

The Cuban Missile Crisis: The Conflict of Nuclear Powers

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The Cold War era was a dark era for many which forced people to quiver under the idea of total nuclear destruction and the end of all life. This was seen through many crises during the Cold War, but no other crisis brought the world closer to the brink of nuclear annihilation than the Cuban Missile Crisis. The Cuban Missile Crisis created conflict which psychologically impacted Americans and Cubans when Soviet missiles were placed in Cuba; this crisis led to strained relations between the United States and Cuba which continue to find resolution through compromise.

The series of conflicts that caused the crisis started in November, 1954, when Fulgencio Batista¹ gained power and ignored problems within Cuba.² Batista's authoritarianism created great unrest in the Cuban people because the tyrannical leader didn't care for his citizens. This unrest created conflict between the people and the government.

Batista's autocratic regime gave Socialist ideals to a Cuban Revolutionary named Fidel Castro. Who stated, "The issue of corruption... [gave] a reason to fight".³ The Cubans became tired of excessive corruption and exploitation of their people's land by their government and the U.S. government; there is no better incentive for rebellion than a repressive government. A rallying leader, Fidel Castro arose with the outraged Cubans and ignited flames of revolution creating violent conflict within Cuba.

Once Castro won the revolution, he seized power in 1959, and ironically created another dictatorship. Castro then imposed a "socialist program," displayed by taking private Cuban land

¹Cuban President from 1940-1944, later became dictator of Cuba.

² Gale Research Inc., "Fulgencio Batista Y Zaldívar," in *Encyclopedia of World Biography*, link.galegroup.com, (Nov. 20, 2017).

³ William Gibson, "Communist with a Cause," *Sun Sentinel*, (Nov. 2016), discoverer.prod.sirs.com, (Nov. 27, 2017).

and equally distributing it among Cubans.⁴ The rapid development of a socialist country so close to the U.S. mainland must have been an alarming situation to the U.S. Castro decided to expropriate over three million acres owned by U.S. companies.⁵ The U.S. did not like this gesture. In fact, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) decided to create a plan of aggression toward Cuba which would spark conflict between the two nations. This would become known as the Bay of Pigs.

Once the Bay of Pigs attack commenced, 1,400 CIA-trained Cuban exiles invaded Cuba; almost 100 were killed, 1,189 were imprisoned, and fourteen were saved by the U.S.⁶ The Cuban Air Force was supposed to be bombed, but U.S. bombers were shot down before reaching the airstrip.⁷ The U.S. lost the only skirmish against what was seen as a weak nation with no chance against the CIA-trained Cubans. The U.S. failed to invade Cuba and didn't even destroy one Cuban plane. The invasion was a dramatic failure that would severely damage the U.S.'s ego and their global prestige. This failure became the spark of the Cuban Missile Crisis which would bring conflict and compromise.

“On Sunday, October 14, 1962, a U-2 spy plane took aerial photographs of the missile sites under construction near San Cristobal in western Cuba”⁸. This initial discovery was shocking to the U.S. because there was no current nuclear threat in the hemisphere (See

⁴ William Gibson, “Communist with a Cause,” *Sun Sentinel*, (Nov. 2016), discoverer.prod.sirs.com, (Nov. 27, 2017).

⁵ Theodore Draper, *Castro's Revolution Myths and Realities* (New York City: Frederick A. Praeger, 1962).

⁶ Anne Marie Hacht and Dwayne D. Hayes, “Bay of Pigs,” in *Gale Encyclopedia of U.S. History: War* (Detroit: Gale, 2008), link.galegroup.com, (Nov. 21, 2017).

⁷ Jennifer Stock, ed., “The Bay of Pigs Invasion: Apr. 17–19, 1961,” in *Central and South America* (Farmington Hills: Gale, 2014), link.galegroup.com, (Jan. 20, 2018).

⁸ Anne Marie Hacht and Dwayne D. Hayes, “Bay of Pigs,” in *Gale Encyclopedia of U.S. History: War* (Detroit: Gale, 2008), link.galegroup.com, (Nov. 21, 2017).

Appendix A). “[In Cuba there were] 36 medium range missiles... and 24 intermediate-range missiles”.⁹ When the U.S. government figured this out, they knew that with one wrong step, the United States could potentially be obliterated, so tensions in the U.S. government were at an all time high. This conflict of nuclear missiles in Cuba was the catalyst for the Cuban Missile Crisis.

With the discovery of Soviet missiles in Cuba, the U.S. had to react efficiently. One option was to call airstrikes on all missile sites in Cuba. U.S. officials opposed this plan due to fear of Soviet retaliation.¹⁰ This plan was not wise because it would be seen as an act of aggression. The U.S. would not have wanted to be the cause of WWII, a tremendous fear during the Cold War.

The second option was to blockade Cuba from any imports of offensive weapons.¹¹ Overall, the blockade, or quarantine, was the better option because there was no military strike. Instead, the quarantine just flexed U.S. military might, but this was still a conflict which only worsened the crisis. In this situation, U.S. President John F. Kennedy had to think efficiently; one mistake could turn the conflict into nuclear war.

On October 20, 1962, President Kennedy approved the blockade.¹² Kennedy informed the American people of his decision during his “Address on Cuba” on October 22, 1962. President Kennedy stated, “this sudden, clandestine decision to station strategic weapons ... outside of Soviet soil--is... deliberately provocative and unjustified... which cannot be accepted by this

⁹ E.J. Carter, *The Cuban Missile Crisis* (Chicago: Heinemann Library, 2004).

