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**Investigating the Impact of the Cuban Missile Crisis on US and Soviet
Union Relations**

**Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
Master's Degree in Literature and Civilization**

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Academic year: 2022/2023

Dedication

We dedicate this work

To our Families, who have continuously inspired, supported, and tolerated us throughout our lives

To our True Friends who supported us along the way

To everyone who believed, helped, and prayed for us in our difficult times and disappointments

Acknowledgements

By the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.

First and foremost, we praise Allah who paves the way for us to complete this work.

We would like to extend our special thanks to our supervisor **Dr Mohammed CHOUCHANI ABIDI**, for his generosity, wisdom, support, and help during this process.

We also express our gratitude to all our teachers in the Department of English.

Finally, we would like to thank the members of the jury for agreeing to discuss and evaluate our work.

Abstract

The dissertation examines the Cuban Missile Crisis' effects on United States and Soviet Union relations. It tackles the relationship between United States-Soviet Union and Cuba. It aims to examine the history of the two superpowers' interactions before the Cuban Missile Crisis and during the Cold War. In order to accomplish that goal, the study chooses historical and descriptive-analytical methodologies. Discussion and analysis of the data confirm the hypotheses and provide evidence that the United States-Soviet relationships had a time of intensity and complexity after the Cuban Missile Crisis, which marked the relationship's turning point and led to later improvements.

Keywords: Cold war, Cuba, Cuban missile crisis, the United States, Soviet Union

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

CERT	Computer Emergency Response Team
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CMEA	Council of Mutual Economic Assistance
CPSU	Communist Party of the Soviet Union
DEFCON2	The Defence Readiness Condition
ExComm	Committee of European Co-operation
IRBM	Intermediate-Range Ballistic Missile
JFK	John Fitzgerald Kennedy
MAD	Mutual Assured Destruction
MRBM	Medium Range Ballistic Missile
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NBC	The National Broadcasting Company
OAS	Organization Of American States
PCC	Cuban Communist Party
PTBT	The Partial Test Ban Treaty
PLTBT	The Partial Limited Test Ban Treaty
U-2	High-Altitude Reconnaissance Aircraft(US)
UN	United Nations
US	United States

USA	United States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USSR	The Union of Soviet Socialists Republics
WW II	World War 2

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General Introduction

1. Background of the Study

The intricate interplay of ideological, political, and economic factors that influenced the dynamic exchanges between the Soviet Union and the United States US throughout time resulted in swings between reluctant collaboration and frequently heated superpower competition. These two countries' political systems differ from one another, which regularly made it difficult for them to agree on major policy issues. Eventually, this put them on the verge of war, as demonstrated by the Cuban missile crisis.

Due to their choice to have Russia leave World War I WW I, the Soviet authorities at first faced hostility from the US administration. The US also vigorously fought communism, the economic philosophy of the Soviet Union. Even though the latter participated in a famine relief effort in the Soviet Union in the early 1920s and American businessmen established trade relations during the New Economic Policy (1921–1929), it wasn't until 1933 that the two countries engaged in diplomatic relations.

At that time, building cordial relations with Western nations was extremely difficult due to Joseph Stalin's authoritarian government's totalitarian nature. The Soviet Union and the United States teamed up to defeat Nazi Germany during World war II WW II . However, tensions in their relationship existed even before the war's conclusion due to the Soviet Union's unfriendly and anti-democratic policy towards Eastern Europe.

The deadly tension created between the two superpowers during the so-called Cold War coincided with a number of worldwide crises that changed history and the character of US-Soviet Union relations. The Cuban Missile Crisis represented a turning point in relations between the two superpowers during the Cold War. However, at that time, friction and discontent were constantly present in the diplomatic relationships between the US and the Soviet Union. Despite this situation, the two countries were able to come to an understanding and avert the start of hostilities by concluding the Cuban missile crisis through effective negotiation.

2. Statement of the Problem

During the Cold War, the conflict between the Soviet Union and the US was intense and complex. The Cuban Missile Crisis, which altered history and the character of their relations, was the most significant conflict and crisis to result from this tension. This issue has affected both superpowers at varying stages and degrees.

3. Research Questions and Research Hypotheses

The following questions are raised in order to reach the study's objectives:

- 1- How did the relations between the US and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) change throughout the Cold War?
- 2- What reasons contributed to the Cuban Missile Crisis?
- 3- To what extent did the Cuban Missile Crisis affect the relations between the US and the USSR?

The hypotheses of this research are formulated as follows:

1. Tension, conflict, and complexity would characterise US-Soviet relations throughout the Cold War.
2. The fundamental reasons for the Cuban Missile Crisis might be Cuban independence and the stationing of Soviet missiles there.
3. The Cuban Missile Crisis the US- would affect Soviet relation on different levels.

4. Aims of the Study

The main goal of the current study is to examine how the Cuban Missile Crisis affected the relations between the US and the USSR. Sub-aims should be accomplished to obtain this goal. This study first goes to look at how people interacted throughout the Cold War. The second goal is to describe the causes of the Crisis.

5. Research Methodology

This research is qualitative in nature. It adopts the historical design to gather the available data . Additionally, it employs the descriptive-analytical design to examine how the crisis has affected the relationships between the two major powers.

6. Significance of the Study

The significance of this research paper rests in its explanation of the nature of ties between Cuba and the USSR through several Cold War events and facts. The focus of this study, however, is on the events that precipitated the Cuban Missile Crisis. Additionally, it explores the reactions, outcomes, and implications of the Cuban Missile Crisis on the ties between the US and the Soviet Union.

7. Structure of the Study

In this dissertation, there are two chapters. "US-Soviet and Cuban Relations" is the title of the first chapter. It provides information about the Cold War and the interactions between the US and the Soviet Union, two superpowers. It discusses the relationship between them and Cuba. "Investigating the Impact of Cuban Missile on US-Soviet Relations" is the second chapter's title. It demonstrates the causes of the Cuban Missile Crisis and the events that brought about this conflict. It also covers how the US responded to the Crisis. The research also examines the end of the Cuban Crisis by announcing the Soviet Union's withdrawal from Cuba and the United States' withdrawal from Turkey. The chapter ends with an analysis of the type of outcomes and a discussion of the consequences of this conflict.

CHAPTER ONE

Investigating the US-Soviet Relations

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Introduction

The First chapter aims at giving an insightful view of US-Soviet and Cuban relations by explaining the nature, kind, and history of these relations to provide a clear picture of them. First, the chapter provides an overview of the Cold War and sheds insight into the nature of American and Soviet Union relations during that time. Additionally, it draws attention to the relationships' past as well as its traits. After that, it discusses how the superpowers and Cuba interacted throughout the Cold War. Finally, it is overdue to address the 1960s–1980s relations between the United States and Cuba. After detailing the events of that decade, it covers Soviet-Cuban relations from the 1960s until the 1990s.

1.1. Historical Overview of the Cold War

The USSR, USA, and British Empire did not get along after WWII, which led to the beginning of the Cold War. Even though the Soviet Union and the West did not clash after 1945, they were not seen as allies, which led to the start of the Cold War. The Cold War continued far into the 1980s, with relations between the adversaries fluctuating between ease and stress. Various non-combative strategies, such as information dissemination, financial concerns, and lack of collaboration, were used to prevail rather than engage in the fight. During the post-World War II era, the ideological and geopolitical confrontations between the US and its allies and the USSR and its allies became known as the Cold War (Leffler & Painter, 2005).

Despite the presence of opposing factions bolstered by external support, full-scale confrontations between the parties did not transpire in direct, physical combat. After the conflict with Nazi Germany, a geopolitical rivalry ensued between the Soviet Union and the US, commonly referred to as the Cold War. These two nations exerted considerable influence, each possessing distinct ideologies regarding governance and economics. The US and the Soviet Union maintained an adversarial relationship. The period spanning from 1948 to 1953 was deemed the most perilous. From 1953 to 1957, there existed a brief interval of improved

relations amidst an otherwise turbulent atmosphere. Despite an initial tension, this period displayed signs of amelioration (McMahon, 2003).

Several nations came together to create the Warsaw Pact, a military alliance, in 1955. As a result, between 1958 and 1962, the Cold War worsened as the two nations began developing long-range missiles that might traverse continental boundaries. The Soviet Union placed missiles in Cuba while keeping it a secret. These missiles might be used to launch nuclear attacks against American cities. The Soviet Union and the US did not actively engage in combat in Europe throughout the Cold War (McMahon, 2003).

Western nations' fear of communism contributed to the outbreak of the Cold War. This was the primary cause of it. The US, Great Britain and several other nations' leaders feared the Soviet Union that became stronger. Additionally, they were concerned about the appearance of communist regimes in Eastern and Central Europe as well as the impact of such organizations globally. People were more concerned when the Communist Party of China ended the protracted civil war in 1949. Additionally, the US stated that it wanted to stop communism from spreading. Consequently, a considerable sum of funds was given to countries in Western Europe to stop communism from spreading (Rajput, 2020).

The efforts of the US were directed towards determining the degree to which every global event influenced and reinforced or weakened the ideology of communism. Several Western European nations, in conjunction with the United Kingdom, joined forces with the US intending to constrain the proliferation of communism. The intervention in Afghanistan resulted in a significant reduction of the financial and military capabilities of the Soviet Union. The implementation of the Glasnost and Perestroika policies, which denote openness and rebuilding in Russia, respectively, carried out by Mikhail Gorbachev, played an essential role in the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991. This event marked the end of the Cold War and led to the shift from a bipolar to unipolar global order. As a result, the US came to dominate the Cold

War, which significantly changed how power was distributed around the world (Leffler & Painter, 2005).

1.2. US-Soviet Relations

1.2.1. Background of Relations

Throughout the Cold War Era, the US and the Soviet Union were widely regarded as superpowers owing to their considerable capacity to annihilate each other. This section presents a comprehensive survey on the emergence, dissimilarities, containment strategy adopted against communism and the progression of the Arms Race and Space Races that characterized the interplay between the two superpowers.

1.2.1.1. The Rise of the Two Super Powers and the Cold War Roots

The US and the USSR had allied at the start of WWII and worked with other countries to finally defeat Hitler's Third Reich Rule. At the end of WWII, these two countries rose to prominence as the leading world powers, placing them among the most powerful nations in the world. These actors had differing opinions on the best strategy for European post-war restructuring, which signalled the beginning of the Cold War (Dalton & Tandler, 2012).

