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**U.S. and ex-USSR Relations During the Cold**

**War Case study: The Cuban Missile Crisis**

**Dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for Master II Degree in  
Literature and Civilization**

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## **Dedications**

Through the tiredness of 5 years I dedicate this work as gift to my parents,

all the members of my family,

my dearest teacher Aissa Lasledj,

and to my best friends Zohir, El hosseyn.

**Aoudj Omar El Farouk.**

I have the honor to dedicate this modest work to my family,

my dear parents,

my brothers and sisters for the support they provided.

This dedication goes also to all my friends who have always supported me.

**Khirani El Hosseyn**

This work is dedicated to my dearest parents, my whole family members and to my

dear friends Farouk, El hosseyn, Ali, and Hamza.

**Souiah Zohir.**

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Last but not least, we would like to thank all our colleagues and teachers for sharing 5 years with them.

## **Declaration:**

I hereby declare that this thesis is my own original work, which I have created myself.

All the literature I used is properly quoted and is listed in Bibliography.

I declare that I worked on my final master's dissertation on my own using only cited literary sources, other information and sources in agreement with the disciplinary regulations for the Faculty of Letters and Languages at the University Mohammed Boudiaf of M'sila and with the regulations and laws of research of the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research in Algeria.

I agree with the storage of this work in the library of the Faculty of Letters and Languages at the University Mohammed Boudiaf of M'sila and making it accessible for study purposes.

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**Abstract:**

The present paper explores the relationship between the two superpowers the United States of America and the Soviet Union during the Cold war the US and the Soviet Union progressively built up their own zones of influence, dividing the world into two opposing camps. The Cold War was therefore not completely a struggle between the US and the USSR but a global conflict that affected many countries, particularly in the European continent, Asia, and South America where the conflict reached its climax exactly in Cuba (Cuban Missile Crisis), because, in 1959, Cuba became a communist country and the Soviets secretly deployed missiles there. The U.S. President Kennedy was scared the Soviet Union would attack the United States. He expected a blockade on Cuba would oblige the Soviet Union to remove its missiles, which unfortunately did not happen. For a hostage of 13 days, nuclear war seemed possible but fortunately, through the efforts of U.N the missile crisis had been solved followed by agreements in its aftermath.

**Keywords:** US, USSR, Cold War, Cuban Missile Crisis, UN.

## **Table of contents**

<b>Dedications</b> .....	I
<b>Acknowledgements</b> .....	II
<b>Declaration</b> .....	III
<b>Abstract</b> .....	IV
<b>Contents</b> .....	VI
<b>List of abbreviations</b> .....	IX
<b>General introduction</b> .....	1
<b>1. Background information:</b> .....	1
<b>2. Statement of the problem:</b> .....	2
<b>3. The literature review:</b> .....	3
<b>4. Research questions and hypotheses:</b> .....	5
<b>5. The objectives of the study:</b> .....	5
<b>6. The significance of the study:</b> .....	5
<b>7. The research methodology:</b> .....	5
<b>8. The structure of the research:</b> .....	6
<b>Chapter One: An Overview of the Cold War</b> .....	7
Introduction: .....	7
1.1. The Origins of the Cold War: .....	7
1.1.1. The end of World War II and the destruction of the old- world order: .....	9
.....	9

1.1.2. Divergent ideologies between Communism and Capitalism:	10
1.1.3. The Communist triumph and its spread outside	11
1.2.2. Economic aids to Europe:	12
1.2.2.1. Truman Doctrine (1947):	12
1.2.2.2. Marshal Plan (1947):	13
1.2.2.3. Gadanov Plan (1947):	16
1.2.2.4. The US Containment Policy (1947):	17
1.2.3. Spy race and espionage activities:	18
1.2.3.1. The role of the CIA:	18
1.2.3.2. The role of the KGB:	19
1.2.4. US and USSR military engagement in world's crises:	21
1.2.4.1. The Chinese Revolution (1949):	21
1.2.4.2. The Korean War (1950- 53):	22
1.2.4.3. The Vietnamese Revolution (1954):	23
Conclusion:	25
<b>Chapter Two: The hostage during Cuban Missile Crisis (1962):</b>	<b>26</b>
Introduction:	26
2.1. The causes of the Cuban crisis	26
2.1.1. The success of the Cuban Revolution and its effects on US relations:	26

2.1.2. Soviet deployment of missiles in Cuba: The beginning of the crisis:	30
2.2. US reactions to Soviet missiles' deployment:	32
2.2.1.1. US installation of nuclear missiles in Turkey:	33
2.2.1.2. The US moves to DEFCON 2:	34
2.2.1.3. The US blockade on Cuba:	35
2.3. The end of the crisis:	36
2.3.1. The USSR's announcement of missiles' removal from Cuba:	38
2.3.2. The US agreement to withdrawal of US nuclear missiles from Turkey	40
2.3.3. The role of the UNO in resolving the crisis:	41
Conclusion:	42
<b>Chapter Three: Analysis of the Cuban Missile Crisis' aftermath on the US- USSR relations:</b>	<b>43</b>
Introduction:	43
3.1 the results of the Cuban missile crisis	43
3.1.1. The agreement of the missiles-withdrawal between Kennedy and Khrushchev:	45
3.1.2. Setting up of a hotline between Moscow-Washington	47



**List of abbreviations:**

U.S. United States of America

U.S.S.R the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

JFK John Fitzgerald Kennedy

NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organization

MCBM Medium-Range Ballistic Missile

Il Soviet designation for aircraft designed by the Ilyushin bureau

IRBM Intermediate-Range Ballistic Missile

U-2 Lockheed

UN United Nations

GNP Gross National Product

WWII World War II

CIA Central Intelligence Agency

ERP European Recuperation Program

CEEC Committee of European Economic Co-operation

OEEC Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

OECD Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

ECA the Financial Participation Organization

EPU European Payments Union

CPSU Communist Party of the Soviet Union

NKVD People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs

KGB Komitet Gosudarstvennoy Bezopasnosti in English as Committee for State Security

NGOs Non-governmental organizations

NLF the Socialist National Freedom Front

IL-28 Ilyushin

DEFCON The defense readiness condition

ExComm Executive Committee of the National Security Council

OAS Organization of American States

CERT Computer Emergency Response Team

PTBT The Partial Limited Test Ban Treaty

LTBT The Limited Test Ban Treaty

## **General introduction:**

### **1. Background information:**

Historically, the ex- USSR and the US have shared a long and a multi-faceted diplomatic relationship. Official diplomatic relations between the two super powers were established on November, 5, 1809. During the 19th century, the Soviet- US relations were peaceful and friendly until the creation of the USSR in 1922, with a notably Communist regime in which the political system was organized as a one- Party system. (Walker,1995, p 150)

In fact, the USSR established a totalitarian government where the Communist Party held and controlled all the state's functions. The country's economic system has changed into the dominance of state ownership and enterprise. Thus, it was clear that the political and economic system of the USSR was practically opposite to Capitalism which characterized the US regime.

Despite their disagreements, during World War II, both the ex- USSR and the US fought together against the Nazi regime represented in Germany. Moreover, the USSR benefited from the program known as Lend- Lease through by which the US provided its allies with substantial military aid. However, once Germany and Japan were defeated, and the war ended, both of the US and ex-USSR started to pursue its own national interests and agenda.

Accordingly, this divergence, in both politics and ideals, divided between the US and the Soviet Union that rapidly developed into an international clash of wills, outlooks, and ideologies. With the coming of the Cold War, it was apparent that both superpowers engaged in fierce concurrence and manoeuvre over foreign policy, world issues and crises, and exerting spheres of influence all over the world.

The Cold War is an ideological and political struggle between the two so- called superpowers, in particular the US and the USSR, that represented opposed political and

economic systems. During the Cold War era (1945- 1991), the two superpowers not only struggled with one another, but also attempted to shape the world so that it served their own interests which were rooted in their divergent ideologies. One of the most important features of the Cold War was arms' race and creating new spheres of influence in many parts of the world.

During the Cold War, the major event that changed the US and USSR relations, and could drive them in military confrontation, was Cuban Missile Crisis. It was a period of confrontation between the US, Cuba, and the USSR in 16 October 1962. International Relations' scholars, military experts, and political analysts regarded Cuban Missile crisis as the peak of Cold War. The issue had the potential to convert the clash into third world war. However, fortunately, both US and USSR were able to resolve the crisis through diplomatic channel.

## **2. Statement of the problem:**

Throughout history, the US and USSR relations were unstable since their alliance in WWII till the Cold War, where confrontation reached its peak during the Cuban Missile Crisis which was a very important part of the world history because of the risk of nuclear war that could lead to the destruction of the world.

The Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962 provides a case study of how Presidents John F. Kennedy, US, and Nikita Khrushchev, USSR, almost blundered into a nuclear war through the crisis management approaches of their advisory systems, but then they managed to extricate themselves using personal diplomacy and old- fashioned political horse- trading. They did so without revealing to the world how they had defused the crisis: a decision to maintain confidentiality with far reaching consequences for subsequent presidential crisis decision-making.

The present paper analyses the Cuban Missile Crisis and identifies the key aspects of foreign relations at that time, with their underlying strategies of decision-making. Besides, it attempts to explore and explain through analysing the reasons that led to this crisis.

In addition, this dissertation addresses the relationship between the two camps during this crisis and its aftermath. Besides, it attempts to explore and explain through analyzing the reasons that led to this crisis.

### **3. The literature review:**

The Cuban missile crisis remains one of the most intriguing events of the Cold War. In this respect, scholars, researchers, and politicians attempted to shed the lights on this crisis as the most dangerous event in the Cold War.

Initially, Allison's work, *Essence of Decision: Explaining the Cuban Missile Crisis*, is an analysis of the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962. Allison used the crisis as a case study for future studies into governmental decision-making. The book became the founding study of the John F. Kennedy School of Government, and in doing so revolutionized the field of international relations. In this respect, Len Scott, in his Book, *The Cuban Missile Crisis and the Threat of Nuclear War*, examined the actions from all sides of the conflict. Scott has produced an insightful, entertaining and comprehensive account of many facets surrounding the crisis.

An additional work; namely, *The Cuban Missile Crisis: Origins, Course and Aftermath* (2016) was published by Jonathan Colman. It provided an excellent overview of the crisis, in addition to the discerning analysis, the appendices provide a chronology of events, short biographies of the major players, and a selection of 16 key documents, which elucidate aspects of the main arguments.

*The Cuban Missile Crisis: A Concise History* (2011), which was written by Don Munton and David A. Welch, outlined the causes of Cuban crisis. It, also, examined why the Soviets

placed the missiles there while also explaining the role of ExCom and how a settlement was finally made between the Soviet Union and the US.

Michael Dobbs' book *One Minute to Midnight: Kennedy, Khrushchev and Castro on the Brink of Nuclear War* (2009) described the terror that the world lived in that period. Michael Dobbs casted new light on certain aspects of the crisis; for example, the accidental flight of a U2 plane over Eastern Siberia, as well as de-bunking several myths which have developed over the years.