¹⁰ Anne Marie Hacht and Dwayne D. Hayes, “Cuban Missile Crisis,” in *Gale Encyclopedia of U.S. History: War* (Detroit: Gale, 2009), link.galegroup.com, (Jan. 20, 2018).

¹¹ Anne Marie Hacht and Dwayne D. Hayes, “Cuban Missile Crisis,” in *Gale Encyclopedia of U.S. History: War* (Detroit: Gale, 2009), link.galegroup.com, (Jan. 20, 2018).

¹² Robert Kennedy, *Thirteen Days* (New York: W W Norton and Company), 48-52.

country”.¹³ Kennedy wanted to make it seem like the Soviets were the aggressors and that the U.S. was the victim. Kennedy also did this to earn the American people’s support of U.S. decisions during the rest of the Cuban Missile Crisis. The naval quarantine was the best decision, but it was a smaller conflict which didn’t help the overall crisis whatsoever. A final statement President Kennedy said was, “To halt this offensive build up, a strict quarantine on all offensive military equipment under shipment to Cuba is being initiated”.¹⁴ This was the first time the naval quarantine was ever publicly mentioned. Due to multiple conflicts escalating the crisis, a short-term side effect occurred: the panic of the American people.

The U.S. government didn’t provide the necessary funding to create enough public fallout shelters for the people.¹⁵ This created a feeling of betrayal within the minds of Americans because they trusted the government to keep them secure. Instead, it was seen as neglect caused the insecurity of thousands and the feeling that no one was safe inside their homes during the crisis. People started to realize that “the government wasn’t going to save them,” and that Americans had to adapt.¹⁶ Despite the approaching climax of the crisis, citizens were shocked to realize that nuclear missiles could rain upon them without warning, taking away everything they worked for and even their lives. People started taking things into their own hands, “[I remember]

¹³ John F. Kennedy, *Back Radio and Television Report to the American People on the Soviet Arms Buildup in Cuba, Oct. 22, 1962* (John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum), www.jfklibrary.org, (Jan. 14, 2018), 0:7:13 - 0:7:29.

¹⁴ John F. Kennedy, *Back Radio and Television Report to the American People on the Soviet Arms Buildup in Cuba, Oct. 22, 1962* (John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum), www.jfklibrary.org, (Jan. 14, 2018), 0:9:6 - 0:9:14.

¹⁵ Alice L. George, *Awaiting Armageddon: How Americans Faced the Cuban Missile Crisis* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2003), 60.

¹⁶ Alice L. George, *Awaiting Armageddon: How Americans Faced the Cuban Missile Crisis* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2003), 76-77.

people building shelters in their backyards”.¹⁷ Some people attempted to cope with their panic by creating shelters which could be very expensive. Some couldn’t afford to create shelters, so alternatively, they left to find places far away from “possible Soviet targets”.¹⁸ The Cuban Missile Crisis frightened people to the point of leaving everything behind in search of security. The conflict between the U.S. government and the people was at an all time high, but the crisis with Cuba wasn’t over; the U.S. government had to focus on averting that crisis first.

Another short-term effect of the Cuban Missile Crisis was the response of the Cuban people. Castro kept the severity of the crisis a secret from the Cuban people while rallying them at the same time. Cubans were heard chanting, “Patria o muerte” [meaning “country or death”].¹⁹ Castro made a smart decision because through this conflict, he sparked nationalistic ideals in his citizens minds. Pro-Castro Cubans (most Cubans) felt extreme passion for their country during the crisis which in turn blinded them to the possibility of nuclear annihilation, but they were not completely oblivious to the crisis. Cubans stocked up on food but did not create fallout shelters, unlike many Americans.²⁰ Although they were aware of the unfortunate events during the crisis, to them it was just another event in Cuba: Batista’s regime, Castro’s revolution, and expropriation of businesses.

The Soviet leader, Nikita Khrushchev, wrote a letter to Kennedy, pointing out that a “quarantine” was against international law.²¹ This was valid because encroaching on other

¹⁷ William S. McConnell, ed., *Living through the Cuban Missile Crisis* (Detroit: Thomson Gale, 2005), 18.

¹⁸ Alice L. George, *Awaiting Armageddon: How Americans Faced the Cuban Missile Crisis* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2003), 68.

¹⁹ Rafael Lima, “Cuba during the Missile Crisis,” *Air and Space Magazine*, (Nov. 2012), www.airspacemag.com, (Mar. 25, 2018).

²⁰ Maria Salgado, “Childhood Memories of the Cuban Missile Crisis,” Interview by Michel Martin, *National Public Radio*, (Oct. 22, 2012), www.npr.org, (Mar. 21, 2018).