There was a protracted period of tense relations between the US and the Soviet Union after WWII until the fall of the communist system. The Cold War was distinguished by rivalry, strained relationships, and intimidation rather than overt conflicts. From 1945 through 1991, the US and the Soviet Union had difficult and antagonistic diplomatic relations. The conclusion of WWII had a big impact on Europe, causing widespread damage and displacement of people. These factors led to the Soviet Union occupying several countries, including Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, and others. The Soviet Union not only controlled the eastern part of Germany, but they also had control over the western part of the country (Siddiqi, 2000).

According to Siddiqi (2000), the two great powers had different perspectives on how to rebuild Europe. The Soviet Union, a communist nation, aimed to rebuild Europe in line with Marxist principles. The United States made an effort to impose democratic and capitalist ideas throughout Europe's rebuilding. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, made an effort to use Marxist philosophy in the reconstruction process. As a result, the Soviet Union quickly set up inferior communist governments inside the occupied regions.

Despite the tremendous efforts made by Western democracies, they eventually failed to stop the Soviet Union's rise. The Allied powers debated the topic of post-war Europe during the Yalta Conference in February 1945 and the Potsdam Conference in July of the same year. When Stalin was in charge of the Soviet Union, in response to criticism from democratic countries in the West, he pledged to desist from Sovietization and to permit free elections in occupied countries. However, the Soviet Union broke its promise by planning sham elections and using other subversive strategies, which ultimately helped communist governments take power (Dalton & Tandler, 2012).

The term "Eastern Bloc," also occasionally referred to as the "Eastern Bloc States," is utilized to denote those nations that elected to adopt a communist political ideology. In a well-known speech, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill said that several countries had been placed "behind the Iron Curtain." It is important to highlight that, within this specific context, the phrase "Iron Curtain" served as a metaphor for the totalitarian communist government. East Germany, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Albania, and Bulgaria were among the powerful countries that made up the Eastern Bloc (Alves, 1991).

The binding agreement that consolidated a group of nations known as the Warsaw Pact, alternatively referred to as the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, was established. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), widely recognized as an intergovernmental defence alliance, found itself the object of the mutual defence pact known as

the Warsaw Treaty. During the period of the Warsaw Treaty, it is noteworthy that NATO was the subject of a joint defence pact. NATO is a mutual defence treaty composed of several Western nations, such as the US, France, Great Britain, and Canada, engaging in a collective security agenda. It is crucial to keep in mind that, in the hypothetical situation, the Warsaw Pact was influenced by the Soviet Union, but the NATO Pact was influenced by the US. The organization of Cold War containment geopolitics included the aforementioned organization in a significant role (Siddiqi,2000).

According to Allison (1999), the United States developed a comprehensive foreign policy framework known as containment after realizing the significant problems brought on by the Sovietization of Eastern Europe. Instead of waging an aggressive war against communism where it already existed, containment strategies were intended to stop it from expanding. The containment plan developed by renowned diplomat George Kennan became the basis of President Harry Truman's foreign policy. The Truman Doctrine's implementation publicly acknowledged the start of the containment strategy.

In a famous speech given in 1947, Truman said that the United States would back the people of Greece and Turkey in their efforts to stave off a communist insurrection by providing economic and military assistance. Additionally, the Truman Doctrine made it clear that the United States would back countries involved in the fight against the spread of communism. As part of its larger containment effort, the United States undertook the Marshall Plan as a supplementary project (Allison 1999).

The aforementioned initiative was largely designed to assist Europe, which has been decimated by war. George Marshall, Secretary of State, was the inspiration for the creation of the Marshall Plan, which had as its main goal the recovery of the devastated post-World War II economies of European nations. Additionally, it was meant to prevent the spread of communism and guarantee the emergence of democratic states. The program's full name was "European

Recovery Program." Implementation of the aforementioned program took place between 1948 and 1951. According to (Denomme, 2022), this period, notably the years 1948 to 1951, constituted a significant period. The US provided considerable financial assistance to multiple countries through the implementation of a comprehensive aid plan.

Dalton and Tandler (2012) claimed that one of the nations that got aid from the US was West Germany. Similar to how Germany as a whole was divided, Berlin, the nation's capital, was split between the Allies and the Soviets. The "Berlin Blockade" occurred in the spring and summer of 1948 after Soviet forces cut off West Berlin, which was governed by the Allies. During the month of June, there were issues with transportation and the availability of needs like food and power. Despite constant intimidation from the Soviet Union in an effort to cede control of the city, President Harry Truman and the prominent leaders of the Western nations remained unwavering in their pursuit to use aircraft to deliver essential aid to the roughly 2 million residents of West Berlin.

Dalton and Tandler (2012) continue to say that Operation Vittles', often known as the Berlin Airlift, was launched on June 26th, 1948. American and Allied planes took about a year to deliver food supplies to the starving people of West Berlin. The Soviet Union ended its embargo in May 1949 after airlifts were successfully implemented. Beyond the symbolic existence of the Berlin Wall, the Berlin Peace Pact stands out as a notable reflection of increased tension between the two world superpowers. East Germany took the initiative to build the Berlin Wall to stop its people from fleeing the communist government in the East and moving to democratic West Germany. The Wall was built, according to the official East German government narrative, to defend the local population from the looming threat of Nazism. The Anti-Fascist Protection Rampart was successful in preventing East Germans from moving to West Germany, which was contrary to its stated objectives.

1.2.1.2 The Arms Race and the Space Race

Each country tried to outdo the other throughout the Cold War, which strained relations between them. The Arms Race and the Space Race were two prominent examples of rivalry between competing countries that were visible during the 1950s and 1960s. The nuclear arms race, which refers to the competition between superpowers to possess the most nuclear weapons, epitomized the Cold War era's pursuit of nuclear dominance.

Leffler & Painter (2005) add that the deployment of nuclear weapons in the municipalities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945 marked an unprecedented turning point in the course of human history. The Soviet Union undertook the initiation of its nuclear program intending to maintain pace with contemporary military innovations. Following the successful detonation of its atomic bomb in August of 1949, the Soviet Union became the second power to achieve such a feat. This event was met with widespread disconcertment from the global community, thus eliciting a sense of trepidation and concern. In the year 2014, two prominent global forces, namely the US and the Soviet Union, emerged as pivotal actors in the international arena.

In the 1950s and 1960s, both countries accumulated enough nuclear weapons to destroy one another. Government experts refer to it as a MAD—a war deterrent. Both nations would be strongly motivated to avoid fighting if they understood that a conflict may result in their destruction. The nuclear weapons race had multiple phases. The arms race ended in 1991 after peaking and persisting. The Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962 was a dramatic event. The superpowers competed in various fields, showcasing their superiority in science, tech, education, and culture. From the 1950s to the 1970s, a Space Race occurred between the US and the Soviet Union. The Soviets had an advantage with the launch of Sputnik 1 in 1957. Americans were anxious after Sputnik, objective unclear. After Sputnik, the US launched Explorer 1, facilitating orbit exploration and resulting in Apollo 11's moon landing. The lunar landing was a significant moment during the Cold War (Dalton & Tandler, 2012).

Tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union played a direct role in the founding of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the moon landing, the seemingly generous Berlin Airlifts, and countless other post-war events. The importance of the American-Soviet competition in shaping so much of what occurred from the 1950s through the 1980s cannot be emphasized. To put the dynamics between the US and the Soviet Union in context, consider the following: While the US led a coalition of democratic governments, the Soviet Union led a coalition of communist states and significantly impacted their agenda (Denomme, 2022).

1.3. American-Cuban Relations (1960-1980)

Since Fidel Castro took power in Cuba in 1959, there have been significant tensions between the US and Cuba ever. Several US administrations have imposed punitive measures on the government, including extended economic sanctions and the designation of Cuba as a state sponsor of terrorism, but none of them has had a substantial effect. Since Castro formally handed over the presidency of Cuba to his brother Ral in 2008 and Barack Obama was elected president of the US, there has been some easing in the US policies toward Cuba (Lee,2014).

However, analysts argued that normalization of relations is unlikely in the short to medium term. The detention of Cuban citizens in American jails and the ongoing incarceration of American citizen Alan Gross, charged in 2009 with attempting to topple the Cuban government through a US-sponsored operation, remain major areas of contention in the relationship. Ral Castro has also steadily loosened travel restrictions and enacted significant economic reforms, which have helped the nation's position internationally and solidified some domestic changes (Lee,2014).

1.3.1. Historical Background

Lbow (1999) claims that the diplomatic discord between the US and Cuba which originated in the 1960s due to political and financial factors, has resulted in a frigid and unsympathetic rapport between the two nations. In 1959, the regime led by Fidel Castro and his armed combatants successfully deposed the government headed by President Fulgencio Batista. The US reaction to Cuba's establishment of strategic partnerships with the Soviet Union and nationalization of American-owned assets served to exacerbate the situation at hand. Cuba's primary commodity of economic significance and the leadership of the US under Dwight D. can be considered noteworthy subjects of analysis. The 34th US President, Dwight D. Eisenhower, was a well-known American politician and military figure who presided over the country from 1953 to 1961.

Eisenhower implemented restrictions on the importation of sugar from Cuba into the US, resulting in a reduction of sugar imports. However, it is important to take note that my output is solely based on statistical patterns and data analysis, and does not reflect any personal or subjective opinions or beliefs (Lbow,1999).

The American administrative body, spearheaded by President John F. President Kennedy implemented a comprehensive trade embargo against Cuba, effectively prohibiting the vast majority of economic transactions between the two nations. Kennedy implemented a regulation that prohibited individuals from visiting and engaging in commerce with designated locations. In the early 1960s, the US severed diplomatic relations with Cuba and initiated covert activities aimed at overthrowing the Castro regime. The disastrous Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961, which was supported by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), is responsible for the emergence of Cuban patriotism and scepticism. This project served as a secret arrangement that allowed the Soviet Union to set up a missile facility on the island (Harasymiw,2010).