All in all, scholars and political analysts attempted to analyse the Cuban Missile Crisis from different point of view and analyse the diplomatic relations between the two camps in which dramatically have been changed.

#### **4. Research questions and hypotheses:**

The Cuban Missile Crisis was by far the closest military and nuclear confrontation in which both the US and USSR were to use nuclear weapons in warfare. Therefore, the present dissertation addresses the following research questions:

- ✚ What are the main reasons of the Cuban Missile Crisis?
- ✚ Why did the Soviets place the missiles in Cuba? What could they gain by their deployment? • Did the missiles threaten the US national security?
- ✚ How did the crisis influence various aspects of the Cold War in the years to come?

Based on the above- mentioned questions, the following hypotheses can be generated:

- ✚ There might have been economic and even personal motivations which have spurred Khrushchev to place missiles which affect on the relation of both camps;

## **5. The objectives of the study:**

The present dissertation seeks to achieve the following objectives:

- ✚ To show the relationship between the superpowers' governments and how they succeeded to handle the Cuban Missile Crisis,

## **6. significance of the study:**

The main point that makes this research paper significant is the fact that it shows the relationship between US and USSR in the most dangerous event in the 20th century "The Cuban Missile Crisis". and covering all the aspects this of this relation from the tension till the creation of the red line which was the turning point in their diplomatic affairs. In addition, this research will go deep on the role played by Russian President Khrushchev and U.S president Kennedy during 13 days of tension and how they dealt with this crisis from the beginning until they found a solution which is new study on this topic.

## **7. The research methodology:**

Searching about a significant issue that has a big influence on US history demands the use of descriptive approach. To test the hypotheses, we collect both quantitative and qualitative data. Thus, in order to assess US- USSR relations during the Cold War attention will be paid to the number of annual presidential meetings, official statements, bilateral agreements and initiatives, etc. To collect the required data, we will use primary and secondary sources. Primary sources include interviews, official documents; such as, bilateral treaties and official websites; such as, the website of US Department of State. Secondary sources include research papers, books and mass media such as online newspapers, online magazines and documentaries.

## **8. The structure of the research:**

This work is divided into Three chapters. The first one is entitled “*An overview of the Cold War*” it illustrate the origins of the cold war, by shed the light on the major players U.S and Soviet Union through which both camps seek to control a different places around the world, were they can impose their ideological perspectives .

The second chapter which is the case study entitled “*The hostage during Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)*” explore the factors that almost placed the world on the rim of nuclear war, this chapter provides an overview of the historical background on how Cuba was placed between two disputing powers during the Cold War era. It also explores the ramifications of the Cuban missile crisis in the international relations and political aspects at the time of the Cold War. The case study, also attempts to present the political problems faced by the dramatic crisis and the solutions that have been imposed by the UN.

The third chapter entitled “*Analysis of the Cuban Missile Crisis’ aftermath on the US-USSR relations*” this chapter heavily focuses on the negotiation of peace between the U.S and U.S.S.R leaders to find a root to end up the crisis, and the treaties that have been signed to dismantle the missiles and many others.

## **Chapter One: An overview of the Cold War:**

### **Introduction:**

For forty- five years, the Cold War was at the core of world issues. It ruled the outside approaches of the world's superpowers; namely, the US and the USSR, and profoundly influenced their political, financial, social orders, and military foundations. The particular attributes of the Cold War time took structure in the years quickly following the end of the Second World War. Looking at its birthplaces is integral to understanding universal history over the most recent fifty years of the twentieth century. This chapter offered an overview of the Cold War's commencement, elucidations regularly grounded in profound, if unacknowledged, ideological and philosophical contrasts between the two blocs.

### **1.1. The Origins of the Cold War:**

The US entered the after-war time in a particularly solid position. For all intents and purposes immaculate by its battle, the United States nearly multiplied its Gross National Product (GNP) amid the fight: by 1945, it arranged around a half of the world's manufacturing limit, the greater part of its sustenance surpluses practically the majority of its monetary stores and innovations fundamental to current fighting just as monetary development. Ownership of broad local oil supplies and authority over access to tremendous stocks of oil gave an extra and fundamental component in its capacity position.

In spite of the fact that the United States disarmed its military from 12.1 million troops in 1945 to 1.7 million by mid-1947, the country still had the world's mightiest military machine. Its naval force controlled the oceans, its flying corps commanded the skies, and only it had nuclear weapons and the way to convey them. However, the sorrow and the war left the United

States feeling problematic and helpless. In this manner, the US officially entered the after-war period taking into account the country's security necessities (Leffler & Painter, 2005, p. 3).

On the other hand, The Soviet Union regardless of its triumph in the war, endured enormous demolish. Evaluations of Soviet war dead range from 20 to 27 million; harm to the economy left it one-quarter the extent of its American partner. The Soviets additionally deactivated quickly, from roughly 11.3 million troops in 1945 to around 2.9 million in mid-1948. Despite the extent of Soviet ground powers in focal Europe, generally speaking Soviet military limits could not coordinate those of the United States. Notwithstanding an enormously second- rate mechanical base and parsimonious air safeguards, the Soviets had no long-run key aviation based armed forces, no meaningful surface naval force, and no nuclear weapons. In any case, in contrast with its neighbors, the relative power position of the Soviet Union had enhanced, principally because of the annihilation of Germany and Japan, nations that generally had checked Russian power in focal Europe and northeastern Asia (Leffler & Painter, 2005, p. 11).

After the Second World War five improvements formed the global framework: incredible power competitions, changes in the innovation of fighting, international ideological conflict, change and recreation of the world capitalist framework, and developments of national motions. Occasions in every one of these regions influenced each other, highlighting strain between the United States and the Soviet Union, producing a weapons contest, polarizing residential and universal legislative issues, and part the world into military and political coalitions. This new worldwide request ended up known as the Cold War (Jeremy,B 2015, p. 30).

### **1.1.1. The end of World War II and the destruction of the old world order:**

The Second World War (WWII) was one of the major transformative occasions of the twentieth century, with 39 million murders in Europe alone. A lot of physical capital were decimated also through six years of consistent ground fights and shelling. Numerous people were compelled to relinquish or surrender their property without pay and to proceed onward to new terrains. Times of craving become increasingly basic even in generally prosperous Western Europe. Families were isolated for extensive stretches of time particularly from their dads. Many including youthful youngsters by observer the abhorrence of War as fights and bombarding occurred in the very territories where they lived. Shocking wrongdoings against mankind were submitted. Due to WWII, political and monetary frameworks in several countries would be for all time adjusted (Jeremy, B 2015, p. 36).

Prior to the Second World War, there were six significant forces (or seven if Italy is incorporated): UK, France, Germany, the USSR, Japan, and the US. Before WWII ended, the US remained solitary as the most grounded country on the planet. Its capacity upgraded by its war exertion, its adversaries vanquished, and its partners depleted (Gaddis & Lewis, 1990 p. 11).

The USSR experienced practically inestimable human and material misfortunes and was a far off second. UK depleted by six years of fighting and confronting change in its realm, was a much progressively inaccessible third. Mortified by its breakdown in 1940, profoundly separated over the issue of coordinated effort, seriously harmed by the war, and ambushed by insubordinate states, France slipped from the positions of the incredible forces (Leffler & Painter, 2005 pp. 11- 2).

Germany laid in remnants. Having been upset in its second offer for European authority, it was involved by its adversaries and was envisioning parcel. Japan, as well, was crushed and dispirited. Stunned by the nuclear assaults on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, shorn of their provincial

domain and involved by US powers, the Japanese seemed frail. The US entered the after-war period in an exceptionally solid position (Gaddis & Lewis, 1990 p. 12).

### **1.1.2. Divergent ideologies between Communism and Capitalism:**

Communism and socialism had some common roots, and initially shared a belief in the need to introduce universal public ownership of the means of production. However, a fundamental division emerged between those who supported revolution and those who favored evolutionary change. In the first category were people prepared to countenance violence in the pursuit of their goals, in the second those who espoused a peaceful path to a socialist society. Yet since means affect ends, over time the goals themselves changed. Communists who favored the violent overthrow of capitalism went on to justify the use of severe coercion to repress internal critics of the system they had created. Socialists who preferred an evolutionary approach gradually ceased to believe that they could build an entirely new system that would replace capitalism (Brown, 2010, p. 26).

The middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, electorally successful socialist parties in Western Europe had accepted a ‘mixed economy’, with public and private ownership co-existing. Throughout the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century socialism came to be associated more with the welfare state, and with step- by- step improvements in the living conditions of the majority of citizens, than with an entirely new social order. Among the revolutionaries themselves, there were many divisions from the outset. There was major tension throughout much of the second half of the nineteenth century between Communists (Gaddis, J,L & Eisenberger 1998 p. 27).

### **1.1.3.The Communist triumph and its spread outside:**

During 20<sup>th</sup> century Communism was the world's dominant international political movement. People reacted to it in different ways, since it represented as a source of hope for a radiant future or as the greatest threat on the face of the earth.

Communist governments were not only in a string of Soviet satellite states in Europe but also in Latin America and Asia. Communism held sway in what became the 'Second World'. The 'First World' headed by the United States and its main European allies, was to engage in prolonged struggle with the international Communist movement for influence in the 'Third World' (Brown, 2010, p. 147).

In countries with strong democratic traditions, among them the US and Great Britain, many intellectuals were attacked for a time to Communism. In France and Italy, in particular, Communist parties became significant political forces far stronger than they were in Great Britain and US. The French and Italian parties had substantial popular, intellectual support, and significant parliamentary representation (Brown, 2010, p. 147).

After Communist systems had been put in place not just in Eastern Europe and Asia Communism triumphed when it set out in Africa and Latin America. The global rivalry between the West and the Communist bloc led to prolonged tension and the Cold War. At times that came close to 'hot war' most notably during the Cuban missile crisis of 1962. The rise of Communism, even more than the rise of fascism, was the most important political phenomenon of the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. For Communism turned out to be a much stronger, and longer lasting, movement than fascism. That is why by far the most significant political event of the later part of the century was the end of Communism in Europe and its effective demise as an international movement (Gaddis, J,L & Eisenberger 1998p. 148).

The decline of Communism occurred over several decades. It was after the Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev had exposed some of the crimes of Stalin in 1956 that Communism had its singular success on the American continent in Cuba and that its Asian reach expanded to embrace the whole of Vietnam. It is worth noting at the outset that Communist parties did not call their own systems ‘Communist’ but, rather, ‘socialist’. For them, ‘communism’ was to be a later stage in the development of society the ultimate stage in which the institutions of the state would have ‘withered away’ and would have been replaced by a harmonious, self-administering society (Brown, 2010, p. 503).

### **1.2.2. Economic aids to Europe:**

At the end of the WW II, both blocs provided economic aids to the European countries in an attempt to integrate them into their camps and to limit the ideology’s spread of each other. Truman Doctrine and Marshall plan were among the plans used by the US in order to gain a lot of places of influence in Europe, while the Soviet Union has adopted the Godunov plan.