²¹ Nikita Khrushchev, letter to John Kennedy, Oct. 23, 1962.

nation's rights of free international waters is internationally illegal. Khrushchev attempted to frighten the U.S. into submission, but this letter's intentions were ineffective and would only escalate the "quarantine" conflict further. In a letter from Kennedy to Khrushchev, Kennedy stated, "I hope that you will issue... instructions to your ships to observe the terms of the quarantine".²² This letter is of utmost importance because it brought the crisis closer to its climax by cementing the legitimacy of the quarantine in Khrushchev's mind. Khrushchev responded to this with an extensively long letter. The most prominent phrase was, "the violation of the freedom to use international waters... is an act of aggression which pushes mankind toward the abyss of a world nuclear-missile war".²³ In this sentence Khrushchev used the U.S.'s own principles against them by saying that they were violating the Soviet Union and Cuba's freedom. While meant to intimidate Kennedy into discontinuing the conflict of quarantining Cuba, Khrushchev's intimidation did not work, and the quarantine conflict remained in effect.

"On the night of Thursday, October 25, [1962]... work on the missile sites was proceeding at an extraordinarily rapid pace" (See Appendix B).²⁴ With the quarantine still in effect this must have outraged Khrushchev, therefore Khrushchev increased the construction of missiles in Cuba to pressure the U.S. This also enforced the idea of brinkmanship during the Cold War because each side kept pressuring each other hoping the other would back down.

With nuclear war looming ever so closely, Khrushchev wrote yet another letter to Kennedy proposing a compromise involving the U.S. missiles in Turkey. He stated that under U.N. inspection, missiles would be removed from Cuba and Turkey. He also demanded that the

²² John Kennedy, letter to Nikita Khrushchev, Oct. 23, 1962.

²³ Nikita Khrushchev, letter to John Kennedy, Oct. 24, 1962.

²⁴ Robert Kennedy, *Thirteen Days* (New York: W W Norton and Company), 77.

U.S. would publicly pledge to never invade Cuba.²⁵ This was the first time that compromise was ever suggested, and the letter would prove to be effective, diplomatically.

Once Kennedy received this letter, he wrote back on the same day accepting the terms of the compromise. He also stated that in order for the compromise to proceed, all construction of missiles in Cuba would have to be halted.²⁶ This was a leap towards a brighter future in the crisis because two conflicts were being solved with a compromise that would benefit all sides: Cuba, the U.S., and the Soviets

On the last day of the crisis, Khrushchev sent a letter to Kennedy saying he agreed to the terms of the compromise and had ordered his men to dismantle the missiles in Cuba.²⁷ This compromise showed that diplomacy could prevent a potential nuclear crisis even if the two countries had extreme differences in their preferred ideologies.

Another short-term impact was the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT). In 1966, the Soviet Union began to mass produce Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBM).²⁸ This renewed tension between the two countries. In order to secure the relationship between them, it became essential for the two countries to compromise on a treaty limiting the creation of nuclear weapons. On May 6, 1972, the SALT agreement was signed.²⁹ This was the first time that the U.S. and the Soviet Union agreed on slowing down production of nuclear vessels. SALT also displayed that the U.S. and Soviet Union could civilly agree upon something. This agreement showed the people of both nations that even if they had ideological differences and past disputes,

²⁵ Nikita Khrushchev, letter to John Kennedy, Oct. 27, 1962.

²⁶ John Kennedy, letter to Nikita Khrushchev, Oct. 27, 1962

²⁷ Nikita Khrushchev, letter to John Kennedy, Oct. 28, 1962.

²⁸ Office of the Historian, "Strategic Arms Limitations Talks/Treaty (SALT) I and II," history.state.gov, (Mar. 3, 2018).

²⁹ Office of the Historian, "Strategic Arms Limitations Talks/Treaty (SALT) I and II," history.state.gov, (Mar. 3, 2018).

the two different nations can agree on something that benefited both sides. This also led to the possibility of more compromises between the two countries.

Over the next fifty years, the Soviet Union fell, and the West “won” the Cold War, and the Cuban economy was going into recession. The fall of the Soviet Union damaged Cuba’s economy.³⁰ Once the Soviet Union fell, Cuba lost its most important trade partner. The Cuban economy relied solely on a world superpower to keep it stable, and suffered without one.

During the recession Cubans wanted to emigrate to the U.S. The mass emigration only hurt the U.S. and Cuban relations. “The... dramatic influx of Cubans came in the early 1980s”. The influx was due to Castro allowing any Cuban that wanted to leave, leave the island through Mariel Harbor. Once in America, the immigrants were sent to refugee camps, sometimes for months.³¹ The camps put a strain on U.S. finances. A U.S. naval base’s Cuban refugee camp cost the U.S. \$35 million.³² Castro’s decision to unleash a flood of immigrants at great cost to the U.S. enforced the idea in the U.S. that the countries relations weren’t going to improve.

Raúl Castro succeeded his brother as leader of Cuba, in 2008. His goal was to improve the dwindling Cuban economy. Raúl began an “economic reorientation”.³³ During this process, the U.S. noticed the socialist government slowly becoming more capitalist which in turn sparked interest and incentive for the U.S. to mend relations between the two countries because the U.S. could influence Cuban decisions as it became more capitalist.

³⁰ Jorge F. Pérez-López, *The Cuban Economic Crisis of the 1990’s and the External Sector*, (Miami: Association for the Study of the Cuban Economy, Aug. 1998), 386, www.ascecuba.org, (Mar. 28, 2018).

³¹ Arturo F. Rosales, “The Revolution of Fidel Castro and Cuban Immigration,” in *Hispanic American Almanac: A Reference Work on Hispanics in the United States*, (Detroit: Gale, 2003), link.galegroup.com, (Mar. 28, 2018).

