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this a military question, in which the normal rules of engagement should be allowed to run their course or a civilian matter in which the Secretary of Defense would have interfered with the military? Operation ANADYR: U.S. and Soviet Generals Recount the Cuban Missile Crisis Chicago: Edition q, Inc, c1994; Halperin, Morton H. It now turns out that much the information that Powell put forward was "overstated, misleading or incorrect." (Source: the report of the Republican-controlled Senate Intelligence Committee, issued July 9, 2004.) It turns out that Iraq did not have weapons of mass destruction or programs to make them; that there was no operational link between Al Qaeda and Iraq, etc. Given the fact that he sanctioned the Bay of Pigs invasion and that he authorized and pushed Operation MongOOSE, do you agree or disagree that President Kennedy's solution was to try to force the Russians to dismantle the missiles through diplomacy and a naval quarantine. Kennedy was faced with two choices. Suggested Response: See the section entitled "WHO BEARS RESPONSIBILITY FOR THIS CLOSE BRUSH WITH NUCLEAR WAR?". However, like the Bay of Pigs, it would have been a complete disaster and, unlike the Bay of Pigs invasion, it would probably have started a nuclear war. Kennedy, Arthur Schlesinger Jr. (Foreword); The Kennedy Tapes: Inside the White House During the Cuban Missile Crisis May and Zelikow, W.W. Norton & Company, 2002; N Graham Allison (1969) "Conceptual Models and the Cuban Missile Crisis" The American Political Science Review Volume 63(3) September pgs 689-718; Allison, Graham T., and Philip Zelikow. One asked the other how the war came to be and the other said that he wished he knew. So, actually, it's a quite desirable situation from their point of view. What is your comparison? The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in 1969 attempted to limit the spread of nuclear weapons to other countries. While important, one must answer the question of whether they were worth risking nuclear war. 1. There is no defense for what Khrushchev did by delaying resolution of the crisis by a day or more just to gain a little advantage. The Soviets were worried about postwar unity among the U.S. and powerful West European nations. Suggested Response: If it was simply a choice between peace with some concessions and war, the answer is easy. U.S. nuclear policy at the time also contributed to the crisis. He used this process in the summer of 1961 when the Soviets made their first threats against West Berlin. He also knew that there would have been a very strong reaction, probably an all out war, if nuclear weapons were used on U.S. troops. Suggested Response: Movies are entertainment, but they should not give a false impression of historical events. President Kennedy pledged that the U.S. would not invade Cuba. This designation was not made without real hesitation. This infuriated the Russians and was totally unnecessary because, as repeatedly stated by President Kennedy, the missiles were already obsolete and added little, if anything, to U.S. military power. The addition of IRBMs in Cuba didn't really change that fact and the American people were wrong to regard the installation of missiles in Cuba as a substantial change in the balance of power. The effort to place missiles in Cuba was an effort by the Russians to improve their nuclear capability quickly and inexpensively. After he learned of this in 1992, a shaken [Robert] McNamara [Kennedy's Secretary of Defense] told reporters, "This is horrifying. He and his wife had spent weekends with Khrushchev and his family. Future U.S. presidents and Soviet leaders conducted Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) in the 1960s and 1970s to limit the number of nuclear warheads poised to strike the other side. Because if we do nothing, we're going to have the problem of Berlin anyway. The U.S., under the Kennedy Administration, increased military expenditures and increased its lead in nuclear weapons over the Russians, while, at the same time, refusing to disavow a nuclear first strike. Actually, President Kennedy had learned this lesson from the Bay of Pigs debacle. With No Apologies: The Personal and Political Memoirs of United States Senator Barry M. The U.S. and the Kennedy Administration contributed to the coming of the Cuban Missile Crisis through a number of policies. West Berlin remained sealed off until 1989. 21. President Kennedy was told that an air strike would probably not destroy all of the missiles. What did President Kennedy do about this? Cuba's leader Fidel Castro attempted to justify the Russian actions by contending that his island needed nuclear weapons to defend itself against aggression by the U.S. A major source of confrontation between the U.S. and Iraq was Saddam Hussein's past desire to develop nuclear weapons (in the early 1990s). Suggested Response: See the section entitled "WHY DID KHRUSHCHEV BACK DOWN?", second paragraph. Using Cuban exiles as the initial landing force, the target was the Bay of Pigs on the Cuban coast. 19. The status and the prosperity of West Berlin increasingly annoyed the Russians and the East Germans. At the time of the crisis, Russia had almost 40 intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs) and numerous Intermediate Range Ballistic Missiles (IRBMs). Suggested Response: See the section entitled, "WHY DID KHRUSHCHEV BACK DOWN?" 5. He is the one man in history who has guided the world back from the brink of nuclear war. Suggested Response: They can start a world war. (In fact, President Kennedy had ordered the Turkish missiles removed before the Cuban missile crisis but those orders had not been carried out.) At the Munich conference, the Germans obtained a great benefit, i.e., Germany was given large amounts of territory, and it obtained possession of the Czech fortifications in the only natural barrier between Germany and the rest of Czechoslovakia. 18. President Kennedy and Khrushchev had spent a considerable amount of time together in Geneva. Khrushchev had already decided to remove the missiles, he was just waiting for the right time. This imbalance of blame (guilt might be a better word) most likely played a role in Khrushchev's decision to back down and that was his saving grace. As shown in the film, while on the one hand preparing for war if it had to come, President Kennedy always chose actions that would not lead to war. If you take the view, really, that what's basic to them is Berlin and there isn't any doubt [about that]. Yes. 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