#### **1.2.2.1. Truman Doctrine (1947):**

In this strained universal air, US President Harry S. Truman broke with the arrangement of his forerunner Franklin D. Roosevelt and re-imagined the nation's remote strategy rules. On March, 12, 1947, in a discourse to the US Congress, the President exhibited his tenet of control, which expected to give money related and military guide to the nations undermined by Soviet development. Plainly went for halting the spread of Socialism, the Truman ideology situated the US as the protector of a free world even with Soviet hostility. A guide bundle of around 400 million dollars was conceded to Greece and Turkey. This new principle gave a real premise to the US's activism amid the Cold War (“The Cold War”, 2016, p. 6).

Applying the principle of control, the US urged Turkey to oppose Soviet claims to rights over maritime bases in the Bosphorus. They additionally verified the withdrawal of Russian troops from Iran. Meanwhile, since Walk 1947, endeavors to take action against Soviet undercover work had been composed and the US set up its Focal Knowledge Office (CIA). These progressions to outer approach denoted a genuine turnaround ever of US, which had recently stayed on the sidelines of European questions. For the US, neutrality was never again an alternative. (“The Cold War”, 2016, 2016, p. 6).

#### **1.2.2.2. Marshal Plan (1947):**

In the meantime, the US Secretary of State, George C. Marshall, was worried at the financial challenges in Europe. After the end of WW II, intra-European exchange was upset by an absence of remote trade and the nonattendance of a universal monetary expert prepared to do successfully sorting out overall exchange. (“The Cold War”, 2016, p. 6).

The US, whose intrigues lay in advancing such exchange request to build its very own fares, chose to help the European economy through an enormous scale auxiliary recuperation program. The US needed to ensure American thriving and fight off the risk of national overproduction. Yet, its craving to give Europe huge monetary guide was additionally politically stimulated. The dread of Socialist development in Western Europe was without a doubt a definitive factor that was similarly as significant as that of vanquishing new markets. The Americans chose to battle destitution and yearning in Europe, factors which they felt supported the spread of Socialism (Gaddis, John Lewis ,2005, p. 57).

In a speech made on 5 June 1947 at Harvard College in Cambridge, Massachusetts, General George C. Marshall proposed the allowing of monetary and budgetary help to every one of the nations of Europe, subject to nearer European participation, namely the Marshall Plan, or European Recuperation Program (ERP). France and England were exceptionally sharp,

gathering a meeting three weeks after the fact in Paris, to which they likewise welcomed the USSR, so as to expand a typical program in light of General Marshall's offer (Gaddis, John Lewis, 2005, p. 58).

The Soviet Union dismissed the Marshall Plan and convinced its satellite nations and neighboring Finland to decline US help. Those nations that had been intrigued, for example, Poland and Czechoslovakia, needed to give in. This dismissal developed the cleavage among Eastern and Western Europe. At last, 16 nations joined to the Marshall Plan: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, (with the Faroe Islands and Greenland), France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy (and San Marino), Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal (with Madeira and the Azores), Sweden, Switzerland (with Liechtenstein), Turkey and the UK. (Gaddis, John Lewis, 2005, p. 60).

They quickly set up a Board of trustees of European Monetary Participation (CEEC) which drew up a report setting up the needs for the European economy. In any case, the Americans demanded that these nations should control the administration and dispersion of the assets themselves. The CEEC consequently set up a changeless organization for this reason. On 16 April 1948, in Paris, the 16 nations marked a show to set up the Association for European Financial Collaboration (OEEC). West Germany and the region of Trieste participated in 1949. The OEEC accepted overall association. In 1960, when the US and Canada went along with, it turned into the Association for Monetary Participation and Advancement (OECD), which later extended much further. ("The Cold War", 2016, p. 7).

In April 1948, the US passed a law covering outside guide and made the Financial Participation Organization (ECA) to deal with the Marshall Plan. They chose to send a perpetual delegate to Europe and to set up an uncommon organization in every one of the nations included. Respective understandings were finished up between the US and every nation. The program for European recuperation was partitioned into endowments and credits adding up to

an aggregate of around \$ 13 billion conveyed between April 1948 and June 1951. (“The Cold War”, 2016, p. 7).

Aside from being put resources into modernization plans, US aid was fundamentally used to buy things key to the European economies: nourishment and farming items, crude materials, instruments and mechanical hardware. The US likewise assigned cash to building up the generation of vital products in European provinces where the Americans needed to stop the spread of Socialism. In October 1948, the OEEC set up a Panel for Abroad Domains (Bunk), which, through an extraordinary store, urged European nations to coordinate with the Unified States in the improvement of Africa (“The Cold War”, 2016, p. 7).

The political significance of the Marshall Plan cannot be overestimated. Through this guide, the US President Harry Truman needed to help the free countries of Europe take care of their monetary issues. It was likewise an issue of ceasing Socialism, which was a risk in nations; for example, France and Italy.

In the April 1948 voting, the Christian Democrat Gathering vanquished the Italian Socialist Gathering, which had recently been so persuasive. Extreme publicity battles likewise framed piece of the Marshall Plan. For instance, a 'train for Europe', loaded up with nourishment supplies and staple merchandise, went through the beneficiary nations to advertise the work in advancement and the outcomes previously got. The press, radio and TV were likewise brought in to help. The program for recuperation in Europe was without a doubt a weapon exposed War. The Marshall Plan likewise denoted the passage of Western Europe into the shopper age, symbolized, for instance, by Coca-Cola and Hollywood movies.( Jeremy,B, 2015, p 57).

In 1948, the OEEC arranged a multilateral concurrence on intra-European installments. That was pursued, in 1949, by an exchange advancement conspire. From July 1950 to December 1958, a European Installments Association (EPU) reestablished the convertibility of European monetary standards and expelled quantitative exchange confinements. The OEEC

likewise advanced financial efficiency in Europe through the European Organization for Profitability, which it set up in 1953 to consider and spread data about specialized advances in the modern part. As an underlying umbrella association for European vote-based nations with a free-advertise economy, the OEEC was in truth a significant harbinger of a unified Europe. However, it remained an association for intergovernmental participation that was unfit to make a traditions association (“Jeremy,B, 2015, p. 58).

### **1.2.2.3. Gadanov Plan (1947):**

On 22 September 1947, delegates from the Socialist parties of the Soviet bloc, namely, Poland, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Italy and France assembled in Warsaw and made the Cominform, a data authority situated in Belgrade. It rapidly turned into the Socialist development's specialist for spreading its philosophy through its paper for an enduring harmony, for a people's vote-based system.

Displayed as a 'recovery' of the Comintern, the Co inform really filled in as an instrument for the USSR to keep close authority over Western Socialist parties. The point was to move in around Moscow and to guarantee that European Socialists were in accordance with Soviet strategies.

Tito's Yugoslavia, blamed for deviationism, would before long be excluded from the Cominform. Andrei Zhdanov, the Soviet representative, ideologist in the CPSU and Stalin's correct hand man, influenced the members in the constituent congress to support the ideology as indicated by which the world was currently isolated into two hostile camps: a 'anti-Imperialist and democratic' camp driven by the US and an 'against colonialist and popularity based' camp driven by the USSR. This regulation was the Soviet reaction to the Truman Tenet.

Zhdanov denounced colonialism and colonization however supported 'new majority rule government'. He stressed the way that the counter radical coalition over the world depended on

the equitable laborers' development, on Socialist parties and on those engaged with freedom developments in provincial nations. In 1947, the world along these lines wound up bipolar, separated into two clashing coalitions. At that point in January 1949, because of the Marshall Plan, the USSR made a program of financial participation with the Soviet coalition nations known as the Board for Common.

### **1.2.3. The US Containment Policy (1947):**

The US strategy towards the Soviet Union at the beginning of the Cold War was control. This arrangement was planned by George F Kennan a Remote Administration officer as the essential U.S. strategy for battling the Soviet bloc in the Cold War. Kennan thoughts later turned into the backbone of Harry Truman Outside Approach.

The term control turned out to be broadly known when Kennan distributed his popular 'X- Article'. In his article, Kennan laid out the principle component of US approach towards the Soviet bloc. He contended that the primary component of any US strategy toward the Soviet Union must be that of a long haul tolerant yet firm and careful control of Russian sweeping tendencies. With that in mind, he called for countering Soviet weight against the free organizations of the Western world" through the 'gifted and watchful utilization of counterforce at a progression of always moving land and political focuses, relating to the movements and moves of Soviet policy. The US, Kennan's article inferred, should lock down the Soviet bloc and its socialist partners at whatever point and wherever they represented a danger of picking up influence (Gaddis, 2005, p. 31).

Kennan pushed for the resistance of major modern power against Soviet development, Western Europe, Japan and the US. John Encourage Dulles announced amid the 1952 race battle that the U.S. arrangement ought not be control. However, the 'rollback' of Soviet power and the inevitable 'freedom of eastern Europe. Control persisted the fundamental methodology of the

US all through the cold War, note that the US did not come back to seclusion and did not move back Soviet power as pushed by encourage Dulles. The US administration successively, after Truman embraced a variation of Kennan's control approach and made it (Gaddis, 2005, p. 32).

#### **1.2.4. Spy race and espionage activities:**

Through the period of Cold War, the two blocs engaged in a basically mystery war of spying and counter secret activities, where data were extravagance products. Survival and security were at the focal point of the contention. Espionage also secret activities, best depicts knowledge of this period where the two superpowers needed to exist together politically and stay away from the pulverization of the preceding two World Wars. Cold War turned out to be essentially the replacement of the Third World War, which kept going from 1945 until the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991. Cleverness in gathering data had a major effect in maintaining a strategic distance from face to face encounter between the two powers (Aldrich, 2002, p. 121).

##### **1.2.4.1. The role of the CIA:**

During the Cold War, Western bloc built an espionage network of which the CIA determined most assets and time on spying frameworks to evaluate Soviet abilities. The intensity of containing Soviets affected the intelligence on the World for quite a long time. Consequently, it is significant to push the commitment of spying accumulation all through the Cold War, which was fundamental for policymakers to maintain a strategic distance from a calamity as Johnson (2003) which he claimed that "The main purpose of intelligence is to provide accurate, timely, and comprehensive information to the president and other policymakers to inform decision making" (p. 7).

One of the soonest instances of the significance of intelligence collecting and the intelligence cycle was George Kennan's 'long telegram' and the "Mr. X" article where Kennan,

fundamentally had expected the up and coming battle as political and financial. Kennan stated his anxieties and fears over the Soviet post-war expansionist aspirations and their preparations towards Western countries. Kennan's commitments clarified the guideline theory and accordingly enlivened one of Winston Churchill's most significant speeches ' The Sinews of Peace' in March, 5, 1946 at Westminster School, Fulton, Missouri where Churchill (1946) expressed that "From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the Continent. "Churchill's" Iron Curtain" renowned words brought worries up in the West (Aldrich, 2002, p. 133).