³² Mireya Navarro, "Cuban Refugees Looking for Doors to U.S," *The New York Times*, (Apr. 30, 1995), link.galegroup.com, (Mar. 29, 2018).

³³ William S. Leogrande, *Normalizing US-Cuba Relations: Escaping the Shackles of the past*, (International Affairs, May 2015), 484-485, www.chathamhouse.org, (Jan. 27, 2018).

“The economic changes under way in Cuba gave Havana³⁴ a reason to improve relations with Washington”.³⁵ The increased relations would be in the best interest of both countries because both would economically benefit from increased trade and tourism.

President Barack Obama stated in his Cuban Policy Changes Speech, “American businesses should not be put at... disadvantage, and... increased commerce is good... we will facilitate authorized transactions between the United States and Cuba”.³⁶ With fewer restrictions on American business in Cuba, the American economy would have another income. This could effectively open American businesses to the Cuban sugar industry creating more income for the U.S. economy from import taxes, and Cuba’s economy would benefit by taxing exports. Obama also said, “I’m under no illusion about... barriers to freedom that remain for ordinary Cubans”.³⁷ With Cuba still practicing socialism under a totalitarian government and the remembrance of the Cuban Missile Crisis, establishing relations would prove to be difficult between the two nations.

Finally in 2015, the U.S. reinstated its embassy in Havana.³⁸ A good relationship is beneficial for the two countries because Cuba will have a more stable economy, and the U.S. would have another trade partner. Also having a secure relationship helps prevent the chances of another crisis between the two nations.

³⁴The Capital of Cuba

³⁵ William S. Leogrande, *Normalizing US-Cuba Relations: Escaping the Shackles of the past*, (International Affairs, May 2015), 485, www.chathamhouse.org, (Jan. 27, 2018).

³⁶ Barack Obama, *Statement by the President on Cuba Policy Changes*, (U.S. Government, Dec. 17, 2014), obamawhitehouse.archives.gov, (Jan. 27, 2018).

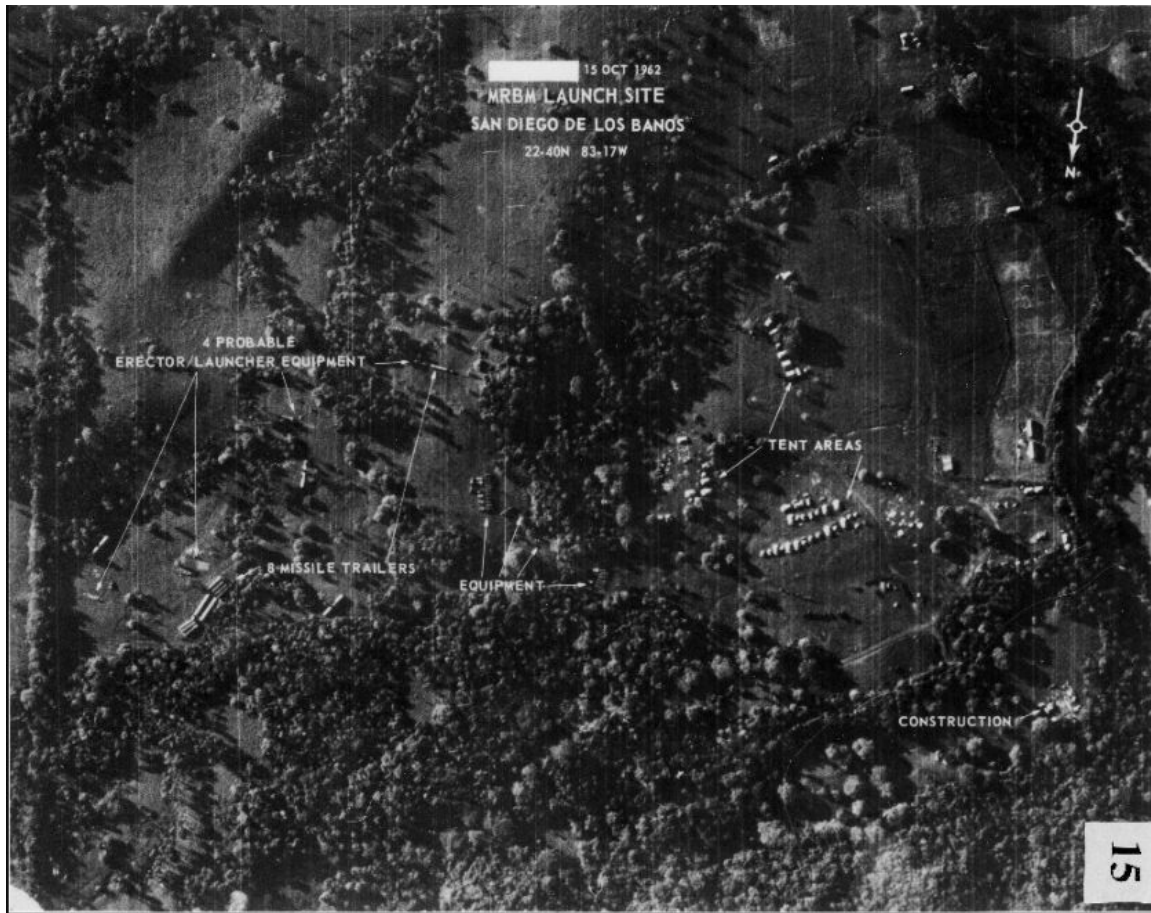
³⁷ Barack Obama, *Statement by the President on Cuba Policy Changes*, (U.S. Government, Dec. 17, 2014), obamawhitehouse.archives.gov, (Jan. 27, 2018).