In October of that year, the US discovered these plans resulting in a fourteen-day standoff. Kennedy requested the devastation of the rocket destinations as American ships forced a maritime cordon around the island. Following the Cuban Rocket Emergency, it was decided that the targets would be destroyed in exchange for the US's promise not to invade Cuba and a covert agreement in which the US agreed to remove nuclear missiles from Turkey. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the majority of US policies toward Cuba have been a financial embargo and a discretionary separation (Harasymiw,2010).

The 1992 Cuba Vote based system Act and the 1996 Helms-Burton Act claimed that the ban could no be lifted until Cuba held free and reasonable decisions and switched to an equitable government without Castros (Raul is set to take off control in 2018), separately, fixed Washington's ban. Furthermore, it requested the security of human rights, counting the opportunity of the press and the discharge of political detainees. All things considered, the exchange boycott has been altered, so that beneath particular circumstances, agrarian and restorative commodities from the US may be sent out to the island. In later a long time, businesses in various US states have orchestrated agrarian understandings with Cuba. However, according to estimates from the Cuban government, more than fifty years of harsh exchange restrictions have had a negative impact on the \$1.126 trillion in the country's economy (Harasymiw,2010).

1.3.2. Status of US-Cuba Relations

Although there are still severe sanctions in place and no official political relations between the United States and Cuba, there is an increase in contact between the two countries. During Obama's presidency, a few American prisons have had lax security. During his first administration, Obama overturned a couple of these policies and helped, allowing Americans to give money to Cubans who are not family members as well as go there legally for religious or educational purposes. While Obama's administration modified these rules during his first term, George W. Bush's administration firmly enforced the embargo against Cuba and sharply reduced

the family settlement threshold from \$3,000 to a reasonable \$300 in 2004. The Obama administration picked up the movement's discussions with Cuban specialists that had been put on hold by the previous government in 2009. The official six-monthly movement negotiations were resumed in 2013. In any event, there are no restrictions on their ability to travel or the amount of money they may send home. Several problems prevent connections from becoming more normalized (Mantovani, 2016).

The 2009 imprisonment of Alan Net, a subcontractor for the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), in Cuba, may have been a major source of conflict. Alan travelled to the country to provide media transmission equipment and an online community to the nation's Jewish population. Cuban experts said he was planning to overthrow the government through a USAID-sponsored initiative to develop the vote-based system, and they sentenced him to fifteen years in prison. The Cuban government views these endeavours as an "extraordinary provocation" in light of the connection and history between the US and the nation, in line with Julia Sweig, head of Latin America inquiry concerning CFR. Discussions continue over Gross' situation as well as the four Cuban captives held in the US since 1998. Furthermore, the US State Office lists Cuba as a state supporting scare tactics. This mission was created in response to Fidel Castro's preparation of safeguards in Central America in 1982. According to the State Department's annual report for 2012, there is no proof that Cuba has supplied supplies or weapons to organizations that spread terror (Leagrande, 2015).

Castro said in 1992 that Cuba would not offer assistance with protection overseas. According to Faultfinders, this assessment demonstrates that the placement of Cuba on the list was driven by legislative reasons rather than actual security concerns. Cuba "continues to quell people and bunches who criticize the government or call for fundamental human rights" through detentions, travel restrictions, beatings, and shackles, claims Human Rights Observe. However, the report notes that in 2010 and 2011, Cuba freed more than fifty political prisoners and foreigners from its jails as part of a deal brokered by the Vatican. The US has openly condemned

Cuba's human rights record, and proponents of the embargo assert that Cuba has not met the requirements outlined in the US legislation for its lifting (Leagrande, 2015).

In any case, the embargo's critics contend that in its fifty-year existence, it has done more to hurt Cuban residents than the government and has not improved the country's human rights situation. Cuban Americans in southern Florida have frequently affected the American remote approach. A small but honest gathering of hard-line Cuban exiles concluded that there is no need for normalization of relations until the Communist system is overthrown. Republicans and Democrats have emphasized the importance of unnerving a sizable vote coalition in a key presidential battleground state. In his essay "Remote Approach," Arturo Lopez-Levy writes, "A column of Republicans back in presidential races since 1980," referring to the Cuban exile community in the Miami area. He noted that this group, which makes up almost 5% of Florida's population, has also sent several Cuban representatives to Congress, including Marco Rubio and former representative Lincoln Diaz-Balart, as well as their brothers Mario and Ileana Diaz-Balart, and Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, who has vehemently anti-Castro views. According to Lopez-Levy, the majority of Cuban Americans no longer hold the hard-line stances that these senators have on Cuban policy. Additionally, in his 2012 bid for re-election as president, Obama received 50% of the vote from Cuban Americans (Leagrande, 2015).

1.4. Soviet-Cuban Relations (1960-1990)

1.4.1. The Formation of Cuban-Soviet Relations

Goldman (1991) reviewed that after WW II, the Soviet Union supported the communist uprisings while the US supported Batista due to its concern that Castro would jeopardize its interests in Cuba. Both countries were cautious about establishing early diplomatic relations with Castro's administration because it may harm US-Soviet relations. For Cuba and the Soviet Union to have a meaningful partnership, they needed shared ideologies as well as mutual economic and

geopolitical benefits. Castro, however, lacked a close relationship with the Cuban communists (Goldman, 1991. p, 19-37).

On the other side, McMahon (2003) claims that Khrushchev made the first public declaration of his support for the Castro government. Due to this apparent Soviet backing for Cuba's decision to break from American economic hegemony, Castro subsequently started a conflict with US companies operating in Cuba. Castro gave the go-ahead for the confiscation of all "US persons' and enterprises' property" in Cuba as payback for US aggression. As a result, during the remainder of 1960, the US severely cut back on its purchases of Cuban sugar by 95%. As a result, the Soviet Union consented to receive all of the sugar planned for export to the US, leading to an increase in hostility between Cuba and the US and a strengthening of relations between the Soviet Union and Cuba.

By 1961, the United States had imposed an economic, commercial, and financial blockade on the island country to stop it from joining the Organization of American States (O.A.S.). Castro made a public declaration of the socialist nature of the Cuban revolution on April 2, 1961, confirming the success of his strategies. The Soviet leadership concluded that cooperation with Cuba would be advantageous. As the Soviet Union learned more about Castro's dedication to communism, the island started getting more armaments. Khrushchev decided to launch a nuclear missile assault on Cuba in 1962 (McMahon 2003).

According to Goldman (1991), Khrushchev decided to use Castro as a counter-attack. They concluded that approving the deployment of Soviet missiles was the only way to prevent an American invasion. Khrushchev wanted Castro to start the missile accord, therefore he had to convince him that the US was poised to launch another attack. In April 1962, Khrushchev was approved to provide Cuba with nuclear weapons. As a result, by the end of September, the island had been transformed into a secure nuclear facility. However, the Soviet Union's feeble

commitment to protecting Cuba's military was made clear during the Cuban Missile Crisis in October 1962.

The US provided the UN with its justification, requesting the withdrawal of all nuclear weapons currently stationed on the island and a halt to further nuclear weaponry shipments to Cuba. As a result, the US and the Soviet Union began to clash, and on October 22, Kennedy imposed a naval blockade on Cuba. Castro had good economic motives for keeping ties with the Soviet Union notwithstanding the hostilities. However, the crisis revealed the actual nature of the Soviet Union and Cuba's political ties, and tensions increased when the Soviet Union imposed economic reforms on Cuba (Goldman, 1991).

Cuban and Soviet perspectives on the propagation of communism in Latin America eventually diverged as a result of Castro's withdrawal from Soviet political control. Until a short-term compromise could be reached following Khrushchev's removal as head of the CPSU in October 1964, this issue would break off relations between Cuba and the Soviet Union. Castro's well-stated goals also allowed him to guide the emergence of Cuban-Soviet relations. Up to the 1962 missile crisis, this project was still ongoing. The parameters of the union remained hazy despite how quickly the linkages came into being. The Cuban Missile Crisis, its first serious test, also posed a threat to obscure the benefits that the alliance had brought to each nation (Goldman, 1991).

1.4.2. Destabilization of Cuban-Soviet Relations

Castro did not jeopardize Soviet relations with other communist countries. When Khrushchev left office in 1964, his successors were more cautious and took longer to establish relations with the Third World, particularly with Cuba. Castro was more critical of Soviet foreign policy as he became aware of Moscow's more circumspect approach to relations with Cuba. Castro and the new Soviet leadership held opposing opinions on several crucial policy

issues. One of the most contentious problems that affected Cuba's relations with the Soviet Union was the question of military conflict.

At an O.A.S. member state foreign ministers conference in January 1962, Castro initially supported a deadly revolt in South America. Most of the members had previously broken off diplomatic ties with Castro's Cuba. Additional resolutions forbade Cuba from joining organizations like the Organization of American States and engaging in defence commerce. The discovery of a consignment of weapons intended for revolutionaries in Venezuela by the Venezuelan government in the fall of 1963 revealed Castro's early embrace of the concept of armed struggle. All of the Latin American nations, with the exception of Mexico, had ratified the resolutions isolating Cuba, making them vulnerable to Castro's retaliation (Goldman, 1991).

Toward the end of 1964, the new Soviet leadership was attempting to negotiate a peace treaty with Castro. The Soviet Union convened a meeting of Latin American communist parties, which took place in Havana in December. Similarly, after recognizing their differences, the communist parties in Russia and Cuba came to an agreement. The Soviet Union promised to support military operations in six Latin American nations. In six countries in Latin America, the Soviet Union pledged to fund military operations. However, the Cubans recognized the legitimacy of peaceful resistance by pro-Soviet communist organizations in other Latin American nations. The Latin American communist parties had little interest in engaging in armed conflict by 1965. Castro and other communist officials in Cuba rejected the 1964 deal in response to similar events in other countries and criticized non-violent communist organizations for their slowness, bureaucracy, and lack of dedication to the cause of communism (Goldman, 1991).

Despite the potential damage, Phillips (2001) confirmed that it would make to relations between Cuba and the Soviet Union, Castro made the decision to support armed conflict in the Third World. He founded the Tri-continental Conference in January 1966, bringing together

communist parties from Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Castro finished the session by sharply criticizing the Soviets' stance on going to war, shocking the Soviet diplomats. Sadly, a lot of time and energy is wasted on those who merely conjecture, criticize other people who hypothesize, and start to theorize themselves. As a result, the battle will be the most brutal given the conditions of all or almost all of the people living on this continent.