Eventually, the intelligence community and government officials comprehended the significance of the regulation of Stalin's expansionist desire and the socialist convention. Also, Stalin prior in February 1946 expressed in his discourse that communism and free enterprise were contrary and he reprimanded the capitalists as the source of past wars. On August 29, 1949, the Soviets attempted their first nuclear weapon. In addition, the Chinese Socialist Gathering took control under the specialist of Mao Zedong, bringing about an escalation of the Cold War. These events had compelled Truman to embrace the top-mystery report NSC-68 that permitted the militarization of the Cold War and the intensification of reconnaissance actions. The document additionally expected the course of action of atomic bombs just in definite retreat. The NSC-68 report was received as an official national barrier arrangement amid the Korean War (Aldrich, 2002, p. 135) .

#### **1.2.4.2. The role of the KGB:**

After Joseph Stalin' death, the system under Khrushchev nullified the NKVD and tried to end the domination of phobia in the URRS legitimate. In this way, the repulsiveness of mystery police stopped impressively, and the recently shaped Komitet Gosudarstvennoy Bezopasnosti

(KGB); for example, the Board of trustees for State Security turned into the main spying work office of the USSR since March 13, 1954 (Alexander, 2011, p. 32).

Throughout the Cold, the KGB attempted to have a power over the administrations of the underdeveloped nations and set them against USA. In these nations, KGB operators infiltrated public activity, NGOs and significant government positions including the police, military and counter intelligence organizations of these nations. The individuals from the socialist gatherings of the majority of these nations were aimlessly faithful to the USSR and helped the KGB in different approaches to carry on their undercover work and desolating works (Alexander, 2011, p. 32).

The vast majority of the works of the KGB were kept covertly and until 1985, numerous works of the KGB were covered in puzzle. In any case, the displeased KGB specialist Oleg Gordievsky who had been functioning as a mole of the MI6, could escape from Soviet bondage to U. K. He took up reporting and composed numerous books on the KGB which conveyed to the fore numerous obscure certainties about the Soviet secret activities organization and its worldwide works The KGB collections, opened for a brief timeframe by the Russian government, in the wake of destroying of the KGB in mid 1990s, illuminated the KGB works (Gordievsky, Andrew & Christopher, 1990, p. 184).

Although it was set up in 1954 the KGB was very little dynamic amid the Khrushchev time. Its works took full swing simply after Khrushchev was ousted by the KGB and supplanted by Leonid Brezhnev as the socialist party boss. The real elements of the KGB were penetration and counter- penetration works identified with strange nations, shielding interests of the USSR and the initiative of the socialist party, and concealment of dispute and hostile to Soviet works inside USSR and in the Warsaw Agreement nations. The KGB operators; for example, the government agents were of two kinds, lawful and unlawful. Legitimate government agents were

occupant spies related with Soviet international safe havens and departments in various nations with full discretionary defend (Gordievsky et al.,1990, p. 189).

The unlawful government operatives, who were progressively significant and free from restrictions of the lawful covert operatives as respects surveillance works, did not appreciate conciliatory invulnerability. The majority of them were planted into remote nations with false personality. When all is said in done, they were copies of live or dead people and their experience story, identification and so forth, were arranged carefully. Before embedding them to the objective nations they, for at some point needed to live in an outside nation with no suspicious action. So, it was extremely hard to discover their actual personalities. These government agents were arranged into two classifications, viz. suppliers and spying handing-off operators (Gordievsky et al.,1990, p. 195).

In addition to covert agents, moles planted inside espionage and counter intelligence organizations and government foundations of outside nations were significant wellsprings of insight for the KGB. Now and again moles volunteered their administrations of high budgetary prizes for such administrations was generally spread by the KGB. The fields of the movement of the KGB spies might be ordered as: 1) political, 2) financial, 3) military-vital, 4) mechanical, and 5) disinformation, to befool the counterintelligence organizations of different nations (Gordievsky et al.,1990, pp. 195- 6).

## **1.2.5. US and USSR military engagement in world's crises:**

### **1.2.5.1. The Chinese Revolution (1949):**

In the spring of 1946, the Chinese's civil war started. The Socialists driven by Mao Tse- Tung, solidified by protection from the Japanese, guaranteed to redistribute land to the farmers. Despite the US assistance, which had at this point started to concentrate more on

Europe, the National Legislature of General Chiang Kai-shek needed to leave the territory in 1950 and take asylum on the island of Formosa (CVCE, 2016, pp. 12- 3).

On October, 1, 1949, the General population's Republic of China was announced, and Mao progressed toward becoming President. The Socialists held all the key occupations in the ministry. Opposers were consistently arrested or executed. This triumph enormously reinforced the situation of world communism, which presently spread from the China Ocean to the Elbe. Socialist China, which had positively required Soviet financial guide in the early long stretches of the General population's Republic, was not an insignificant satellite of the USSR. It united with the USSR in some Cold War clashes yet did not turn out to be a piece of the Soviet alliance (CVCE, 2016, p. 13).

#### **1.2.5.2. The Korean War (1950- 53):**

On 25 June 1950, Socialist troops from North Korea crossed the 38th parallel, which since 1945 had been the military boundary line between the North of the nation (under Soviet impact) and the South (under US impact). The showdowns along the outskirt and the attack of the South of the promontory would stamp the start of the Korean War. The US, resolved to help the experts in the South, had the option to exploit a minute when the Soviet representative was briefly missing from an Assembled Countries Security assembly meeting to submit the Unified Countries (UN) to guarding South Korea. They approached the UN to apply the rule of aggregate security and to vote in favor of assents against North Korea. In June 1950, US air and maritime powers arrived on the promontory. Sixteen nations, including the Unified Kingdom, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg, were engaged with the making of a universal power under US direction. North Korea, then again, delighted in the discretionary help of the Soviet Union and military guide from Socialist China (Carter, 2001, p. 44).

In spite of the fact that his powers had the option to drive the North Korean troops back to the Chinese fringe, US General Douglas MacArthur was gone up against by a gigantic counter-assault driven by Chinese fortifications from the earliest starting point of 1951. He subsequently put to the US President, Harry Truman, a proposition to bomb Socialist China, depending on nuclear weapons if need be. The circumstance turned out to be genuinely sensational another world clash appeared to be fast approaching. Yet, Truman would not utilize the nuclear bomb and the war proceeded, in spite of steady political endeavors to handle a truce (Carter, 2001, p. 55).

A peace negotiation was at long last marked in July 1953 in the atmosphere of universal détente realized by the passing of Stalin four months sooner. In any case, as the US kept on offering considerable monetary aid to South Korea, while the Soviet Union encouraged North Korea, the reunion of the nation would obviously be inconceivable for quite a while to come. There is little uncertainty that the Cold War achieved its apogee through this contention. In fact, it prompted an over the top dread of Socialism in the US and furthermore affected Western Europe, which felt progressively feeble contrasted and the two Extraordinary Powers on the worldwide stage (Carter, 2001, p. 58).

### **1.2.5.3. The Vietnamese Revolution (1954):**

The time of detente was not without confined clashes. Yet, these did not legitimately endanger relations between the US and the USSR. The most striking of these was the Vietnam War, which hung intensely over the 1960s and mid-1970s. It was a piece of the general Cold War encounter and the American battle against the spread of Socialism on the planet, yet did not include a head-to-head showdown between the two superpowers. The US supported its military mediation in Vietnam by the domino theory, which expressed that on the off chance

that one nation fell affected by Socialism, the encompassing nations would unavoidably pursue. The point was to anticipate Socialist control of South-East Asia (CVCE, 2016, p. 20).

In 1961, President John F. Kennedy, persuaded that Socialist China was effectively supporting North Vietnam, endorsed a US military battle in Vietnam to enable the patriot government to fight off the Socialist defiance. His successor, Lyndon B. Johnson, who was quick to see harmony in South-East Asia and to keep up the US financial and political interests in the district, ventured up his nation's interference, hugely extending the American nearness from 23 000 troops in 1965 to more than 540 000 of every 1969. The Viet Cong Socialist renegades, upheld by the North Vietnamese Armed force, were provided along the Ho Chi Minh Trail, which comprised of a system of ways, passages and shelters that the Americans attempted futile to annihilate. This just drove the USSR and China to escalate their help to the Socialist National Freedom Front (NLF), which they provided with arms and nourishment; nonetheless, they didn't mediate straightforwardly (CVCE, 2016, p. 21).

In February 1965, the US started besieging military and mechanical focuses in North Vietnam. This was trailed by an extended guerrilla war, in spite of some unprofitable endeavors at global intercession. In January 1968, the Socialist Têt (New Year) hostile made the contention raise, diving into uncertainty the Americans who had for quite some time been sure of extreme triumph. The American open, stunned by everyday TV inclusion and the substantial death toll, turned out to be progressively threatening to the war, compelling the nation to pull back and cut its military use (CVCE, 2016, p. 21).

Following new mass shelling assaults did by the US aviation based armed forces on the requests of President Nixon, harmony arrangements started in Paris in May 1968. The Paris Understandings of 27 January 1973 gave the US a chance to haul out from the contention. Their South Vietnamese partner would remain solitary for just two years before tumbling to the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese. The fall of Saigon on April, 30, 1975 denoted the genuine end

of the Vietnam War. The US military intercession in the Vietnamese mess weighed vigorously on US approach (CVCE, 2016, p. 22).

**Conclusion:**

The Cold War had an impact all around the globe and changed the essence of international relations, the bipolar system of world has offered the world a certain amount of instability mainly caused by the fear of the spread of communism. The nuclear threat was omnipresent and potentially events could have taken place differently and the outcome would have been disastrous. Further, Asia and Europe stood in the shadow during this period and had to rely on the ideological leader of their block, for economic as well as general living reasons. The most perilous situations were the Berlin crisis in 1961 and the Cuban crisis in 1962, where the risk of direct military confrontation with nuclear weapons was at its highest. Additionally, during the period of the cold war at least 25 million people died, mainly in the 3rd world.

## **Chapter two: The hostage during Cuban Missile Crisis (1962):**

### **Introduction:**

This chapter aims to explain the reasons of the Cuban Missile Crisis in which the US and ex-USSR infiltrated in confrontation for 13 days in the Caribbean island. It also examines the decision making in fetal moment by the leaders of both camps and the role of UN to resolve the crisis.

### **2.1. The causes of the Cuban crisis:**

#### **2.1.1 The success of the Cuban Revolution and its effects on US relations:**

The Cuban Revolution began in 1956 as a consequence to the oppressive means on Cuban economy. The per-capita profit of Cuba was twice that of other nations during the rule of Batista. Accordingly, the Cuban economy was directly under the supervision of the US government; the United States owned 50% of Cuba's railways, 90% of the electronic and telephone companies in Cuba, moreover the US government took the advantage of 40 percent of the Cuban sugar production. Additionally, the US had extensive control in the import quota of Cuba, land division, and crop production; the US made Cuban farmer plant monoculture crops; such as, sugarcane (Chace, 2015, p. 63).

