of the occupation of Berlin
and
Izmir is a city, the administrative center of the province of Izmir, Turkey
Israel, State of Israel
Indiana is a state in the United States of America

[illegible]

Leningrad is a city, the administrative center of the Leningrad region, RFSSR
Leopoldville is a city, since 1966 - Kinshasa, capital of the Republic of Congo
Liberia, Republic of Liberia
Lisle is a city, the administrative center of the Hauts-de-France region, France
London is a city and the capital of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Los Angeles is a city and the administrative center of the district of the same name, California
United States of America
Louisiana is a state (administrative unit) of the United States of America
Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

M

Magdsburg is a city, the capital of the district of Magdeburg, German Democratic Republic
The Lesser Kuril Ridge is a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean
Morocco, Kingdom of Morocco
274

Marseille is a town and commune of the same name, French Republic
Massachusetts is a state in the United States of America
Mexico, United Mexican States
Mexico City, Mexico City is a city and the capital of the United Mexican States
Minsk is a city, the capital of the Byelorussian SSR
Mississippi is a state in the United States of America
Mongolia, Mongolian People's Republic
Moscow is a city, the capital of the USSR and the RSFSR
Murmansk is a city, the administrative center of the Murmansk region, RSFSR
Maine is a state in the United States of America
Netherlands, Kingdom of the Netherlands
Nicaragua, Republic of Nicaragua
Nimes is the administrative centre of the Gard department, French Republic
New Zealand
New Orleans is a city in Louisiana, United States of America
Norway, Kingdom of Norway
New York City, United States of America
New York is a state in the United States of America
United Arab Republic, UAR
Ogaden Province is a province of Ethiopia
Olenya is an airfield in the Murmansk region of the RSFSR
Pakistan, Islamic Republic of Pakistan
Paris is a city, the capital of the French Republic
Petersburg see Leningrad
Pittsburgh is a city in Pennsylvania, United States of America
Pitsunda is an urban-type settlement, Abkhaz ASSR, Georgian SSR
Poland, Polish People's Republic
Pomerania is a historical region in the south of the Baltic Sea, Vorpommern since 1946.
within the German Democratic Republic, the main part within the Polish
People's Republic
Portugal, Portuguese Republic
275