Phillips (2001) continues to argue that the Soviet Union and Cuba started fighting because of problems caused by the Soviet Union's support of communist Viet Cong fighters. According to the Cuban government, the Soviet Union was in command of the situation. Communist organizations from all around the world, especially in Latin America, called for official sanctions against Castro's Cuba. Because it didn't want Cuba to be by itself and open to a revolution, the Soviet Union was reluctant to express its disagreement. Additionally, the lack of a strong communist leader in Latin America meant that the Russians would have no allies in the region. The Russians understood that if they continued to assist Cuba with military and financial matters, Cuba would remain friendly with them. Cuba remained a significant and valuable ally of the Soviet Union despite significant financial investment in their relationship. Both parties were aware that the Soviet Union used economic regulations as a major tool to exert control over and sway the Cuban government.

Additionally, Phillips (2001) said that Castro understood the significance of the Soviet Union's oil shipment to Cuba for the nation's economy. The Soviet Union helped Cuba less in 1968. They reduced the number of Cuban students they sent to study at their universities, halted giving military aid, scaled back their assistance with technology, and put off signing economic deals with Cuba. Castro intended to be the dominant communist figure in Latin America and to advance the Third World, which caused friction between Cuba and the Soviet Union. He worked hard to keep Cuba in high esteem, even if the Soviet Union may not have deserved it. He made it apparent whenever he disagreed with the Soviet Union's viewpoints since he didn't want to be under its influence.

In the same spirit, Castro understood that his island's security and prosperity depended on Soviet economic and military support. But he refused to overtly submit to the Soviet Union because of loyalty to Cuban communism and the nation's objectives in Latin America and the Third World. They did not, however, wish to pursue the option of pressuring Castro to establish ties with either China or the US. The Soviets were aware of the struggle Cuba was igniting both within and beyond the camp of communist parties they were invading. Therefore, both parties understood that finding common ground and taking into consideration both nations' policy objectives were crucial for the partnership to succeed. Castro's support of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 and the ensuing common ground also led to a new era of accommodation between Cuba and the Soviet Union (Goldman, 1991).

1.4.3. Soviet-Cuban Relations

According to Pérez (2006), many communist organizations that had previously backed Castro's desire for violent measures started to back the Soviet idea of a non-violent revolution. Cuba's dismal economy also hurt Castro's credibility with Third World revolutionaries. The economy started to crumble despite continuing Soviet help, albeit at lesser levels than Castro had intended. Tensions within the Warsaw Pact and ongoing issues with China increased the threat presented by Cuban criticism of Soviet policy. By promising to give the country more freedom from Soviet control, reform-minded communists led by Alexander Dubcek removed traditional Stalinists from power in 1968.

However, according to Roberts (2012), the Soviet military started conducting training exercises on Czech soil in May 1968. One of the biggest turning points in Cuban-Soviet relations is largely acknowledged to have been the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. It marked a transition from a state of fierce discord to one of the novel arrangements. Castro was aware of the burgeoning nationalism and the desire for freedom from Soviet authority among the Czechs, which were reflected in Dubcek's promised changes. Castro openly confirmed the "Brezhnev Doctrine," which states that the Soviet Union has the right to attack any Eastern European

country that threatens to stray from the socialist camp, on August 23, after two days of relative calm over the Soviet invasion. Castro embraced the Soviet Union's active involvement in the island nation's economy after ignoring the bulk of Cuba's essential sectors for more than ten years.

Castro started to consider implementing the Soviet system and joining the Soviet bloc as the economy deteriorated. He feared that the triumph of the revolution was in jeopardy due to his economic policy. Castro was made the head of state and the Cuban Communist Party (PCC) served as the principal governing body when the political system was reconstructed following Leninist principles, but solely to bolster Castro's authority over the island. The Soviets were careful not to place any direct demands on Castro due to their growing influence over Cuban political and economic issues. Since Castro had independently risen to power and established himself as a significant player on the world scene, the Soviets valued him more as a willing collaborator than as a puppet. As a result of increased economic ties with Cuba, the Soviets maintained their influence over domestic and international concerns (Goldman, 1991).

Castro was unable to afford to maintain relations with the Soviet Union by the middle of the 1970s because doing so would have put the island's economy in jeopardy. For Cuba to join the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), through which the majority of the economic advantages were realized, Castro's full political and economic participation was necessary. For the purpose of demonstrating its support for Marxist-Leninist regimes in emerging countries, the Soviet Union heavily funded Cuba's economy. In addition to serving as a global stand-in for Moscow, Cuba was crucial to Soviet strategy. After the two nations' rapprochement, the Soviet Union aimed to strengthen Cuba as a military base to help it in its proxy war in Africa (Pérez, 2006).

Mutual respect and advantages characterize the relationship between Cuba and the Soviet Union today. Despite being obliged to restrain his desire for armed aggression and highlight

areas of Soviet foreign policy that were consistent with it, Castro's government has grown in importance and credibility among the international communist community. Although some people believed that entering the CMEA greatly reduced Cuba's autonomy, as long as the CMEA trade agreements remained in Cuba's favour, joining the group aided in maintaining the dictatorship and advancing the objectives of the revolution. Cuba was also acknowledged as a representation of Third World communist interests. Cuba became a significant actor in international politics during this period, paving the path for Soviet and Cuban cooperation in Africa and Latin America (Goldman, 1991).

Conclusion

This chapter's main finding is that the Cold War has occupied a central position in world affairs for forty-five years. The great Powers of the globe have used it to guide their exterior strategies. They are the US (capitalism) and the USSR (communism), and there is a lot of conflict between them since each country seeks to expand its influence and beliefs. The two superpowers, a few countries in West Europe, and Cuba were principally responsible for extra continental military operations during the Cold War. It also addresses the diplomatic efforts made by the US, Soviet Union, and Cuba to win Cuba over as one of their friends.

CHAPTER TWO

Investigating the Impact of Cuban Missile on US-Soviet Union Relations

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Introduction

With an emphasis on the underlying causes and contributing factors that led to the confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union and its outcomes, this chapter analyzes the factors that preceded the Cuban Missile Crisis. It begins with the Cuban Missile Crisis' genesis. Additionally, it illustrates the achievement of Cuban freedom and the Soviet Union's placement of missiles in Cuba in order to examine the origins of this Crisis. Also, it culminates with the resolution of the Cuban Missile Crisis, wherein the Soviet Union announced the withdrawal of their missiles from Cuba, and the United States reciprocated this gesture by removing their missiles from Turkey. Additionally, the Cuban Missile Crisis maintained several results that included the signing of the agreement of the missiles-withdrawal between Kennedy and Khrushchev, the establishment of a direct communication hotline between Moscow and Washington to avoid any future Crisis, and the implementation of the Partial Limited Test Ban Treaty (1963). Furthermore, the concluding section highlights and discusses the effects/impacts of the Cuban Missile Crisis on the diplomatic relations between the United States and the Soviet Union after this confrontation.

2.1. Origins of the Cuban Missile Crisis

During the Cold War, in October 1962, a significant event known as the Cuban Missile Crisis heightened tensions between the US and Russia. The crisis brought the two superpowers dangerously close to engaging in nuclear warfare. Both teams displayed errors throughout their problem-solving process, whilst engaging in overt and covert forms of communication with each other. In addition, limited assistance was provided by government officials responsible for formulating decisions concerning foreign policy amidst the crisis (Allison, 2008).

According to Allison (2008), the Soviet Union and Cuban authorities established a covert agreement in 1962 as a result of the US unsuccessful attempt to overthrow Cuba's government by an invasion. At the same time, the US was preparing for another operation. To deter future

attempts at invasion, the Soviet Union would station missiles in Cuba. While spies from the US were flying about looking for bad things, they found out that Cuba was building weaponry for the Soviet Union. They saw planes and places where missiles might be kept being built in the late summer. On September 4, 1962, the President told people that he did not want dangerous weapons to come into Cuba. Even though there was caution, a plane from the United States called U-2 took some pictures on October 14 that showed places where missiles were being built in Cuba. The Cuban Missile Crisis started because pictures were shown to the White House the day after they were taken.

Kennedy requested his closest advisers to brainstorm ideas and formulate a comprehensive strategy to address the prevailing issue in America. After considering various alternatives, the President ultimately opted for an intermediary course of action. On October 22, he directed the dispatch of vessels to impose a blockade on Cuba. In a legal manoeuvre aimed at explicitly indicating the absence of aggressive military action, the United States opted to employ the term "quarantine" instead of "blockade". This assisted in obtaining authorization from the Organization of American States (McAuliffe, 1992).

McAuliffe (1992) also confirmed that Kennedy wrote a letter to Khrushchev saying that the Soviet Union needed to break down any missile bases that were already built or finished and gave back all their weapons that could be used to hurt others. Kennedy also said that the US wouldn't let Cuba get any weapons that might be used offensively. The White House and the Kremlin started talking with each other by sending letters and talking verbally during the crisis. That night, the leader talked on TV to all the people in the country. Tell people what's happening in Cuba, say you want to impose a "quarantine," and explain what could happen to the world if things get worse.

The President reportedly stated that the US would see any nuclear missile launched from Cuba at any nation in the Americas as an attack by the Soviet Union, according to McAuliffe

(1992). This indicates that they will use force to confront the Soviet Union. Then a quarantine was established. The US military prepared to invade Cuba and took its plans extremely seriously. They announced a DEFCON 3 military preparedness level.

When Kennedy talked to Khrushchev about US sanctions on Cuba, Khrushchev said on Oct 24 that America was being aggressive. He then told Soviet ships headed for Cuba to keep going. On Oct 24th-25th, some boats left quarantine. The US troops stopped some. Armament-free vessels were allowed to proceed; US planes evaluated Cuba's readiness for activity. The USA sent troops to DEFCON 2 due to a possible conflict with Strategic Air Command, without a solution in sight. Kennedy planned to negotiate and be patient instead of attacking Cuba immediately to eliminate the missiles (Soukup,2001).