The US government went ahead and began dividing Cuban lands by creating estates against the will of the Cuban people. However, when Batista's rule ended, the Cuban economy was the highest and had the greatest per capita income resulting from the numerous investments the US had made in the region. However, wealth distribution was uneven, and majorities of the residents were illiterate and poor. The healthcare system in Cuba was demanding, as the

mortality rates were high because of the lack of health facilities in regions where poor people were present (Chace, 2015, p. 65).

Fidel Castro led a revolution against the economic and political oppressions and interventions that Cuba experienced directly from the US, and the tyranny of its leader, Batista. Together with his brother Raul and his associate Ernesto Che Guevara, Fidel Castro led the Cuban Revolution using guerilla warfare tactics at Mt. Sierra Maestra to fight Batista's army with the enormous support of the locals from 1956 to 1959. Fortunately, guerilla warfare proved successful when Fidel Castro and his allies overthrew Batista's government in 1959 (Chace, 2015, p. 63).

Shortly after the revolution succeeded, Fidel Castro formed a shadow government where he became the prime minister of Cuba, holding numerous authorities over Cuban political figures. Whenever a government member differed with Fidel's decisions, Fidel would dismiss him or her and appoint another individual to take over (Nathan, 1992, p. 66- 8).

A few months later, Fidel visited the US where the media romanticized his visit. Fidel was expected to meet with the US President, Eisenhower; however, the latter skipped the scheduled meeting to attend a gold game; thus, leaving the Cuban prime minister meet with Nixon, the US vice- President who accommodated him (Nathan, 1992, p. 66- 8).

The scheduled meeting took place later, and Fidel refused the US offers, since he was convinced that Cuba would remain under the US domination. After Fidel's visit to the United States, the relationship existing between the two nations were deteriorated and Fidel began implementing his reforms in the country (Campus, 2014, pp. 49- 52).

Fidel nationalized the Cuban cattle ranches, lands, oil, banks, railroads and additional utilities initially under the control of the US government. To avoid clashes with the US, Fidel

opted to form an alliance with the USSR; thus, making their relationship dynamic. The USSR assisted Cuba to attain its economic independence from the US (Campus, 2014, p. 62).

In 1960, in contrast to Cuban trade with the US which decreased to lower ranks, Cuba's trade with the USSR had increased to 43%. The US did not take the issue at hand lightly, and it opted to overthrow Fidel's government in 1961 (Campus, 2014, pp. 65- 6).

The US launched Cuban exiles on Cuba's Bay of Pigs, resulting to hundreds of individuals losing their lives and many others taken as political prisoners. The Cuban government was aware of US' plan and had armies waiting for the Cuban exiles at the Bay of Pigs. Cuba's revolution created fear in the US governance due to the influence it had; the US was afraid that Communism adoption by other regions would result in US loss of power over other nations (Campus, 2014, pp 67- 9).

However, the relations between Cuba and the United States moved in different direction during the 1960s. The Cuban revolutionary government was facing severe internal economic challenges combined with a high rate of poverty. Hence, in order to reach its independent power, the government enforced the nationalization of all foreign- owned private assets. As a response to this measure the US imposed economic, commercial and financial embargo on Cuba (Nathan, 1992, p. 68).

The quotas on the sugar imported by the US were put in place. By this accomplishment, the US destitute the Cuban government from the main source of external income, which aggravated the power position of the political establishment even more. As Fursenko and Naftali (1997) in their analysis noted, "Cuba has not been able to meet its domestic needs even before the US embargo was placed, and this measure contributed even more to the deterioration of its economic situation" (p. 162). Furthermore, the US involvement in Cuba did not end with economic measures. The economic measures for the overthrow of Cuban government were also

supported by military plans. The Bay of Pigs invade, which was outlined during Eisenhower's era and carried out during Kennedy's administration, is a good example of this strategy (Nathan, 1992, p. 69).

The CIA plotted to assassinate Castro in several attempts, the primary activity against the life of a Cuban chief supported by the CIA of which the Committee knows occurred in 1960. A Cuban who had volunteered to help the CIA in social affair knowledge educated his case officer in Havana that he would presumably be in contact with Raul Castro. CIA Headquarters and field stations were mentioned to advise the Havana Station of any insight needs that the Cuban may satisfy (Church & Tower, 1975, p. 70).

The case officer affirmed that he and the Cuban thought about just getting knowledge data and that death was not proposed by them." The link from the Havana Station was gotten at Headquarters the evening of July 20. The obligation officer, who was brought to Headquarters from his home, reached Tracy Barnes, Deputy to Richard Bissell, CIA's Deputy Director for Plans and the man accountable for CIA's secretive activity directorate. The obligation officer likewise reached Ruler, J.C. the leader of the Western Hemisphere Division exactly inside the Directorate for Projections and plans (Church & Tower, 1975, p. 71).

The CIA tried several assassinations attempts against Castro during McCone's tenure as Director. Harvey initiated his contact with Rosselli in April 1962, and that operation continued into early 1963. In early 1963, the CIA investigated the likelihood of killing Castro with an exploding seashell and contaminated diving suit.

AM/ LASH was offered a toxic substance device in November 1963, and caches of arms were delivered to Cuba for his utilization in the next years McCone affirmed that he was not aware of the plots to assassinate Castro which took place during the years in which he was DCI, and that lie did not authorize those plots. He affirmed that he was not advised about the death plots by Dulles, Bissell, Helms, or any other individual when he succeeded Dulles as Director

in November 1961. All in all, all the attempts of CIA to eliminate Castro have been failed (Church & Tower, 1975 p72).

### **2.1.2. Soviet deployment of missiles in Cuba: The beginning of the crisis:**

Khrushchev's plan to supply Cuba with intermediate-range and medium ballistic missiles had been introduced to a consolidated session of the Soviet Defense Council and the Presidium on May, 1962. In spite of the fact that a few members were reluctant to support the arrangement, in the Soviet Union it could be dangerous to voice opposition to the plans and the standards of the highest-ranking party member. In this way, after Khrushchev applied pressure on the skeptics, in a June 10 meeting of the Presidium, they consistently casted a ballot to affirm the plan that would become known as Operation Anadyr (Gribkov & Smith, 1994, p. 21).

On October 4, 1962, the Soviet tanker Indigirka landed in Mariel, west of Havana. The tanker was carrying 36 warheads for medium-range ballistic missiles (with a range of 1,200 nautical miles) that had just touched base on the island in a past shipment, 80 cruise missile warheads, 12 charges for short-range Luna rockets, and 6 atomic bombs for Ilyushin-28 medium-range bombers (Gribkov & Smith, 1994, p. 25).

Thus, when the crisis erupted, Cuba was home to at least 158 tactical and vital atomic weapons. Forty-two of these weapons were fit for hitting targets in the US easily. Other forces were required to shield the missiles; in this way, the Soviets likewise sent three surface-to-air rocket regiments, two cruise missile regiments, eleven IL-28 bombers equipped with customary weapons and another six fitted for atomic warheads four mechanized rifle regiments, a transport and communications squadron, a brigade of missile-launching patrol boats, and a naval squadron of submarines, cruisers, and destroyers. Normally, the majority of these weapons required critical labors. On October 26, when US intelligence analysts estimated that there were 10,000 Soviet troops in Cuban territory. Actually, there were 41,902.

After the installation of the soviet missiles, a throng of news arrived through the secret agents and Cuban exiles which had reported to the CIA that the Soviet Union was moving missiles into western Cuba capable of equipped for propelling atomic warheads against the US. Kennedy had sent the U-2 fly to guarantee by himself that these reports were right.

His Sovietologists had advised him that Nikita Khrushchev had never enabled Soviet nuclear missiles to go outside the Soviet region. They had insisted that the Chairman would never be so rash as to send them in secret to a zone so near to the United States and an island ruled by a leader so unpredictable as Castro.

Robert F. Kennedy (1969) wrote the following statement about the incident in his *Thirteen days: A memoir of the Cuban Missile Crisis*:

On Tuesday morning, October, 16, 1962, shortly after 9:00 o'clock.

President Kennedy called and asked me to come to the White House. He said only that we were facing great trouble. Shortly afterward, in his office, he told me that a U-2 had just finished a photo-graphic mission and that the Intelligence Community had become convinced that Russia was placing missiles and atomic weapons in Cuba. That was the beginning of the Cuban missile crisis a confrontation between the two-giant atomic nations, the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., which brought the world to the abyss of nuclear destruction and the end of mankind. From that moment in President Kennedy's office until Sunday morning, October 28, that was my life and for Americans and Russians, for the whole world, it was their life as well. (p. 23)

The above passage explained clearly the early hours after the US discovered that USSR deployed its rockets in the Caribbean Island in such devastating moment.

## **2.2. US reactions to Soviet missiles' deployment:**

On Monday, 22, October 1962 Only seven days after photograph experts discovered that U-2 spy plane photographs revealed that Soviet initiated nuclear missile installations in Cuba, foundation for war had started. As President John F. Kennedy arranged to uncover the crisis to the US public, planes, trains, and trucks carrying thousands of troops and equipment spilled into South Florida, virtually for all the attention goes to change Key West into a military base. In the meantime, the U.S. Naval force and Marine Corps had strength and added the nation's troops in Guantanamo, Cuba. The US military raised its level of Defense Condition from the ordinary peacetime level of DEFCON (Defense Condition) 5 to DEFCON3. At the Pentagon, State Department and Department of Defense officials manned the Joint Chiefs of Staff National Military Command Center twenty-four hours a day (George, 2003, p. xiv).

The Soviet Union and Cuba likewise uplifted their powers' alert status. Yet, they did not issue a general alert obviously because of a paranoid fear of inciting an US preemptive strike. US officials did not realize that atomic warheads for the medium-range ballistic missiles already had reached Cuba. One hour before Kennedy released his speech at 19:00, the Voice of America began arranging eleven southeastern radio stations to cancel normal programming and broadcast address to Cuba.

A few minutes after Kennedy began speaking, Adlai Stevenson the US representative in the U.N bolstered the Soviet agent Valerian Zorin, official of the UN, head of the UN Security Council, to assemble a critical conference. In his official speech, Kennedy delivered a message to the US public and promised that he would not enable Soviet missiles to stay in Cuba (George, 2003, p. xvii).

The US public supported Kennedy: a Gallup Poll taken that evening found that just 4 percent of those who had heard the news contradicted his plans; however, 84 % supported

Kennedy; and 12 % voiced no opinion. In a press briefing, when asked what the administration was doing to protect the Americans, a Pentagon spokesman's answer "civil defense" drew a loud roar of laughter, yet, for a bunch of correspondents, the likelihood of living underground appeared to be very close: the White House issued orders to those who would accompany Kennedy to a bunker outside Washington if war began. They were told to stay within fifteen minutes of the White House throughout the next few days (George, 2003, p. xvii).