³⁸ Julie Hirschfeld Davis and Peter Baker, “The Secret Trail to U.S.-Cuba Relations ; Diplomatic Achievement Shadowed by Subplots, Suspicion and Mistrust,” *International New York Times*, (Aug. 14, 2015), www.questia.com, (Jan. 27, 2018).

In 1962, the Cuban Missile Crisis demonstrated how far the compromise of diplomacy could go to end a potentially lethal conflict. Robert Kennedy, President Kennedy's brother, once said, "But the great tragedy was that, if we erred, we erred not only for ourselves... but for the lives, futures... of those who had never been given an opportunity to play a role, to vote aye or nay, to make themselves felt".³⁹ Robert Kennedy wanted people to be aware that the Cuban Missile Crisis, if not dealt with correctly, could have negatively affected the future of people in countries across the world, and any compromises made were created to benefit all people of different perspectives. Robert Kennedy's words stayed true to many as the relationship between the U.S. and the Soviet Union healed during the Cold War. They also stay true today as U.S. and Cuban relations continue to use compromise to heal from past conflicts.

³⁹ Robert Kennedy, *Thirteen Days* (New York: W W Norton and Company), 106.

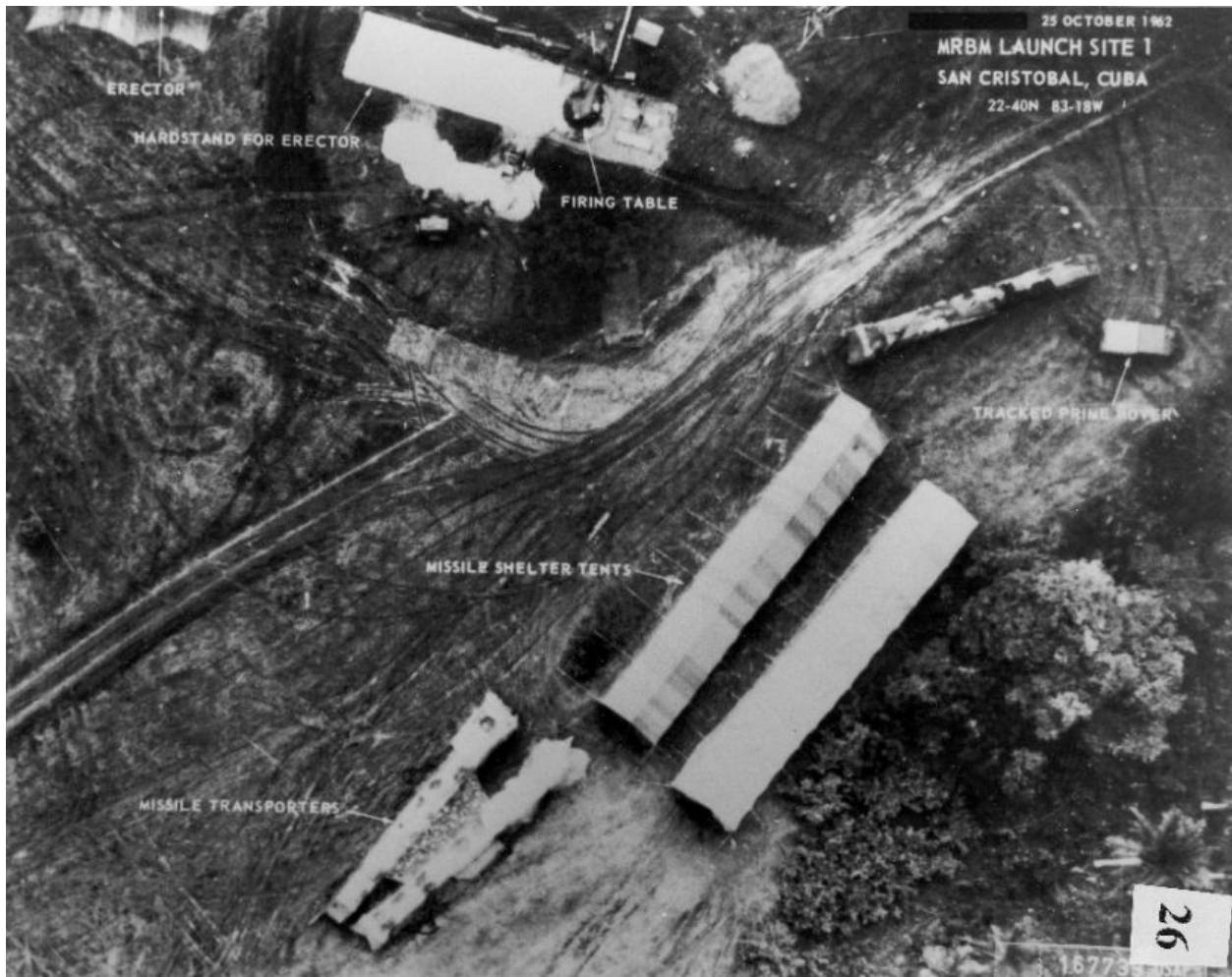
Appendix A



U-2 photograph of MRBM site two nautical miles away from the Los Palacios deployment – the second set of MRBMs found in Cuba. This site was subsequently named San Cristobal no. 1 (the photo is labeled 15 October for the day it was analyzed and printed). *The National Security Archive*. George Washington University, nsarchive2.gwu.edu/nsa/cuba_mis_cri/15.jpg.