White House workers in Moscow were concerned about the validity of a secret communication method. The heartfelt post offers a fresh solution to prevent nuclear catastrophes. This concept was similar to Scali's earlier recommendation to prevent nuclear war by undoing the knot rather than pulling the rope(Soukup,2001).

McAuliffe (1992) claims that the US experts initially believed Khrushchev's message, but became less hopeful. In a second message on October 27th, he suggested the US remove missiles from Turkey for any plan to work. US spy plane U-2 was destroyed over Cuba, Kennedy and their advisers sought a peaceful solution but also prepared for attack. Kennedy responded to Khrushchev's first message, assuring that the US wouldn't attack Cuba. He proposed an UN-supported plan to remove Soviet missiles from Cuba.

Ignoring Khrushchev's second warning was unwise and may have had negative consequences. Anatoly Dobrynin, the Soviet ambassador to the United States, and Attorney General Robert Kennedy had a private meeting. Kennedy informed him that although the United States would shortly be removing missiles from Turkey, they were unable to publicly tout the move as a resolution to the missile crisis. According to Khrushchev, Soviet missiles in Cuba

would be disassembled and removed on October 28. Even though the issue was resolved, the prohibition on ships leaving and entering Cuba persisted until November 20, 1962, when the US announced that ships might return to Cuba after Russia agreed to accept their planes. The US took its Jupiter missiles out of Turkey in April 1963 (Kennedy, 1969).

Kennedy (1969) found that the Cuban Missile Crisis served as a significant factor in augmenting President Kennedy's reputation and potentially mitigating criticisms levied against his administration stemming from the Bay of Pigs invasion. During the critical juncture, Kennedy and Khrushchev exhibited a lack of mutual comprehension despite the imminent peril of a nuclear conflagration. The participants engaged in dialogue but encountered difficulty in achieving mutual understanding. In order to reduce the danger of future disasters, the White House and the Kremlin have established an exclusive telephone contact line called The Hotline. Both countries assessed the likelihood of a nuclear confrontation and taking steps to prevent nuclear weapons testing.

2.2. Causes of the Cuban Crisis

2.2.1. Cuban Independence

Pérez (2006) stated that in 1895, the Cuban population was discontented as a result of substandard living conditions and a lack of agricultural assistance from Spain. The aforementioned circumstance caused emotional distress among agriculturists. The year in question marked the commencement of the War of Independence. Protest groups in Cuba voiced their opposition to the mistreatment administered by the Spanish government in the eastern region of the island. The slogan "Free Cuba" was employed. The endeavours undertaken proved to be ineffective. Spain's refusal to implement political and agricultural reforms prompted the Cubans to resort to violent means in their struggle against the ruling authorities. Individuals who aspired for Cuba's independence from Spain held divergent conceptions of the nature of that liberation. During their discussion, the individuals addressed the manifold issues which had arisen within the context of Cuba's relationship with Spain. However, they did not proffer a

definitive strategy for ameliorating these difficulties. It was believed that the onus of devising strategies to improve their condition post-independence lay with Cuba.

Even though the idea and goals of the separatist program were not clear, they still had an impact. The people on the island got angry and more and more of them joined the group that wanted change. This included farmers, regular people who live there, and soldiers. The Spanish leaders had a hard time keeping the Caribbean Island under control because things were getting worse and people rebelled faster than they expected. General Valeriano Weyler went to Cuba to stop the fighting and bring back support for keeping Cuba as a colony. He made rules that kicked out and put people who wanted independence in jail. He also said no one could send tobacco to the US because a lot of people who wanted independence were in Florida (Pérez, 2006).

Spain's military was getting worse at the same time that the economy was struggling. For example, people stopped trading goods between cities and farms. It was harder for Spain to fix problems in Cuba when Weyler couldn't end the fighting. It was losing its position of power. The Conservatives (people who like things to stay the same), the elites (rich and powerful people), and the Cuban planters (people who grow crops) knew that the Cuban rebels winning could be bad for them. They believed that only the US getting involved and taking over could fix things and keep things the way they were before. They asked President McKinley to help. It's important to highlight that these groups had reasons both in politics and money to ally with the United States (Roberts). US-Latin America relations were at risk due to Cuba's imminent victory in 1898. The US sought to include Cuba in their group in the 1800s. They wanted to control the region but failed. The US intervened to prevent Cuba's independence with powerful weapons. Prevent something.

The year 1898 saw the emergence of hostilities between the nations of Cuba and Spain, ultimately leading to a military conflict. The US President expressed a desire to offer assistance in the form of sending troops, whilst maintaining a stance of neutrality. During the speech, the

speaker implored that the plan be approved by Congress; however, it failed to aid Cuba in achieving its independence from Spain. The legislature allows involvement, notwithstanding, the United States shall not exercise dominion over the landmass. The state desires to exert authority, albeit through peaceful means. The restoration of island tranquillity should precede the successful transition of power back to the populace (Nordstrom,2010).

Nordstrom (2010) argues that The US failed to dominate Cuba in 1900 due to unfavourable local election results. The US had to control the island as per the Teller Amendment. Elihu Root suggested the Platt Amendment for consideration. The US has new regulations to monitor Cuba's emerging leaders and protect citizens in case of political upheaval or personal freedom violations. This change caused dissatisfaction within the community. This led to Cuban demonstrations against the US, which demanded that Cuba accept the terms of the Platt Amendment to prevent military presence on Cuban soil. Joined Treaty in 1903 due to circumstances and outside pressures.

2.2.2. The Settlement of Soviet Missile in Cuban: the beginning of the Crisis

Khrushchev presented his proposal to furnish Cuba with intermediate-range and medium-ballistic missiles to a joint meeting of the Soviet Defence Council and the Presidium. In May of 1962, a significant event occurred. Notwithstanding the existence of certain members who exhibited hesitancy in endorsing the proposed arrangement, expressing dissent towards the plans and principles advocated by the preeminent party figure in the Soviet Union carried the potential for perilous consequences. government, many of the Stalinist policies were abandoned and a period of liberalization was initiated. Following the exertion of pressure by Khrushchev on the government, a considerable number of Stalinist policies were jettisoned, thus ushering in a phase of liberalization. During the Presidium meeting on June 10, sceptics continually voted to endorse the plan that later became recognized as "Operation Anadyr" (Gribkov et al., 1994, p. 21).

On October 4th, 1962, the Soviet vessel known as the Indigirka successfully docked in Mariel, located to the west of Havana. The vessel was transporting 36 warheads intended for medium-range ballistic missiles, which possess the capacity to travel up to 1,200 nautical miles. These warheads had previously been delivered to the island during a previous shipment. Additionally, the tanker was equipped with 80 cruise missile warheads, 12 short-range Luna rocket charges, and six nuclear bombs for Ilyushin-28 medium-range bombers (Gribkov et al., 1994, p. 21).

Therefore, at the onset of the crisis, Cuba possessed no less than 158 strategic and essential nuclear armaments. A total of 42 weapons were deemed suitable for effectively striking targets within the United States territory. Additional strategic measures were implemented to provide the necessary defence for the missiles. As a result, the Soviet Union deployed three units of surface-to-air rockets, two units of cruise missiles, eleven IL-28 bombers armed with conventional weaponry and six modified for nuclear warheads, four mechanized infantry units, a transportation and communication squadron, a missile-launch patrol boat brigade, and a naval squadron consisting of submarines, cruisers, and destroyers. Typically, a significant portion of these armaments necessitated extensive manual exertion. The assessment of US intelligence analysts on October 26 determined the presence of 10,000 Soviet troops within Cuban territory. In actuality, the total count was identified as 41,902 (Gribkov et al., 1994).

Following the installation of the Soviet missiles, a multitude of intelligence reports were transmitted via clandestine operatives and Cuban defectors to the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), indicating that the Soviet Union had begun transporting missiles to western Cuba that were capable of launching atomic warheads directed at the United States. Kennedy dispatched the U-2 aircraft with the intent of personally verifying the accuracy of the aforementioned reports (Kennedy, 1969).

Nikita Khrushchev was reputed to have opposed the stationing of Soviet nuclear missiles outside the borders of the Soviet Union, according to his advisors who were experts in Sovietology. The people involved in the dispute said that the Chairman would not act hastily or rashly by sending them covertly to a region adjacent to the United States that an unpredictable person like Castro governed. Kennedy (1969) made the following statement regarding the event at hand:

At the onset of Tuesday morning, specifically on October 16, 1962, "After 9:00 am." President Kennedy made a telephone call. The individual extended an invitation for my attendance at the White House. The individual in question uttered solely the aforementioned statement. We encountered significant challenges. Soon thereafter, the individual in question, in his/her demeanour, conveyed a sense of anger and frustration. During my conversation with an individual in an official setting, he informed me that a U-2 aircraft had recently concluded a photographic mission. The inception of a specific goal and the subsequent conviction of the Intelligence Community regarding Russia's deployment of missiles and atomic armaments in Cuba constitute the subject matter in question. The aforementioned event marks the commencement of the Cuban missile crisis, an altercation involving two expansive nuclear powers, the United States. The political climate during the Cold War era was characterized by heightened tensions between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (p. 23).

2.3. US Reaction to Cuban Missile Crisis

2.3.1. The US Moves to DEFCON 2

As a result of the missile crisis, which sparked a global nerve-wracking conflict. To sanction the blockade, more than sixty US ships went on patrol. The Strategic Air Commands were put on nuclear alert, and the US moved into Defence Condition (DEFCON) 2 for the first time. 6-52 bombers, loaded with atomic weapons, stood ready, and troops and equipment moved to the southeast of the country in preparation for an invasion. US diplomats moved quickly to

alert NATO allies; two African nations agreed to refuse the Soviet plan to grant landing privileges; in this event, the Soviets had trouble resupplying their military on the island; The OAS cast a vote in favour of the policy, and the UN Security Council held discussions. Strangely, the Soviet Union did not plan or redistribute its sizable military or take action to make its strategic forces less susceptible (Nathan, 1992, p. 219).