While the Americans responded with outrage to the secret Soviet installations in Cuba, US administration officials guarded their own secrets. Just a week before, the chief of the CIA had recommended eight covert US operations of sabotage in the Carrabin island as part of well-known Operation Mongoose, the administration's intelligence operation to destabilize Fidel Castro's government. Included in the proposed actions were demolition of a railroad bridge, attacks on shipping and port facilities, and an assault on the Chinese embassy in Havana.

As the crisis reached its pick and the public phase of it just started, the Soviet authorities captured Oleg Penkovsky, and sent him to the prison because he was ex-patriot working for the US and serving their agendas (George, 2003, p. xvi).

#### **2.2.1.1. US installation of nuclear missiles in Turkey:**

Historically, the US installation of nuclear missiles in Turkey took place before the Cuban crisis exactly when President Eisenhower verified the consistent endorsement of NATO states to install a war head nuclear rockets known as; intermediate-range ballistic missiles (IRBMs) in Europe, but only a few countries accept the endorsement (Great Britain, Italy, and Turkey) actually agreed to install the weapons in their lands. In October 1959, it was an agreement to install fifteen Jupiter IRBMs in Turkey, with the Turkish government accepting the offer keep the armaments sovereign to the United States and seek to keep the negotiations and acceptance of the missiles secretly away from the public eyes (Uslu, 2003, p. 136).

During the hostage of the Cuban crisis, ExComm unanimously made the non-negotiable decision that the Soviet weapons must be dismantled. In this way, two options were offered: (1) peaceful diplomatic removal, or (2) removal through military action. (military actions would let the US leaders to use Jupiter missile to strike the Soviet Union). The latter of these contained two choices in itself: to destroy the missile bases via air attacks or to engage in full scale invasion and potential occupation. Robert Kennedy, the advisor and the brother of JFK he had a big influence over the President, preferably advised JFK to do an air strike, rather than invade it because he is believing that a bombing campaign to be short-sighted will cause damage to the Soviet current bases and would not be able to prevent any further installations (Sachs,2013, pp. 130- 2).

#### **2.2.1.2. The US moves to DEFCON 2:**

The missile crisis turned into an international war of nerves. In excess of sixty US ships went on patrol to authorize the blockade. The nuclear alert took place by set the Strategic Air Commands on , and moving toward to Defense Condition (DEFCON) 2 for the first time ever in the US history , 6- 52 bombers, loaded with atomic weapons, stood ready, while men and equipment moved to the southeastern United States planning for an invasion. US diplomats hastened to inform NATO allies; two African countries consented to deny landing rights for Soviet plan, in this case the Soviets experienced a difficulty in resupplying their military on the island; the OAS casted a ballot to support US policy; and the United Nations Security Council discussed. Peculiarly, the Soviets did not prepare or redeploy their enormous military, nor did they take measures to make their strategic forces less vulnerable (Nathan, 1992, p. 219).

On the 26th, Kennedy and some ExComm members, thinking that the Soviets were stalling, soured on the quarantine. Sentiment for military action strengthened. Kennedy additionally affirmed a State Department message to Brazil that welcomed its representative in Havana to

converse with Castro about the "great jeopardy" in which the Soviet missiles had placed his government. Indeed, the Cubans could expect to suffer "desperate hand-to-mouth existence" under an expanded US quarantine. However, if the Soviet military faculty withdrew the missiles, "many changes in the relations between Cuba and the OAS countries, including the US, could flow." For the first time during Kennedys administration, as nuclear war threatened, Washington was proposing a convenience of Cuban- US differences. This overture, however, may have represented no more than a ploy to divide Moscow and Havana, for the President himself "doubted that it would do any good . . ." In the "first real blink" in the crisis came in the afternoon of the 26th (Nathan, 1992, p. 220).

### **2.2.1.3. The US blockade on Cuba:**

In the beginning of the hostage and through the pressure that the president have faced, John F. Kennedy made up his mind to blockade Cuba as a reaction to the discovery of medium-range ballistic missiles (MRBMs) on October, 16, 1962 this decision was based on the meeting which had been issued by the Executive Committee of the National Security Council (ExComm) to discuss the activation of the Blockade which was before President Kennedy's declared officially to active the blockade on Cuba on October 22, the U.S. government had effectively created emergency courses of plans for military activities against Cuba. These activities were famously known as OPLAN 312, OPLAN 314, and OPLAN 316, and these activities contain a blockade, an invasion, or an air strike. Furthermore, some documents show that a decision was made as early as October, 1, 1962 to reconfigure the Atlantic Fleet in preparation for a blockade, ordered to be complete by October, 20. Two days later, on October, 3, the ships began to be moved into position.

Thus, as of October, 3, the essential ships were already moving into spot for a possible blockade against Cuba. Traditional accounts of the role of the ExComm are challenged further because the ExComm was still discussing the air strike, invasion, and blockade options for nearly days even after the president applied his own decision. On the morning of October 18, the president asked Robert Kennedy and Theodore Sorensen to pull the group together for a blockade (Paterson, 1989, p. 145).

The ExComm continued to debate the subject until the afternoon of the 20th, even though Sorensen had given them the message that the president had settled on the blockade response. This new information suggests that the president may have been predisposed toward a blockade before the ExComm even began its deliberations (Paterson, 1989, p. 145).

In fact, it is now apparent that the decision to impose a blockade was a feasible option only because the necessary military planning and the Navy's implementation of the plans had already been put in motion before the ExComm began to meet concerning the missile crisis. Thus, the new evidence, along with the reinterpretation of old accounts that tout the ExComm as central to the president's decision-making process, suggests that the ExComm's role was mainly to reinforce and validate decisions reached by the president outside of the ExComm context (Paterson, 1989, pp. 145- 6).

At 10 a. m., the US naval blockade of Cuba officially began. In defiance, Nikita Khrushchev ordered Soviet ships to cross the blockade line. although he later declared that order, the Soviet leader remained angry. He made up a three hour meeting with U.S. well-known businessman William Knox in Moscow and told Knox that he would order Soviet submarines to attack and sink any U.S. Navy cargo that tried to stop and search Soviet vessels.

For the only time and during the Cold War history, the U.S. Government raised its alert level status into (DEFCON2), one step away from war footing, and within a day, its ready force was dramatically increased specially the number of bombers which raised from 913 to a nearly 1,437. Meanwhile, US submarines armed with war- head missiles left their Holy Loch, Scotland, based on a secret course (Paterson, 1989, p. 146).

For the first time, the United States turned a radar tracking system southward in anticipation of a possible attack from Cuba. And at the White House, news that the first Soviet ships were within a few miles of the blockade cast a pall over the morning's Executive Committee (Ex Comm) meeting, which Attorney General Robert Kennedy called one of the "the most trying, the most difficult, and the most filled with tension." With Florida becoming the focal point of U.S. military activity, the Federal Aviation Agency barred civilian planes from the state's southern half unless they were operating on approved flight plans and were in direct radio contact with air traffic controllers. US businesses outside the defense industry began joining the mobilization (Paterson, 1996, p. 146).

American communication company created a telephone lines in the major military bases in a just 9 hours when dispersal of bombers created new communication problems. In addition, chartered civilian airliners joined the effort to move thousands of troops into the Key West area.

New York Herald Tribune reported that government planning for wartime economic controls was in the works, and the Wall Street Journal proclaimed that American industry was much better prepared for war than it had been in the days leading up to the Korean conflict. At the same time, JFK held center stage in the global drama, Vice President Lyndon Johnson had a bustling day that included participation at an Ex Comm meeting, as well as an appointment with Scripps-Howard head Walker Stone, a meeting with the Office of Emergency Preparedness director Edward McDermott about operation of the government's legislative branch in an

emergency, and a conversation with Pierre Salinger about potential candidates to head a wartime Office of Censorship (Paterson, 1996, p. 148).

From his national security aide, Howard Burris, Johnson got a proposition favoring crisis ventures to improve US oil status on the grounds that the barricade elevated interest for oil based good sand war would use significantly more. Mail kept in touch with Johnson ran a wide extent, including a tirade scrutinizing Johnson's mental soundness for confiding in Stevenson and a dreadful lady's supplication for US compromise to the Soviet Union. By the end of the day, the fear over the world had partially gone. Soviet vessels nearing Cuba had started moderating or turning around course. The risk had not finished, but as Robert Goralski of nbc News (1962) reported, that there is little doubt that we in this country indeed, the entire world had grasped a little bit supporting signs in the prayers wishing that war can be averted (Paterson, 1989, p. 148).

## **2.3 The end of the crisis:**

### **2.3.1 The USSR's announcement of missiles' removal from Cuba:**

The Soviet Union had started dismantling the missile sites on Sunday, even before the President had replied to Khrushchev's public letter. Jackhammers were used to break up launching pads. Missiles were loaded onto ships bound for the Black and Baltic seas. When American spy planes flew over the ships sailing for the Soviet Union, Soviet crewmen waved cheerfully, pulling back tarpaulins to reveal the departing missiles (Beschloss, 1993, p. 546).

Fidel Castro tried to circumvent what was happening all around him. On Sunday, two hours after Khrushchev's letter was broadcast, he had thrown down his own demands: The United States must lift the military and economic blockade of Cuba, stop its subversive activities and violations of Cuban air space and territorial waters, and get out of Guantanamo. He threatened

to down American planes soaring across his island to photograph the Soviet retreat: “Whoever comes to inspect Cuba must come in battle array!” (Beschloss,1993, p. 547).

U Thant flew to Havana. Wearing his military outfit. Thant affirm that if an UN group were permitted to investigate the Soviet offensive sites, Washington’s no-invasion guarantee would go into effect. Castro denounced the proposal of U Thant and view it as a humiliation to his country.

After that proposal, Havana streets have seen manifestation from a group of people, and they were singing in Conga rhythm, to express their rejection of Khrushchev decision. Shortly after that, Castro declared, that Cuba does not want to be a pawn on the world’s chessboard, and claim that he cannot accede Khrushchev’s promise to Kennedy to disapprove the missiles and remove them, without the permission of the Cuban government. Furthermore, he considered Khrushchev’s act was “immoral” by saying “Friends simply just do not behave in this way!”. Immediately after that Khrushchev privately wrote to Castro that he did not want to withdraw the missiles, but the political figures and statesmen, sometimes they must act even if against their will, that is why it ends like this way (Beschloss,1993, p. 547).

Without some kind of agreement with the United States, a war would have surely ensued, causing millions of casualties, and the survivors would have blamed the leaders for the failure to avoid it. The Chairman noted that Castro’s cable of Saturday, October 27, had said “it was only a matter of time twenty-four or seventy-two hours. Having received that alarming cable from you, knowing your courage, we gave your warning great credence. Didn’t that constitute our consultation of you?” (Beschloss,1993, p. 548).

Castro’s cable had demanded that the Soviet Union be the first to inflict a nuclear strike on the enemy’s territory. Castro wanted to attack to U.S. territory, by stating that the U.S. would have suffered enormous losses, but the Soviet Union and all the socialist bloc would have been greatly affected too meanwhile The Cuban people would have valiantly vanished.