This is an image of the San Cristobal missile site under construction. There were multiple “missile trailers”, suggesting that missiles were already at the site. Also there were launch areas already being built. This development of nuclear weapons in Cuba surprised the U.S.

Appendix B



Low-level photograph of San Cristobal no. 1 showing extensive tracking from surging construction and possible missile readiness drills. *The National Security Archive*. George Washington University, nsarchive2.gwu.edu/nsa/cuba_mis_cri/26.jpg.

This photograph showed the U.S. government that the rate of construction of the missile sites was increased. With the launching area (firing table) already finished. With most of the site finished the Cubans could possibly have a nuclear strike capability which was threatening to the U.S.

Bibliography

Primary Sources

Canas, Roberto, et al. "Cuba during the Missile Crisis." Interview by Rafael Lima. *Air and Space Magazine*, Nov. 2012. *Air and Space Smithsonian*, www.airspacemag.com/military-aviation/cuba-during-the-missile-crisis-31990119/?page=3. Accessed 25 Mar. 2018.

I used this in my short term effect for the perspective of the Cuban people during the Cuban Missile Crisis. I found this source very important because of it's interviewees that were involved in the crisis when they were children. The source also explained some key details of what it was like in Cuba at the time.

Kennedy, John F. "Back Radio and Television Report to the American People on the Soviet Arms Buildup in Cuba, October 22, 1962." 22 Oct. 1962. *John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum*, www.jfklibrary.org/Asset-Viewer/sUVmCh-sB0moLfrBcaHaSg.aspx. Accessed 14 Jan. 2018. Speech.

This primary source is an audio clip of John Kennedy's Address on Cuba. This speech is very important because this is the first time John F. Kennedy brought up the Cuban Missile Crisis to the people. I will use this in my main event because this is when the people of the United States learned about what was going on, and this would cause my short term impact.

“67. Telegram from the Department of State to the Embassy in the Soviet Union.” Received by Nikita Khrushchev, 27 Oct. 1962. *Office of the Historian*, United States Department of State, history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1961-63v06/d67. Accessed 7 Jan. 2018. Letter.

I used this letter because it was Kennedy’s response to Khrushchev’s offer of a compromise. The letter explained that the missiles were to be removed from Cuba and Turkey under U.N. inspection. But Kennedy explicitly said that any work being done in Cuba to create missiles must stop before any deal is made. This is going to be used in my main event because it was another step into creating the Compromise to the situation.

“62. Telegram from Department of State to the Embassy in the Soviet Union.” Received by Nikita Khrushchev, 23 Oct. 1962. *Office of the Historian*, United States Department of State, history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1961-63v06/d62. Accessed 7 Jan. 2018. Letter.

I used this letter from Kennedy to Khrushchev in my main event. This letter is quite important to my main event because this is the first time that Kennedy acknowledged that there was going to be a quarantine around Cuba. In fact Kennedy informed Khrushchev to tell Soviet ships all of the terms of the Quarantine.

Kennedy, Robert. *Thirteen Days*. New York, W W Norton and Company.

I used this memoir because it was a good primary source for my main event. This memoir was written by Robert Kennedy, and it is focused on the thirteen days of the Cuban Missile Crisis. The memoir helped with the understanding of how it was inside of the white house during those thirteen days, due to Robert Kennedy being part of the Kennedy

administration. I will be using the information I retrieved from this memoir in my main event due to the fact that the whole memoir focused on the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Khrushchev, Nikita. "68. Letter from Chairman Khrushchev to President Kennedy." Received by John F. Kennedy, 28 Oct. 1962. *Office of the Historian*, United States Department of State, history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1961-63v06/d68. Accessed 7 Jan. 2018. Letter.

This letter has significant importance to my main event and will be used in it because in this letter Khrushchev is accepting the idea of the compromise. He also thanked president Kennedy for wanting to compromise on this.

"61. Telegram from the Embassy in the Soviet Union to the Department of State." Received by John F. Kennedy, 23 Oct. 1962. *Office of the Historian*, United States Department of State, history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1961-63v06/d61. Accessed 7 Jan. 2018. Letter.

This source is very important to my main event. This letter was sent from Nikita Khrushchev to John Kennedy as a response after Kennedy's letter about his address on Cuba. Khrushchev talked about how in this case the U.S. were disturbing peace, and Khrushchev explained how the U.S. was the aggressor in this incident. This was also used in my main event because this is one of the many letters that will be sent throughout the Crisis between President Kennedy and Chairman Khrushchev.

"66. Letter from Chairman Khrushchev to President Kennedy." Received by John F. Kennedy, 27 Oct. 1962. *Office of the Historian*, United States Department of State, history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1961-63v06/d66. Accessed 7 Jan. 2018. Letter.