On the 26th, Kennedy and a few ExComm members grew weary of the quarantine because they believed the Soviets were slow. The desire for military action grew. Kennedy also reaffirmed a message from the State Department to Brazil inviting its delegate to visit Havana and speak with Castro about the "great jeopardy" that the Soviet missiles had put Castro's government in. Indeed, Cubans would expect to live a "desperate hand-to-mouth existence" under an extended US quarantine. However, "many changes in the relations between Cuba and the OAS countries, including the US, could flow" if the Soviet military faculty removed the missiles. The threat of nuclear war led Washington to propose a compromise between Cuba and the US for the first time while Kennedy was president. The President himself "doubted that it would do any good," so perhaps this overture was nothing more than a ruse to split Moscow and Havana. The problem had its "first real blink" in the late afternoon of the 26th (Nathan, 1992, p. 220).

2.3.2. The US Blockade on Cuba

At first, when the hostage situation started, the president was under a lot of stress and pressure. John was involved. Kennedy decided to prevent ships from going to Cuba because he found out that Cuba had missiles that could go far distances. On October 16, 1962, the decision was made to put missiles that can go far (called MRBMs) into action. This decision was made after a group of people had a meeting. The Executive Committee (ExComm), which is a group that makes important decisions about national security, gave out orders. Talk about when the Blockade started, which was before President Kennedy said it officially. On October 22, the United States started blocking things from going to Cuba. The government had successfully

made something. Plans to get ready quickly for fighting against Cuba in an emergency. These things were popularly known. There are three different plans called OPLAN 312, OPLAN 314, and OPLAN 316. They involve stopping people or goods from going in or out of a certain area. A big attack by soldiers or by aeroplanes dropping bombs. Additionally, certain papers demonstrate that an outcome was reached. On October 1, 1962, preparations were made to rearrange the Atlantic Fleet for a blockade. This was done on orders. Finish it by October 20th. Two days after, on October 3rd, they started moving the ships. Location or placement (Paterson, 1989, p. 145).

As of October 3rd, important ships were getting ready to be in place in case they were needed. The blockade refers to the restriction or sealing off of Cuba by another country or group of countries. People are starting to question the old ideas about what the ExComm is supposed to do. Because a group called ExComm was still talking about different ways to attack and control another country, like by using planes, troops, or stopping ships from coming in, or out. Almost a week has passed since the president made his decision. On October 18 in the morning, the leader requested Robert Kennedy and Theodore Sorensen to gather the team. A blockade is when someone or something is stopped from getting through a specific area or passage (Paterson, 1989, p. 145).

The ExComm carried on with the deliberation of the matter until the afternoon of the 20th, even though Sorensen conveyed to them that the president resolved to implement the blockade strategy. Based on the recent revelations, it can be inferred that the President was potentially inclined to implement a blockade. Before the commencement of ExComm's deliberations (Morley, 1984).

The current understanding reveals that the viable prospect of implementing a blockade was only feasible due to the prior commencement of essential military planning and the Navy's execution of such strategies. This was already in motion before the convening of ExComm to

confer on the missile crisis. The recent discovery of additional evidence, coupled with a reevaluation of records that emphasize the ExComm's significance in the president's decision-making process, posits that the ExComm primarily functioned as a means of reinforcing and validating determinations that were made by the president before the ExComm's involvement (Morley,1984).

At 10 in the morning. On a certain date, the American Navy started blocking Cuba. Nikita Khrushchev ordered Soviet ships to go past the blockage line in defiance. Even though he said everything was okay afterwards, the leader of the Soviet Union was still very upset. He arranged to have a meeting that lasted for three hours with the United States. A famous businessman named William Knox met someone in Moscow who said they would tell the Soviet submarines to attack and sink American ships. A ship from the Navy tried to stop and check Russian ships. During the Cold War, the United States did something that only happened once in its history. The number of bombers increased a lot from 913 to almost 1,437. US submarines with missiles left from Holy Loch, Scotland on a secret mission (Hernández-Truyol, 2009).

The USA looked south with a special tool that can follow objects in the sky. They did this because they were afraid that Cuba might attack them. The White House received news that Soviet ships were getting close to the blockade, which made the meeting of the ExComm very tense and difficult. Florida was now the most important place for the US The military was doing some work, so the authorities told regular planes they couldn't fly in the southern part of the state unless they had permission and were talking to air traffic controllers. American companies that are not involved in defence started to participate in the mobilization effort (Paterson, 1989, p. 146).

An American company made phone lines at important military bases in only 9 hours because planes scattering caused difficulties with communication. Furthermore, non-military aeroplanes were used to transport many soldiers to Key West. The New York Herald Tribune

said that the government was making plans to control the economy during wartime, and the Wall Street Journal said that American businesses were more prepared for war now than they were during the Korean War. At the same time, JFK was very important in the world, and Vice President Lyndon Johnson had a busy day that included being at a meeting and having an appointment. Walker Stone, who was in charge at Scripps-Howard, had a meeting with the director of emergency preparedness, Edward McDermott, to talk about how the government would work during a crisis. He also talked to Pierre Salinger about who would be a good leader for a particular group. During the war, there was an office that monitored and limited what people could say or publish, called the Wartime Office of Censorship (Terrorists & Them, 1962).

Johnson received a proposal from Howard Burris, his national security aide, advocating for emergency measures to enhance the United States oil status. This recommendation was based on the premise that the blockade had resulted in increased demand for oil-based products and that war would further exacerbate this demand. Such measures would aim to address the potential risks to the nation's energy security posed by these factors. The correspondence maintained between Johnson and his acquaintances encompassed a broad spectrum of topics, ranging from a scathing critique regarding Johnson's mental stability for placing trust in Stevenson, to a distressing appeal made by a lady for the United States to reach amicable terms with the Soviet Union. At the close of the day, the prevailing anxiety concerning the state of the world had experienced a partial dissipation. The Soviet vessels that were near Cuba initiated a course of moderation or reversal. The risk potential persisted despite reports by Robert Goralski of NBC News (1962), suggesting that there existed little ambiguity regarding the apprehension felt by nations worldwide. Optimism regarding the prevention of war was expressed through prayer (Terrorists & Them, 1962).

2.4. The End of the Cuban Missile Crisis

2.4.1. Soviet Union Withdrawal Announcement from Cuba

Cuba's withdrawal of missiles was announced by the USSR Even before the President responded to Khrushchev's open letter; the Soviet Union had begun destroying the missile bases on Sunday. Launching platforms were destroyed with jackhammers. Ships en route to the Baltic and Black Seas were laden with missiles. Soviet crew members cheered cheerily and pulled down tarpaulins to display the outgoing missiles when American spy planes passed over ships headed for the Soviet Union (Beschloss, 1991).

Beschloss (1991) states that Fidel Castro made an effort to avoid what was going on around him. Two hours after Khrushchev's letter was read aloud on Sunday, he issued his demands: the US must end its economic and military embargo against Cuba, cease all subversive activity, stop violating Cuban airspace and territorial waters, and close Guantanamo. "Whoever comes to inspect Cuba must come in battle array!" he said, threatening to shoot down American planes that were flying over his island to capture the Soviet withdrawal. In response to the aforementioned counsel, several individuals took to the streets of Havana where they commenced a vocal demonstration in the conga musical style, as a protest against Khrushchev's resolution.

Castro promptly issued a statement indicating that Cuba is not amenable to being a pawn on the international chessboard and that he lacks the means to honour Khrushchev's pledge to Kennedy to disclaim the missiles and withdraw them without the approval of the Cuban administration. Furthermore, the individual in question held the opinion that Khrushchev's conduct violated moral standards and further contended that such behaviour was not indicative of interpersonal friendships. Subsequently, Khrushchev communicated covertly with Castro, affirming his unwillingness to relinquish the missiles. However, it is not uncommon for political

figures to engage in actions that go against their reasoned convictions, resulting in outcomes that are less than ideal (Beschloss, 1991).

When the Soviet Union chose to launch missiles into Castro's country, the precautions they took enabled them to accomplish their goal. The Soviets also succeeded in convincing the US to abstain from invading Cuba and in forbidding its allies in Latin America from doing the same. That we managed to avoid a nuclear war is regarded as a tremendous accomplishment (Beschloss, 1991, p. 550).

2.4.2. US Withdrawal from Turkey

To facilitate the process of dismantling the Soviet nuclear weapons from Cuba, Robert Kennedy recommended his brother JFK accept the terms presented in Khrushchev's letter dated October 26th and agree on a term that is not to invade Cuba. Accepting only these terms meant ignoring the final term, known as IRMB, Jupiter, which was delivered on the morning of December 27 and required the US to remove its ballistic missiles from Turkey (Taubman, 2003).

Kennedy publicly stated his agreement to forgo further US or US-related invasions of Cuba after accepting the initial pact. The second portion of the bargain was then discussed in private by JFK's brother Robert Kennedy, who ultimately agreed to have the fifteen IRMB missiles removed. As long as the Soviet Union did not declare its acceptance, this final phrase remained unanswered in public. Both sides had to keep this agreement a secret; only about half of ExComm was aware of it, and Lyndon Johnson didn't find out about his president's secret deal with Khrushchev until after taking over as president in 1963. Fortunately, the crisis was officially over once both camps agreed on the hostage. The US government prepared to evacuate its missiles from Turkey and vowed not to invade Cuba in reprisal, and the Soviet Union moved to remove its nuclear weapons from the Caribbean Island (Taubman, 2003).

2.5. The Results / Repercussions of the Cuban Missile Crisis

Khrushchev, Kennedy, and Castro collaborated to find a favourable solution following the dispute with Cuba over missile weapons. Every leader demonstrated how they had won the Cold War. People in positions of authority may have altered certain stories in order to influence others. It affected both leaders' and nations' public perceptions in positive and negative ways. In 1997, White predicted that the Cuban Missile Crisis would worsen ties between the two superpowers and increase the risk of a major nuclear conflict. He said that everyone was happy that the USSR, USA, and Cuban issues had been resolved since they had been on the verge of a major nuclear war.

Furthermore, Patterson (1996) agreed that the Cuban Missile Crisis resulted in a considerable improvement in the diplomatic ties between Khrushchev and Kennedy as well as between the United States and the SU. Nevertheless, this assertion could only hold when juxtaposed with the level of stress experienced in that particular era. The preliminary variances that existed at the time were not adequately addressed nor remedied. The two dominant global powers reached a pertinent consensus regarding nuclear armaments. To preempt the occurrence of potentially hazardous events, a hotline was established. Furthermore, the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty of 1963 imposed restrictions on the deployment of nuclear testing. Subsequently, a consensus was reached by both parties about the disarmament of nuclear weaponry.