Moreover, Khrushchev believed If his country did not struggle against imperialism, Cuba would not regain the most afterwards in order to bring communism to triumphant heights. The measures that the Soviet primer have adopted allowed them to reach the aim they sought when they decided to send Castro the missiles in his land. Furthermore, the Soviets have managed to obtain an agreement from the U. S. not to invade Cuba and not to allow its Latin American allies to do so. Which is considered as a huge achievement, all of that without a nuclear war.

Khrushchev later guaranteed that his extraordinary missile gambit brought him what he wanted all along an American guarantee not to attack Cuba. In the late 1960s., in his memoirs, he said that for the first time in history, the American imperialist beast was forced to swallow a hedgehog, quills and all. And that hedgehog is still in its stomach, undigested and he expresses how he was proud of what the Soviets did (Beschloss,1993, p. 550).

### **2.3.2 The US agreement to withdrawal of US nuclear missiles from Turkey:**

Robert Kennedy advised his brother JFK to accept the terms offered in Khrushchev's letter of October, 26<sup>th</sup>, and agree on term which is not to invade Cuba, to enable the process of dismantle the Soviet nuclear missiles from Cuba. Accepting exclusively these terms meant ignoring the final term that arrived on the morning of the twenty-seventh which demanded the United States to withdraw their ballistic missiles from Turkey, known as IRMB, Jupiter. Kennedy accepted the first deal and announced publicly through mainstream media, agreeing not to allow further American or US-related invasions of Cuba. After that JFK sent his brother Robert Kennedy to discuss the second part of the deal in private, which end up on agreeing to remove the fifteen IRMB missiles from Turkey (Taubman, 2003, p. 547).

Publicly, this final term went unanswered, so long as the Soviet Union did not announce its acceptance. Conditionally, this arrangement had to remain secret on both sides; only about half of ExComm knew about the agreement, and even Lyndon Johnson did not learn about his

president's secret deal with Khrushchev until after succeeding him in office in 1963, but fortunately the crisis had been officially ended after both camps finalized the hostage by reaching an agreement. Afterward, The US administration processed to dismantle its missiles from Turkey, and guaranteed not to invade Cuba; in return, the Soviet Union take action to withdraw its own nuclear missiles from the Caribbean island (Taubman, 2003, p. 547).

### **2.3.3 The role of the UNO in resolving the crisis:**

The UN Secretary-General U Thant and the Security Council played a crucial role in deterring an international crisis when a brawl between the two super-powers over Cuba reached its peak. Both In the Security Council, commissioners of the US, Cuba and Soviet Union ascertained their views for the world to be heard publicly. At this phase of the clash it can be obviously seen how U Thant acted both admirably and effectively in obtaining agreements from the leaders of the two world superpowers which had approximately refrain the potential intensification of the strive. While the crisis was far from over, if both camps adhered true to their engagements to the United Nations, then even at this stage one could be assured that conflict between vessels in the Caribbean island would not be the flashpoint for the beginning of a nuclear war. And this matter was in extensive part, the result of the concession attained by an unknown, newly appointed Acting Secretary General, a Buddhist man from the under-developed nation of Burma (U Thant, 1978, p. 161).

One more element that has contributed to the indication of U Thant through which he played a vital role in the crisis is the declassification of recordings made at the reunions of President Kennedy's Executive Committee or ExComm. These records give immense vision into the internal conferences among Kennedy's advisors during all thirteen days of the crisis. They expose plainly how carefully President Kennedy calculated his movements and avoided aggressive action in averting the "final failure". The records also display considerable instances

where hesitation of drastic action was suggested based on the premise of allowing U Thant to continue his efforts as a mediator (Dorn & Pauk, 2009, p. 261- 2).

**Conclusion:**

The Cuban Missile Crisis was, at last, resolved and a nuclear confrontation was averted. The US blockade was lifted and the missiles were removed. Moreover, the military base at Guantanamo Bay obtained by US administration, but arrangements were made in the form of; the withdraw of the US nuclear missiles in Turkey and the US guarantee to sign an agreement of non-offensive against Cuba.

## **Chapter three : Analysis of the Cuban Missile Crisis' aftermath on the US-USSR**

### **relations :**

#### **Introduction :**

The present chapter discusses the outcomes of the Cuban Missile Crisis after the agreement reached between the two superpowers; namely, the US and the ex- USSR, especially through the UNO's intervention, and its crucial role played during the crisis. Also, it shows how the US and the ex- USSR found ways to dissolve the crisis by the agreement of missiles' withdrawal, and to sign a throng of treaties.

#### **3.1. The results of the Cuban Missile Crisis:**

After the Cuban Missile Crisis, Khrushchev, Kennedy and Castro tried to give a winning result. i. e. Each leader portrayed himself as victorious during the Cold War. However, numerous stories and judgements may have been definitely distorted to show control and power. In fact, it had positive and negative effects on both leaders' and countries' reputation. According to White (1997), the Cuban Missile Crisis affected the relationships between both superpowers which were worsened, and could drive them into a nuclear war. In this context, he stated that 'The crisis between the USSR, USA, or Cuban crisis, ended with a big relief from both leaders and nations, knowing that they had been too close to start a nuclear war' (p. 46).

In addition, Lowe and Patterson (1996) agreed that the relations between Khrushchev and Kennedy or in general between US and USSR became better after the Cuban Missile Crisis' (p. 33). However, this may only be true when compared to the tension during those days. Their initial differences during this time were not addressed or solved.

The two superpowers agreed upon an important point: nuclear weapons. A hotline was created in order to avoid such dangerous events in the future. Moreover, the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty of 1963 limited the use of nuclear tests. So, both of them got a peaceful agreement when it came to nuclear weapons.

As for J. F. Kennedy, the US President, the US victory was based on the information recorded among leaders, and information presented to the public. Lowe (1982) noted that after the Cuban Missile Crisis, much of the US public thought that J. F. Kennedy managed to control the crisis wisely (p. 60). However, when the case of Jupiter missiles went in public, people started to question Kennedy's competency, reputing him as weak. In this context, Phillips (2001) wrote that: 'the removal of America's missiles from Turkey made the USSR feel victorious' (p. 54). So, on that basis, the US started to express feelings of fear of the Soviet Union.

From the part of Khrushchev, Patterson (1996) noted that his resolutions were unforeseeable and that he acted swiftly, dropping out consequences, especially the most important one, nuclear war. Patterson believed that Khrushchev's actions was not only based on his foreign affairs but also his national ones (pp. 56- 7).

Lebow (1990) wrote that 'Khrushchev resigned from the government because his policy was regarded as a threat to the national security. The politburo had decided to tolerate his last action with the Cuban Missile Crisis, which had been a very perilous decision, but not anymore' (p. 66). Khrushchev's resignation was a bold step, especially at that time, in anticipation of the problems that might occur in that period.

Moreover, Khrushchev's actions concerning the crisis were extremely well concerted to set pressure on the US administration. He considered the Jupiter Missiles in Turkey a great threat; so, setting missiles beside the US was a well- planned strategic reaction. Although the tension between the two superpowers was not anticipated, but they got better results: The

Jupiter Missiles were successfully removed from Turkey, and this was a step towards victory. As for Castro, his aim was to feel more protected.

This aim was initially achieved because the US promised never to invade Cuba. However, he was let down when the USSR removed their missiles from the zone, Cuba was only a base in which the USSR could set missiles to threaten the US, Castro's involvement in the Cuban Crisis was inferior due to not having a part in the basic leadership.

### **3.1.1 The Agreement of The Missiles Withdrawal Between Kennedy And Khrushchev**

J. F. Kennedy, the US President, was aware of the fact that the Soviets' threats; He wanted to deter them. He issued press conferences in 1962 during which he decided that the US will not tolerate any further acts of aggression from the USSR, and that US will do whatever is basic to guarantee its national security.

After several debates, the US Congress gave Kennedy full authority to use all necessary means to prevent further deployment of USSR's weapons in the region. As described by Thompson, "These series of increasingly heightened political affirmations by Kennedy indicated resolve on part of the United States that the installation of nuclear missiles in Cuba was intolerable" (Thompson, 2010, p. 92). Khrushchev not only attempted to mutate the balance of power as a means to increase clout in the international field, but he also wanted to deny the US policy as time went on. Kissinger (1994) stated that 'The balance of power was without a doubt shifted towards the US. With less military capabilities, the soviets did not stand a chance, something that Khrushchev was well aware of' (p. 101).

Moreover, Thompson (2010) wrote that 'Had President Kennedy failed to respond to the Soviet missiles in Cuba, Khrushchev would have a much freer hand to act against Berlin or challenge America in other arenas of global contest' (p. 6). He also added that 'Had Kennedy accepted the missiles in Cuba he would have would have altered the balance of power between

the western and eastern hemisphere” (p. 7). Therefore, the US was aware of how serious the threat was.

In this manner, Kennedy opened up to the world about the issue in TV, underlining that USSR's missiles beside the coast would not be tolerated, he affirmed that it will require a mediation in Cuba if fundamental.

After several and days of the conflict, the crisis finally came to end with both sides reaching a compromise. The US guaranteed not to attack Cuba, and in a secret agreement with the Soviets would later remove the Jupiter missiles installed in Turkey. Therefore, Khrushchev will remove all missiles based in Cuba.

Instantly in October 28, 1962, Khrushchev issued a radio broadcast announcement in Moscow stating that in addition to removing all the weapons from the island, he would quit building sites for the missiles. On the other hand, President Kennedy immediately responded saying that US would respect Cuba's supremacy, and would not intermedicate in its domestic affairs, while assuring that US soil would not be used as a military base for invading Cuba. Furthermore, he would hold any group or persons who seek to carry an aggression against the island, either from US territory or any other neighboring nation.

It is worth to mention that both Kennedy and Khrushchev did whatever it took to avoid a bloody crisis. In this context, Beschloss (1991) wrote: ‘In the weeks after the crisis, the U.S kept the quarantine in progress, US U- 2 planes gathered evidence that the removal of the missiles was in full effect and after several inspections and visual checks by the U.S, and the administration ended the quarantine in April 24, 1963’ (p. 101).

On the other hand, Khrushchev was willing to take risk; he understood very well that the result of his actions and decisions and also Kennedy's could lead both superpowers to a destructive nuclear war. Eventually, both of Kennedy and Khrushchev wanted to resolve the crisis via diplomatic means. Regardless of the fact that some of Kennedy's decisions drove

Khrushchev to set the missiles in Cuba to assure Soviet presence in the area, as a security procedure, his decision; however, of making behavior was not questioned. He “emphasized flexibility in the negotiations through such means as controlling the escalation of the crisis so that both sides had several options” (Pfeiffer and Goshko, 1997, p. 186).