I used this letter from Nikita Khrushchev to John Kennedy because it was a very helpful primary source. The letter explained what was one of the first stages of a compromise for the Cuban Missile Crisis. Khrushchev also explained that the U.S. saying they were protecting themselves was unfair because there had been Missiles in Turkey that were threatening the U.S.S.R. Plus Khrushchev explained that those missiles have been there way longer than the missiles in Cuba. I used this in my main event because it was when a compromise was first brought up.

“63. Letter from Chairman Khrushchev to President Kennedy.” Received by John F. Kennedy, 24 Oct. 1962. *Office of the Historian*, United States Department of State, history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1961-63v06/d63. Accessed 7 Jan. 2018. Letter. I used this letter from Nikita Khrushchev to John Kennedy because it gave information about my main event and, the letter showed the perspective of Nikita Khrushchev. In this letter Khrushchev talked about how the U.S.’s idea of a quarantine is horrible and against international law. Khrushchev also explained that the U.S. is bringing the world closer to nuclear war. I used this letter in my main event because of how Khrushchev talked about the U.S. bringing the world closer to Nuclear war.

Low-level photograph of San Cristobal no. 1 showing extensive tracking from surging construction and possible missile readiness drills. 25 Oct. 1962. *The National Security Archive*, George Washington University, nsarchive2.gwu.edu/nsa/cuba_mis_cri/26.jpg. Accessed 24 Jan. 2018.

I used this in my main event because the picture was taken about half way through my main event. I also used his main picture because it displayed the almost finished production of the missile sites in Cuba which raised tensions in the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Obama, Barack. "Statement by the President on Cuba Policy Changes." 17 Dec. 2014. *The White House President Barack Obama*, U.S. Government, obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2014/12/17/statement-president-cuba-policy-changes. Accessed 27 Jan. 2018. Speech.

I used this transcript of Obama's Cuban Policy Change speech because it is important to my long term effect. I used it because in this speech Obama explained how the relationship between Cuba and the U.S. He also explained how the relationship would change for the better.

Salgado, Maria. "Childhood Memories of the Cuban Missile Crisis." Interview by Michel Martin. *National Public Radio*, 22 Oct. 2012, www.npr.org/2012/10/22/163395079/childhood-memories-of-the-cuban-missile-crisis. Accessed 21 Mar. 2018.

I used this interview because the interviewee was with her family in Cuba during the crisis. Maria Salgado was the interviewee and she included mainly how she personally felt because of the crisis. I used this source in my short term impact of how the Cubans felt during the crisis.

U-2 photograph of MRBM site two nautical miles away from the Los Palacios deployment – the second set of MRBMs found in Cuba. This site was subsequently named San Cristobal no. 1 (the photo is labeled 15 October for the day it was analyzed and printed). 14 Oct.

1962. *The National Security Archive*, George Washington University, nsarchive2.gwu.edu/nsa/cuba_mis_cri/15.jpg. Accessed 24 Jan. 2018.

This picture showed missile sites in Cuba. This was very important because this was the first discovery of Soviet missiles in Cuba which was a huge shock to the United States, and I used this information in my main event because it was the very beginning of the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Secondary Sources

“The Bay of Pigs Invasion: April 17–19, 1961.” *Central and South America*, edited by Jennifer Stock, Farmington Hills, Gale, 2014. *Student Resources in Context*, link.galegroup.com/apps/doc/VSITUL652556237/SUIC?u=hol40923&xid=adda3b05. Accessed 20 Jan. 2018.

This is a great secondary source that gave a lot of information about the background of the Bay of Pigs and the Bay of Pigs itself. I used this to help explain where the Bay of Pigs happened and how it got its name.

Carter, E. J. *The Cuban Missile Crisis*. Chicago, Heinemann Library, 2004.

This book is a great secondary source that gives insight over the entire Cuban Missile Crisis. I used this book because it gave information about what type of Soviet missiles were placed in Cuba. It also gave info about the range of the missiles placed in Cuba. I specifically used it's missile information in my main event.

Davis, Julie Hirschfeld, and Peter Baker. “The Secret Trail to U.S.-Cuba Relations ; Diplomatic Achievement Shadowed by Subplots, Suspicion and Mistrust.” *International New York*

Times, 14 Aug. 2015. *Questia*,

www.questia.com/newspaper/1P2-38617354/the-secret-trail-to-u-s-cuba-relations-diplomatic. Accessed 27 Jan. 2018.

This source gave me information about the relations between the U.S. and Cuba. It also explained about how Obama increased relations between the U.S. and Cuba. I used this in my long term effect to help explain the compromise that occurred during my long term effect. I made this a secondary source because it was not made by anyone who experienced the negotiations between Cuba and the U.S. in 2014 and 2015.

Draper, Theodore. *Castro's Revolution Myths and Realities*. New York City, Frederick A. Praeger, 1962.

This is in my Historical context because it helped me explain why my main event was caused. The part I used in this resourceful book explained how Cuba started "Nationalizing" their country. It went on specifically about "expropriating" American business.

Gale Research Inc. "Fulgencio Batista Y Zaldívar." *Encyclopedia of World Biography*, 2nd ed., Detroit, Gale Research, 1998. McGraw-Hill encyclopedia of World Biography. *Student Resources in Context*,

link.galegroup.com/apps/doc/K1631000492/SUIC?u=hol40923&xid=9b7c8112.

Accessed 20 Nov. 2017.