According to Kennedy (1969), the successful outcome achieved by the United States was predicated upon the documentation disseminated among high-ranking officials as well as that which was made available to the general populace. In 1982, Lowe conducted an observation indicating that after the Cuban Missile Crisis, a significant segment of the American population held the conviction that J. Kennedy adeptly managed the crisis.

After the divulgence of the Jupiter missile crisis, Kennedy's ability to govern came under scrutiny, with many perceiving him as feeble. Phillips (2001) asserts that the withdrawal of

American missiles from Turkey resulted in a sense of triumph for the USSR. Consequently, the United States articulated apprehensions regarding the Soviet Union. Khrushchev made unexpected decisions and he acted quickly without thinking about the consequences, like starting a nuclear war. Patterson thought that Khrushchev did not only act on one thing. He focused not only on international affairs but also on domestic ones.

Lebow (1990) said that the belief that Khrushchev's actions would represent a threat to the well-being of the country had an impact on his decision to leave the administration. The politburo, the top decision-making body, made the extremely risky decision to tolerate the person in question's prior behaviour during the Cuban Missile Crisis. This choice, however, is no longer pertinent because of the altered situation. Given the current situation, Khrushchev's resignation might be seen as a brave move because it was made to head off any possible problems that might have arisen at that specific time.

Furthermore, Lebow (1990) confirmed that during the crisis, Khrushchev demonstrated a notable level of intentional coordination in his actions, intending to place significant pressure on the administration of the United States. The evaluation of the Jupiter Missiles in Turkey as a notable threat inspired the creation of a carefully crafted strategic countermeasure, which involved the placement of missiles in conjunction with the United States. Despite the absence of prior expectations concerning the discord between the two dominant global entities, significant results were attained. The efficacious withdrawal of the Jupiter Missiles from Turkey denoted a noteworthy advancement towards triumph in the wider scope of this political strife. Castro aimed to promote enhanced personal security. The desired outcome was initially accomplished due to the steadfast dedication of the United States to abstain from engaging in any form of military aggression towards Cuba.

Despite initial expectations, the concerned party expressed discontent with the Soviet Union's decision to remove their missiles from the geographical area. Significantly, Cuba served only as a facilitative site for the Soviet Union to deploy its missiles and incite the United States

of America. Furthermore, Castro assumed a fundamental role in the governance and management of Cuba's political landscape. The insufficiency of the crisis was perceived to stem from its lack of participation in essential leadership procedures (Lebow, 1990).

2.5.1. The Agreement of the Missiles-Withdrawal between Kennedy and Khrushchev

J. F. Kennedy, the president of the US, was aware of the Soviet Union's dangers and worked to neutralize them. In press conferences he gave in 1962, he promised that the US would take all necessary steps to protect its national security and that it would not allow any further aggression from the USSR.

Following lengthy debates, the US Congress granted Kennedy broad authority to employ any means necessary to prevent the future deployment of Soviet weaponry in the region. Thompson (2010) writes: "These series of increasingly heightened political affirmations by Kennedy indicated a determination on the part of the United States that the installation of nuclear missiles in Cuba was intolerable," (p. 92). Khrushchev not only intended to shift the balance of power in order to gain more sway in international affairs, but he also wanted to deny US policies as time passed. 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 the global contest" (p. 6). He also added that "Had Kennedy accepted the missiles in Cuba he would have altered the balance of power between western and eastern hemisphere" (p. 7). As a result, the US was aware of how serious the threat was.

Thompson (2010) argues that Kennedy delivered a televised address to the global community, highlighting the non-negotiable rejection of USSR missiles situated along the coast and highlighting the possibility of mediation in Cuba if deemed necessary. Following a

protracted period of ongoing discord, both factions successfully arrived at a mutually satisfactory resolution aimed at the cessation of the crisis. The United States pledged a commitment to refrain from attacking Cuba and, subsequently, negotiated a confidential agreement with the Soviet Union to withdraw the Jupiter missiles from Turkey at a later stage.

Consequently, Khrushchev decided to withdraw all missiles deployed in Cuba. On the 28th of October in 1962, Khrushchev issued a radio broadcast statement in Moscow wherein he declared his intention to dismantle all armaments stationed on the island as well as to cease the construction of missile launch sites. In contrast, President Kennedy expeditiously replied with a declaration to honour Cuba's sovereignty and abstain from meddling in its internal affairs, pledging to refrain from employing American possessions as a military installation to assault Cuba. Moreover, he would hold accountable any collective or individual entity that endeavours to perpetrate a hostile act against the landmass, irrespective of territorial origin, including the United States or any proximate nation (Thompson,2010).

It is worth noting that both Kennedy and Khrushchev went to every length to avoid a bloodbath. Beschloss (1991) wrote in this context: 'In the weeks following the crisis, the US kept the quarantine in effect, 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 US, and the administration ended the quarantine on April 24, 1963. On the other hand, Khrushchev was willing to take risks; he was well aware that the outcome of his actions and decisions, as well as Kennedy's, could lead to a devastating nuclear war between the two superpowers. Both Kennedy and Khrushchev eventually want a diplomatic solution to the problem. Even though some of Kennedy's moves prompted Khrushchev to station missiles in Cuba to ensure Soviet presence in the region as a security precaution, his decision 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 & Goshko, 1997, p. 186).

Without allowing anyone else to dominate the discussion or make 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 importantly, rather than acting unilaterally, he constantly insisted on negotiating an agreement (Pfeiffer & Goshko, 1997). As a result, effective, versatile communications, mutuality, and transparency between powerful poles such as the United States and the Soviet Union are critical parts of every negotiation.

2.5.2. Setting up a Hotline between Moscow-Washington

Following the Cuban missile crisis, both the US and the USSR learned that a nuclear exchange between the two major world powers had been narrowly avoided. To avoid the recurrence of such an occurrence, wherein even the slightest misapprehension of a decision, action, or declaration may arise, a sense of apprehension is present. Despite the potential for the opposing camp to destabilize the situation, Washington and Moscow managed to establish a direct communication line in 1963 designed to mitigate future crises before they escalate beyond manageable proportions.

Beschloss (1991) presumes that the governing bodies of the United States and Russia, more specifically the national coordinator for US cyber security and the deputy secretary of the Russian Security Council, have established a secure and uninterrupted channel of communication. The implementation of this communication avenue serves a particular purpose of crisis management, concerning any probable computer security infringement. Additionally, it aims to avert any escalation of cybernetic aggression between the concerned nation-states. As a result of the escalating interconnectedness of computer systems, it is essential to implement requisite measures for safeguarding against potential risks.

Beschloss (1991) postulated that the United States and Russia are both major world powers with significant influence on global affairs. It is imperative to acknowledge that the misinterpretation of cyber incidents has the potential to generate instability or even a crisis in bilateral relations. The implementation of a direct communication channel, referred to as a

hotline, could facilitate prompt communication with the relevant interlocutor in the event of detecting potential attacks originating from the territory in question. Furthermore, this channel could also be used to verify the potential involvement of either of the two capitals in the aforementioned attacks, thereby aiding in the overall conflict resolution efforts. Employing such a system can prove to be a valuable asset in ensuring efficient and effective communication in critical situations.

The establishment of a direct line of contact between the two leaders, known as the "hotline," and the signature of the Partial Test Ban Treaty in September 1963, according to Stern (2003, p. 64), were signs of early success in the implementation of weapons restrictions. The apprehension of a potential disaster ultimately restrains both heads of state. The Soviet Union decided to retract their promise to remove their missiles. The USA has exhibited their diplomatic intentions through an act of gesture by initiating the withdrawal of its military forces from Turkey.

Ball (1982) contended that following their deep-sea exploration, both nations opted to establish a direct communication line, commonly referred to as a "red telephone" Washington consented to participate in the game. The engagement in leisure activities involving Moscow. The era of "peaceful coexistence" could initiate.

Ball (1982) also confirmed that the notion of utilizing a "red telephone" as a means of communication was embraced by both the United States and the Soviet Union, and was subsequently adapted to the domain of computing. The present discourse pertains to the domain of cyber security and aims to provide insights and knowledge in this area. The highlighted statement emphasized the crucial role of international collaboration in mitigating the growing risk posed by cyber-attacks. The White House website has issued a statement announcing the formalization of the reconciliation between the American Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT) and its Russian counterpart. The principal aim of this initiative is to facilitate the systematic dissemination of technical and practical information pertinent to the domain of cyber

security. The aforementioned statement underscored the importance of global cooperation and its instrumental role in effectively addressing the increasing threat of cyber-attacks. Given the possible dangers, it is imperative to furnish exhaustive information regarding the correlated perils. The cyber security domain has a substantial impact on crucial systems.

2.5.3. The Partial Limited Test Ban Treaty (PLTBT) (1963)

Terchek (2013) states that The Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT), also referred to as the Limited Test Ban Treaty, attained legal enforcement. In 1963, there was a collaborative effort between the United States and the Soviet Union. The present resolution had undergone considerable deliberation since the year 1954 and was ultimately put into effect. The intended purpose of the agreement was to establish a treaty that would effectively halt any nuclear testing. Ultimately, the researchers concluded that the detonation of nuclear weapons, whether for experimentation or otherwise, was an implausible occurrence.

The aforementioned phenomenon pertains to a significant detonation that ensues from the division of atomic nuclei within the atmosphere. This phenomenon can manifest at substantial altitudes within the Earth's atmosphere or beyond in the vast expanse of space. Beneath the aqueous layer. It is incumbent upon this entity to additionally assume the responsibility of refraining from ascertaining if the aforementioned explosion has caused detriment in alternate locations. There are plans to transport radioactive waste from the state to other locations beyond its borders. Instead of adopting a conventional approach aimed at the limitation of weaponry, the aforementioned action may be perceived as a deft tactic employed to ensure the preservation and protection of the natural environment. Within a brief span of 10 days, Averill Harriman and Nikita Khrushchev successfully negotiated a mutually beneficial agreement. In the year 1963, during July and August, the quantification of days is of relevance. On the date of August 5, 1963, the agreement was consummated and the process of execution was initiated. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, and the United States were among the initial

signatories of the accord, with subsequent adherence from numerous other nations(Terchek, 2013).

