

Stevenson Dares Russian To Deny Missiles Charge

By **ARNOLD H. LUBASCH**

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UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 25—Adlai E. Stevenson dramatically challenged Valerian A. Zorin in the Security Council tonight to deny the United States charge that the Russians had installed offensive-missile bases in Cuba.

When the chief Soviet representative did not reply "yes or no" to the question, Mr. Stevenson introduced photographic evidence to support the charge.

He presented a display of enlarged photographs and maps to pinpoint the location of the missile bases.

The chief United States representative issued the challenge and introduced the evidence after Mr. Zorin had indicated that the charge should not be believed.

Data Termed False

Earlier in today's Security Council deliberations Mr. Zorin noted that photographs published in the press this week constituted Washington's evidence of Soviet bases on Cuban soil. He said this was "falsified information" put together by the United States Central Intelligence agency.

"Falsity is what the United States has in its hands, false evidence," he said.

The Soviet spokesman insisted that the United States had no evidence that "a series of offensive missile sites" was being prepared in Cuba.

One Simple Question

"All right, sir," Mr. Stevenson said later, "let me ask you one simple question:

"Do you, Ambassador Zorin, deny that the U.S.S.R. has placed and is placing medium and intermediate-range missiles and sites in Cuba? Yes or no? Do not wait for the interpretation. Yes or no?"

Mr. Zorin, who was listening to a simultaneous translation of Mr. Stevenson's statement, replied immediately in Russian:

"I am not in an American courtroom, sir, and therefore I do not wish to answer a question that is put to me in the fashion in which a prosecutor puts questions. In due course, sir, you will have your reply."

Pressing for a direct answer, Mr. Stevenson told Mr. Zorin that he was "in the courtroom of world opinion right now."

When Mr. Zorin maintained his refusal to answer, Mr. Ste-

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Khrushchev Indicates Support For a Meeting With Kennedy

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a suspension of all Soviet arms shipments to Cuba while the United States suspended its naval quarantine.

The Soviet Premier's brief message of acceptance appeared unconditional. However, President Kennedy's agreement solely to preliminary talks with Mr. Thant implied that the United States would insist on certain conditions to halt the build-up of the offensive missile bases in Cuba.

If general agreement is reached, the suggestion of Mr. Thant for a period of two to three weeks in which to negotiate a settlement would fit the schedule of Mr. Khrushchev quite nicely.

Prior to the eruption of the Cuban crisis, Premier Khrushchev, in a talk with Foy D. Kohler, the United States Ambassador, indicated an interest in going to the United States in late November. His intention would be to attend the General Assembly session of the United Nations and to discuss the Berlin situation with President Kennedy.

Mr. Khrushchev's only apparent unshakable commitment in that month is the celebration on Nov. 7 of the 45th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution. Presumably, he would be available for a conference after that.

If Mr. Khrushchev proceeded according to this plan, he would have an opportunity to take up both Cuba and Berlin as well as other East-West issues with the United States President.

Should Washington prove to be an unsatisfactory conference site, it was said here that a neutral city such as Vienna or Geneva might be selected as an alternative.

Soviet sources earlier today asserted that Premier Khrushchev was hopeful that President Kennedy would accept his bid for a meeting.

The Cuban situation conforms, at least in theory, with one of the two conditions under which both the President and the Soviet Premier previously have favored a summit meeting. One condition cited by the two leaders was the conclusion of preliminary agreements and the other, pertinent to the present situation, was that of the danger of war.

Soviet newspapers published on the front page the text of Mr. Khrushchev's message to Bertrand Russell, the British philosopher, in which the Pre-

mier said that a summit meeting would be regarded as useful.

The Khrushchev message, sent yesterday, was in reply to a letter from Russell expressing concern about the imposition of the United States quarantine barring the shipment of offensive weapons to Cuba.

Publication of the Khrushchev message this morning resulted in an obvious easing of tension in the Soviet capital. A more hopeful mood was evident throughout the day.

The Moscow radio at 10:45 P.M. Moscow time interrupted a concert to broadcast the texts of the messages exchanged by Mr. Khrushchev and Mr. Thant.

The hopeful accent in Soviet newspapers and radio broadcasts on a negotiated settlement of the Cuban controversy, exemplified by the news bulletins of the peace appeal of Pope John XXIII, was balanced with expressions of military firmness.

Krasnaya Zvezda, the newspaper of the Soviet armed forces, published a speech by Defense Minister Rodion Y. Malinovsky in which he said that the nation's military establishment was in a state of the highest battle readiness.

In the first mention in the press here of the current Soviet nuclear tests, the Marshal declared that the blasts were proving "the high perfection and gigantic destructive force of new types of nuclear armaments and the precision of our rockets."

He added that Soviet nuclear armaments were being improved, although there already was a great assortment ranging from small charges to bombs of fifty to sixty and more megatons. A megaton is equivalent to the explosive force of a million tons of TNT.

The marshal also repeated the assertion that the Soviet Union had solved the problem of destroying hostile rockets in flight.

Moscow was quiet today and the people enjoyed the hot autumn sun.

Several score students paraded sporadically this afternoon before the United States Embassy in sympathy demonstrations for Cuba. Protest meetings also were held in factories, schools and offices.

Viewing the demonstrations before the embassy and reading press accounts of the protest meetings, observers had the feeling that they were perfunctory.