President Kennedy made wise and careful decisions; without letting anyone else to dominate the discussion, or to give recommendations, Pfeiffer and Goshko wrote that ‘John F Kennedy was careful not to back Khrushchev into a corner with no face-saving options, but more important, rather than acting unilaterally, he constantly insisted in negotiating an agreement’ (Pfeiffer & Goshko, 1997, p. 187). So, the effective versatile communications, mutuality and transparency between powerful poles such as Us and USSR are so important aspects of any negotiation.

### **3.1.2. Setting up a hot line between Moscow and Washington:**

Following the missile crisis in Cuba, the US and the Soviet Union found that the nuclear war between the two superpowers had been narrowly averted. Anxious not to repeat such an experience, where the slightest misinterpretation of a decision, a maneuver, or an announcement from the camp opposite could have tipped everything, Washington and Moscow succeeded to set up, in 1963, a direct communication line to defuse future crises before they become too big.

In addition, the Kremlin and Washington have set up a direct and secure line of communication between the national coordinator of the US cyber security and the deputy secretary of the Russian Security Council to directly manage a crisis situation resulting a computer security incident and, if necessary, avoid any cybernetic escalation between the two powers. Especially since computer systems are more and more interdependent, hence the need to take these precautions. Beschloss (1991) asserted the idea that ‘the United States and Russia recognize that misunderstood cyber incidents could create instability or a crisis in their bilateral

relations' (p. 53). This hot line could allow to contact his interlocutor if attacks are detected from his territory, to inquire if one of the two capitals is involved in one way or another.

As Stern (2003) stated, 'The 'hotline', allowing direct communication between the two leaders, was installed and the Partial Test Ban Treaty of September 1963 signified a first step towards arms controls' (p. 64). So, the fear of a catastrophe finally holds the arm of the two presidents. The Soviets backed off promising to withdraw their missiles. The Americans make a gesture by removing theirs from Turkey.

Ball (1989) stated that 'After scurrying the abyss, the two countries decide to set up a "red telephone" to have a line of direct communication' (p. 92). Washington agreed to play the game of relaxation with Moscow. The period of "peaceful coexistence" could begin.

Both of the US and the USSR had taken the idea of the red telephone to apply it to the computer field. In a statement released on the White House's website, the reconciliation between the American CERT (Computer Emergency Response Team) and its Russian equivalent was announced to facilitate the regular exchange of technical and practical information on risks. in cyber security affecting critical systems.

### **3.2. Treaties the have been signed between US and USSR after the end Of the Cuban missile crisis:**

The Cuban Missile Crisis ended on October 28, 1962, with an agreement between the US President J. F. Kennedy and Soviet President Nikita Khrushchev, in which he pledged to withdraw Soviet missiles from Cuba. On the other hand, the US renounced any further aggression against Cuba and the removal of US missiles equipped with nuclear warheads in both Turkey and Italy, which posed a direct threat to Soviet national security.

As a result of this agreement, the Soviet Union withdrew its missiles from Cuba on November 5, 1962 (The process continued until November 9, 1962). On November 20, 1962, the US lifted the embargo on Cuba. In September 1963, the US defused its missiles in Turkey and Italy. Thus, the terms of the US- Soviet agreement had been fully implemented, and after the crisis, both the US and the Soviet Union established a hotline so that the leaders of the two countries can communicate directly to resolve similar crises may occur in the future.

### **3.2.1. Hot Line Agreement (1963):**

The famous red telephone, connecting Washington to Moscow, was installed following the Cuban missile crisis in October 1962. Lebow (1990) explained that ‘This system was supposed to allow the American president and his Soviet counterpart to make contact more easily than before, to reduce diplomatic tensions’ (p. 110). This system; then, allowed the leaders of the two countries to discuss directly and more quickly in case of crisis and thus avoid war. More advanced communication systems will be put in place later. But the name "red phone" has remained.

### **3.2.2 The Partial Limited Test Ban Treaty (1963)**

The Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT, aka The Limited Test Ban Treaty (LTBT), was agreed by the US and the Soviet Union in 1963. It had been under deliberation since 1954 and was formerly aimed to be a comprehensive test ban treaty.

Eventually, the compromise was to ban nuclear weapons’ test explode, or any other kind of nuclear explosion that is conducted in the air; apart from its limits, including exterior space; or underwater. It had another obligation: not to test in any other place if this explosion causes radioactive debris to be in the process outside the areal limits of the State. Accordingly, it may

be regarded as an environmental protection measure rather than an arms control treaty. The two-page arrangement was negotiated by Averill Harriman and Nikita Khrushchev in only 10 days in July and August 1963. It was signed on August, 5, 1963, and started to be executed on October, 10, 1963.

The USSR, UK and USA were the first countries but, after that, it had been signed by most countries of the world. The PTBT had no authentication supplies, and it was understood that national technical means would be sufficient for verification. In fact, when the Cold War ended, Russia released some its nuclear war- heads, and turned out that only few had escaped electronic detection by the open scientific world community.

### **Conclusion:**

The Cuban Missile Crisis which took place in the Caribbean Sea was mainly a confrontation between both superpowers of the US and the USSR. It escalated until it nearly led to a global nuclear war that would destroy both sides. However, the use of diplomacy channels during the time of the crisis within a political process employed by the super powers needed to be commented.

It is worth to mention that that the ideological contrasts between the Soviet Union and US, the USSR's intervention the home affairs of Cuba, the military bases established in Turkey and Italy, and the discovery of missiles in Cuba were the major reasons which sparked the Cuban Missile Crisis. However, both super powers managed to end the crisis adequately; they were careful to avoid similar circumstances.

In conclusion, relying on the fact that making peace is much harder than war, the two superpowers demonstrated their ability to defuse a crisis that would almost bring the world into a third world war that would not survive its serious consequences.

### **General conclusion:**

The US and USSR relations during the cold war were unstable, the two superpowers not only distrust one another, but attempted to shape the world so that it served their own interests which were rooted in divergent ideologies on how society must be organized. One of the most important features of the Cold war was arms' race and creating a new sphere of influence which led both camps to interfere in foreign affairs of the other nations to gain support.

During the 1960s, the confrontation reached its peak between the western and eastern blocs, precisely in Cuba on October, 16, 1962. This was known as the Cuban Missile Crisis had potential to convert the world into third world war because of the risk of nuclear war, after the US discovered that the Soviet Union deployed a nuclear war-head missile which was considered as threat to the US dream of the unipolarity that they were seeking.

However, the major reasons of the crisis were the Cuban revolution as it is shown in chapter two the US lost such strategic place of influence to the Soviets, another reason was the spread of Communism in Cuba because Castro was Marxist Leninist. Moreover, the Soviets want to react to the U.S. deployment of missiles in Turkey and Italy by install missiles in Cuba to threat the US and balance the power.

Through the USSR deployment of the missiles in the Cuban soil was to protect Cuba and gain the economic superiority that the US was benefited from Cuba when Batista was the president, and to use the missiles as pressure tool in the diplomatic relations. Furthermore, the missiles were such a protection for the Soviet Union from any threat from the US. After the US government spotted the Soviet missiles on the Cuban soil through U-2 planes it was considered

a threat to the US national security which led the U.S. to react by applying a blockade on Cuba and moved the DEFCON 2 in its first time in the history.

Fortunately, the UN entered in the line and suggested solution to resolve the crisis through the efforts of U Thant who send a lot of messages to the leaders of both camps and Castro and numerous meetings, with taking into account the rejection of the peace attempts that he suggested but in the end the leaders found a solution to this crisis. And the outcome of this crisis ends up in a secret meeting between Khrushchev and JFK to dismantle the missiles from Cuba by the Soviets and the American missiles in Turkey and Italy. Afterward, both camps signed treaties to stop using nuclear weapons and they create a red line to discuss any future conflict to solve it peacefully.

To sum up, the U.S. and the Soviet Union relations never been quite and friendly during the Cold war even if they found roots to end the Cuban missile crisis without war.

Although this study tried to shed light on one important topic in a carefully planned way, it could not reach perfection because of some limitations. First, the lack of gathering data was a major difficulty during this study, the lack of sources especially primary ones as books was a serious obstacle that obliged us to find an alternative solution which is downloading hacked books. Second, insufficiency of time limited the focus of the study, and hence some elements were not covered . third, the utilized methodology may not served all the parts of the study.

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**Resumé:**

La présente recherche explore les relations entre les deux superpuissances, les États-Unis et l'URSS, pendant la guerre froide. Les États-Unis et l'Union soviétique ont progressivement créé leurs propres zones d'influence, divisant le monde en deux camps opposés. La guerre froide n'était donc pas tout à fait une lutte entre les États-Unis et l'URSS, mais un conflit mondial qui affectait de nombreux pays, en particulier le continent européen, l'Asie et l'Amérique du Sud, où le conflit avait atteint son paroxysme à Cuba (crise des missiles cubains). parce que, en 1959, Cuba est devenu un pays communiste et que les Soviétiques y ont secrètement déployé des missiles. Le président américain Kennedy avait eu peur que l'Union soviétique attaque les États-Unis. Il s'attendait à ce qu'un blocus sur Cuba oblige l'Union soviétique à retirer ses missiles, ce qui n'a malheureusement pas eu lieu. Pendant 13 jours, la guerre nucléaire semblait possible, mais heureusement, grâce aux efforts de l'ONU, la crise des missiles avait été résolue, suivie d'accords à la suite.

**Mots-clés:** États-Unis, URSS, guerre froide, crise des missiles cubains, ONU.

## الملخص:

تبحث هذه الرسالة البحثية في العلاقة بين القوتين العظمتين الولايات المتحدة والاتحاد السوفياتي خلال الحرب الباردة، حيث أقامت الولايات المتحدة والاتحاد السوفياتي تدريجياً مناطق نفوذها، وقسمت العالم إلى معسكرين متعارضين. لذلك لم تكن الحرب الباردة صراعاً تاماً بين الولايات المتحدة والاتحاد السوفياتي، بل كان صراعاً عالمياً أثر على العديد من البلدان، لا سيما في القارة الأوروبية وآسيا وأمريكا الجنوبية حيث بلغ الصراع ذروته في كوبا بالضبط (أزمة الصواريخ الكوبية)، لأنه في عام 1959، أصبحت كوبا دولة شيوعية والسوفييت ينشرون صواريخ هناك سرّاً. كان الرئيس الأمريكي كينيدي خائفاً من أن يهاجم الاتحاد السوفياتي الولايات المتحدة. وتوقع أن يؤدي الحصار المفروض على كوبا إلى إلزام الاتحاد السوفياتي بإزالة صواريخه، وهو أمر لم يحدث لسوء الحظ. الحرب رهينة 13 يوماً، بدت الحرب النووية ممكنة، لكن لحسن الحظ، من خلال الجهود التي بذلتها منظمة الأمم المتحدة، تم حل أزمة الصواريخ التي أعقبتها اتفاقات في أعقابها.

**الكلمات المفتاحية:** الولايات المتحدة، الاتحاد السوفياتي، الحرب الباردة، أزمة الصواريخ الكوبية، الأمم المتحدة.