

November 5, 1962 Telegram from Brazilian Embassy in Warsaw (Valente), 4 p.m., Monday

Citation:

"Telegram from Brazilian Embassy in Warsaw (Valente), 4 p.m., Monday", November 5, 1962, Wilson Center Digital Archive, "ANEXO Secreto—600.(24h)—SITUAÇÃO POLITICA—CUBA—Novembro à dezembro de 1962/," Ministry of External Relations Archives, Brasilia, Brazil. Translated from Portuguese by James G. Hershberg. https://digitalarchive.wilsoncenter.org/document/115359

Summary:

The Brazilian Embassy in Poland discusses Poland's sympathy on the Brazilian motion in the United Nations about the denuclearization and its favorable reflection in a solution of the Cuban crisis.

Credits:

This document was made possible with support from Leon Levy Foundation

Original Language:

Portuguese

Contents:

Translation - English

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL RELATIONS

TELEGRAM RECEIVED 13166

FROM THE EMBASSY IN WARSAW ON/5/5/XI/62

SECRET DAC/DOr/DAS/DNU/600.(24h) Question of Cuba.

250 - MONDAY - 1600hs - In an interview today in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, they revealed great Polish interest in moving to the mission of General Albino Silva in Cuba. According to my interlocutor, Brazil is the only country capable to mediate, although "the rigidity" of Fidel Castro constitutes the major obstacle. After pious [piedosas] words about Khrushchev's "desire for peace," he admitted that Kennedy was under pressure from "reactionary circles" and from the Pentagon not to abandon the base at Guantanamo. Poland looks with sympathy on the Brazilian motion in the United Nations about the denuclearization [desatomização] of Africa and Latin America and its possible favorable reflection in a solution of the Cuban crisis. Continuing on a "tour d'horizon" [French in original] of the international situation, the same source told me that the intransigence of Adenauer's in not having diplomatic relations with Warsaw provoked a hardening of Poland in the sense of its joining the German Democratic Republic to demand express recognition of the Oder-Neisse frontier, under which De Gaulle realistically would accept to recognize that the "status quo" could only be modified through war. The Polish position, contrary to that of Bonn, is that the frontier is definitive, not being an object of negotiations. Passing to the Chinese intransigence, which I took to be similar [procurei assimilar] to the Cuban intransigence, my interlocutor admitted as inexplicable the aggression toward India. Before departing for Brazil, I requested an interview with [Polish Foreign Minister Adam] Rapacki to inform myself better about the Polish position in relation to Cuba.

MAURY GURGEL VALENTE