I used this source because it was one of the direct causes of the Bay of Pigs which lead up to the Cuban Missile Crisis. It tells the reader a summary of Fulgencio Batista's life, but most importantly it tells the reader about Batista's relation to the Cuban Government and

what role he played. I ended up using this in my historical context because Batista was the cause for Castro's Revolution which would later cause the U.S. to intervene.

George, Alice L. *Awaiting Armageddon: How Americans Faced the Cuban Missile Crisis*.

Chapel Hill, U of North Carolina P, 2003.

This was a resourceful book that gave me information about the psychological impact of the Cuban Missile Crisis on the American people. The book told many stories of some of the people who experienced the Cuban Missile Crisis first hand. I ended up using this information in my short term impact.

Gibson, William. "Communist with a Cause." *Sun Sentinel* [Ft. Lauderdale Florida], 16 Nov.

2016. *SIRS Discoverer*,

discoverer.prod.sirs.com/discoweb/disco/do/article?urn=urn%3Asirs%3AUS%3BARTICLE%3BART%3B0000387960#citation. Accessed 27 Nov. 2017.

I used this Newspaper because it gives information about Castro's overall life. But the information that i decided to emphasize on was when he staged his Rebellion. It also told me about what types of warfare he used. This event was at the end of Fulgencio Batista's reign over Cuba therefore I used it in my historical context.

Hacht, Anne Marie, and Dwayne D. Hayes. "Bay of Pigs." *Gale Encyclopedia of U.S. History:*

War, Detroit, Gale, 2008. *Student Resources in Context*,

link.galegroup.com/apps/doc/EJ3048500228/SUIC?u=hol40923&xid=47c80d85.

Accessed 21 Nov. 2017.

This is a short passage that summarizes about the Bay of Pigs Invasion attempt. It explains about when and why the plan was made up, who it was approved by, and the

specifics of the invasion. I used this in my historical context because this is one of the main reasons that led to the Cuban Missile Crisis.

“Cuban Missile Crisis.” *Gale Encyclopedia of U.S. History: War*, Detroit, Gale, 2009. *Student Resources in Context*,

link.galegroup.com/apps/doc/EJ3048500229/SUIC?u=hol40923&xid=f250f077.

Accessed 20 Jan. 2018.

I used this secondary source because it gave overall information about the Cuban Missile Crisis. This source did go extensively into the details about the response plans to Soviet missiles in Cuba, so I used this source mainly for the details about the response plans in my paper.

Leogrande, William M. *Normalizing US-Cuba Relations: Escaping the Shackles of the past*.

Research report no. 3, International Affairs, May 2015. *Chatham House the Royal Institute of International Affairs*,

www.chathamhouse.org/publication/ia/normalizing-us-cuba-relations-escaping-shackles-past. Accessed 27 Jan. 2018.

I used this research report because it gave me insight about my long term effect. My long term effect is the relationship between the U.S. and Cuba today, and this report gave me information on how the Obama administration dealt with the U.S. and Cuban relationship. This was also very helpful because it explained why Cuba was now more open to relations with the U.S.

McConnell, William S., editor. *Living through the Cuban Missile Crisis*. Detroit, Thomson Gale, 2005.

This book was an amazing secondary source. It was very helpful in the sense that it gave me information mostly about how people felt at the time. I placed this information in my short term because my short term is how the people felt due to the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Navarro, Mireya. "Cuban Refugees Looking for Doors to U.S." *The New York Times*, 30 Apr.

1995. *Student Resources In Context*,

link.galegroup.com/apps/doc/A155455117/SUIC?u=hol40923&sid=SUIC&xid=d0a0a11

a. Accessed 29 Mar. 2018.

I used this in my long term effect. This newspaper had important information about the American made refugee camps for Cubans. I used it to explain how much money was used to make the camp.

Office of the Historian. "Strategic Arms Limitations Talks/Treaty (SALT) I and II." *Office of the*

Historian, United States Department of State,

history.state.gov/milestones/1969-1976/salt. Accessed 3 Mar. 2018.

This was an amazing source because it gave information about the SALT pacts. I used this in my short term because the SALT pacts helped increase the dwindling relations between the U.S. and Soviet Union after the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Pérez-López, Jorge F. *The Cuban Economic Crisis of the 1990's and the External Sector*. Miami,

Association for the Study of the Cuban Economy, 6 Aug. 1998. Cuba in Transition 8.

Association for the Study of the Cuban Economy,

www.ascecuba.org/publications/annual-proceedings/cuba-in-transition-volume-08/.

Accessed 28 Mar. 2018.

I used this source in my long term. I found this research report rich with information about the Cuban economy. It helped explain to me the Cuban dependency on the Soviets for a stable economy.

Rosales, F. Arturo. "The Revolution of Fidel Castro and Cuban Immigration." *Hispanic American Almanac: A Reference Work on Hispanics in the United States*, edited by Sonia Benson, 3rd ed., Detroit, Gale, 2003. *Student Resources In Context*, link.galegroup.com/apps/doc/EJ2128700549/SUIC?u=ho140923&sid=SUIC&xid=73be13b8. Accessed 28 Mar. 2018.

I used this source because it gave me a lot of information about the Cuban refugees. I specifically used the information about the 1980's Cuban refugees. The information that I used from this source is found in my long term effect when I talked about Cuban refugees.