Hansen (2006) claims that the tools available in the country would be sufficient to check things out. The Cold War was a period in which two powerful countries, the United States and the Soviet Union, competed for dominance and influence. Russia surrendered some of its lethal weapons, but only a tiny number escaped. The scientific community uses technological gadgets to find items all around the world.

2.6. Discussion of the Cuban Missile Crisis's Effects on the US-Soviet Relations

The period when Cuba possessed missiles strained US-Soviet relations and altered how they interacted with other countries. First, we will discuss how the crisis changed the way the United States interacts with other countries. Then, we will discuss how the Soviet Union reacted to what the US was doing.

2.6.1. US Foreign Policy Towards Soviet Aftermath of the Crisis

The current discussion explains some of the most significant consequences of the Cuban Missile Crisis on US foreign policy while also highlighting the Soviet Union's responses to the aforementioned strategy. It is worth noting that the crisis marked a significant shift in the history of US-Soviet relations, with long-term consequences for Cold War dynamics.

Leffler (2008) stated that since the Cuban Missile Crisis marked the possible catastrophic consequences of nuclear conflict, it became a turning point in the Cold War era. Therefore, it led the United States and the Soviets to address the frightening possibility of nuclear war.

This event triggered the United States administration to reevaluate its Cold War strategies. Shifting towards a more careful and systematic approach that prioritizes diplomacy and arms control over confrontational antagonism. Garthoff (1985) declared that following the crisis, there was a recognition of the necessity of détente, which led policymakers in the United States to understand the importance of developing better channels of communication and collaboration

with the Soviet Union. This led to the adoption of a political strategy known as *détente*, which involved initiatives to ease the tensions and enhance diplomatic relations between the two major world superpowers. Its goal was to decrease the risk of nuclear war and to secure the stability of the global order.

Both Allison & Zelikow (1999) said that after a significant, the United States engaged in talks with the Soviet Union about regulating weapons through agreements. In 1963 and in the years that followed, as a result of both countries signing the Limited Test Ban Treaty, which prohibited nuclear weapon testing in the air, water, and space. In addition, this crisis highlighted the importance of accurate information and careful monitoring to identify potential risks before they escalate. To gather more information, the United States allocated more funds for surveillance and tracking efforts. This emphasis on information gathering played a crucial role in determining the United States' future course of action towards other nations.

2.6.2. Soviet Reactions towards US Policy

Both of them also added that The Soviet Union experienced a substantial loss of prestige and respect when it agreed to withdraw its missiles from Cuba to aver and avoid a war with the United States. This resulted in both domestic and international disappointment with the Soviet leadership.

Dobbs (2009) reported that the Soviet Union's experience during the Cuban Missile Crisis showed the significance of handling conflicts with the United States carefully. The crisis illustrated the severe risks of taking risky bold actions that could lead to a catastrophic nuclear war. As a result, the Soviet Union adopted a more prudent approach in its dealings with other nations, especially the United States, to prevent escalating tensions and exacerbating situations. The Soviet Union aimed to become more powerful than the US, but instead of engaging in direct conflict, they pursued a strategy of supporting other countries and groups involved in wars. Additionally, they encouraged other countries to remain neutral and not choose any side. The Soviet Union tried to increase its power without fighting with the United States directly.

Dobbs (2009) said that the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962 has been regarded as the apex of the conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union after the cessation of hostilities in World War II. Notably, this event carried significant ramifications for the dynamics of the bilateral association between the two dominant global powers, as well as their respective conduct towards other nations. Initially, the prospect of a widespread military conflict and its anticipated catastrophic consequences for all parties involved prompted a mutual emphasis on rationality and prudence, superseding considerations of personal prestige and dignity. This event was recognized as the commencement of a novel affiliation between the two dominant world powers, commonly known as the era of international *détente*, as accredited by political analysts.

As an illustration, the President of the United States refrained from exploiting the prevailing circumstances to demean the Soviet power, despite their defeat in the said confrontation. The individual in question proactively pursued the course of action wherein a telegram was dispatched to Khrushchev as an act of contrition for the U2 aerial reconnaissance aircraft's transgression of the Soviet Union's sovereign airspace.

Moreover, the establishment of a hotline for direct contact between the two chiefs of state to handle possible emergencies. Obtain in the future. The relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union, as well as their respective allies, underwent a substantial change in 1964 as a result of the issue under examination. Furthermore, the Warsaw Pact, led by Romania, and NATO, led by France, responded to the belligerent factions' casual attitude toward the potential use of nuclear weapons without taking into consideration the worries or consulting their allies. The fragmentation of the well-acknowledged bipolar structure began as a result of the aforementioned occurrence.

Conclusion

To conclude, this chapter provided an in-depth analysis of the Cuban Missile Crisis's origins, a pivotal event in the Cold War and summarized the main reasons for this confrontation. Additionally, it discussed the facts that have occurred throughout this crisis, which are represented in the settlement of Soviet missiles in Cuba and the US Counter Settlement in Turkey. Despite America's and USSR's relationship was not good during the Cold War, they put an end to Cuban missiles without war by reaching the result of the Soviet Union withdrawal announcement from Cuba and the US withdrawal from Turkey.

The chapter also highlighted the outcomes of the Cuban Missile Crisis, including Kennedy and Khrushchev's agreement to withdraw their missiles, the establishment of a hotline between Moscow and Washington, and the Partial Limited Test Ban Treaty (1963). Finally, the chapter concluded with a discussion of the Cuban Missile Crisis's effects on US-Soviet Relations which changed for the better after the Cuban Missile Crisis. To sum up, this critical event marked an important moment in the history of international relations as it sought to douse tensions that had escalated between the two global superpowers.

General Conclusion

The relationship between the US and the Soviet Union was always tense during WW II, the bloodiest struggle in human history. In order to dominate the globe, the two superpowers orchestrated this conflict. Even though their conflict persisted after WWII. Consequently, a new kind of war has been identified and is known as the Cold War. The two superpowers confronted several occasions and crises during that delicate time, including the Cuban Missile Crisis. The Caribbean Sea was the scene of this grave situation. The two primary factors that contributed to the crisis that almost resulted in a nuclear war on a worldwide scale were Cuba's independence and the Soviet missile's relocation to Cuba. Therefore, this study aimed at investigating the Cuban Missile Crisis on US-Soviet relations. To outreach this aim, this study sought to review the nature of the relationship between the US, Soviet and Cuba. Further, it aimed at tracking the commencement of the crisis and its circumstances.

We did the following literature review as a result. The nature of the relationships between the three nations was covered in the first chapter. Due to the political, ideological, and economic differences between the two superpowers—the US was capitalist, while the Soviet Union was communist—and the obvious appearance of competition between them in the form of the Arms Race and Space Race, there was a conflict in the US-Soviet Union diplomatic relations during the Cold War. Second, until Fidel Castro took power in Cuba in 1959, relations between the US and Cuba were peaceful. After that, tensions between the two nations increased. Thirdly, the relationship between the two countries was marked by mutual respect and benefits since the Soviet Union wanted to include many allies, and Cuba was one of them.

The Cuban Missile Crisis in October 1962 was a dangerous face-off between the Soviet Union and the United States during the Cold War and is remembered as the closest the two superpowers ever came to waging nuclear war. The establishment of Soviet missiles in Cuba and the triumph of Cuba's independence movement were the two main causes of this conflict. The

Americans' response to the Soviet missile discovery was on par with that of the Cubans. Despite their antagonistic relationship, the US and USSR ended this situation. Additionally, the Cuban Missile Crisis had different repercussions and outcomes, including Kennedy and Khrushchev's agreement to withdraw the missiles, the establishment of a hotline between Moscow and Washington to prevent any future crises worldwide, and the Partial Limited Test Ban Treaty (1963), which banned nuclear explosions in all environmental domains for whatever reason, including weapon testing, whether they were carried out for military or civilian objectives.

In the process of conducting this research, we asked correspondingly three questions. The first question was about the nature of US-Soviet Union relations during the Cold War. The second investigates the reasons that led to the Cuban Missile Crisis. The third asks about the extent to which the Cuban Missile Crisis impacted US-Soviet relations. To respond to these questions, three hypotheses have been formulated. The first hypothesized that tension, conflict, and complexity characterized US-Soviet Union interactions during the Cold War. The second assumed that the Cuban independence and settlement of Soviet missiles in Cuba were the main causes of the Cuban Missile Crisis. The third proposed that the Cuban Missile Crisis impacted US-Soviet relations on different levels. To test the validity of these hypotheses, we opt for the historical and descriptive methods. Drawing upon the comprehensive inquiry conducted throughout both the theoretical and practical components of this dissertation.

It is apparent that this research has effectively achieved its objectives, provided answers to its inquiries, and confirmed its underlying hypothesis. First, the historical investigation of the relations between the US and the Soviet Union was dangerous and negative during the cold war, unlike the Cuban Missile Crisis which was a turning point in their relations for the better. The confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States was intense and dangerous during the Cold War. This tension led to the occurrence of many wars and crises, the most important one was the Cuban Missile Crisis which changed the history and the nature of their relations for

the better by peacefully solving the crisis by signing some agreements between the two countries.

Finally, both discussions and results show that the Cuban Missile Crisis played a significant role in improving the relationship between the US and the Soviet Union. Additionally, this crisis had an impact on the nature of the relationship between the two superpowers, which was on the whole marked by improvement and positivity after the crisis was resolved by the signing of several treaties and agreements between them to ease the communication "Hotline" and to prevent any international crisis in the future. During the "détente" of the cold war, all of this helped to lower tension. And on the other hand, their allies, who were exemplified by the carelessness and disregard of the two powers by threatening to use nuclear force without taking into account the dire repercussions, paying attention to their allies' interests, or consulting them, and this resulted in a reaction exemplified by bipolarity.

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ملخص

تبحث الدراسة في آثار أزمة الصواريخ الكوبية على العلاقات بين الولايات المتحدة والاتحاد السوفياتي. حيث تتناول بالبحث العلاقة بين كل من الولايات المتحدة والاتحاد السوفياتي وكوبا. وهي تهدف إلى دراسة تاريخ تفاعلات القوتين العظميين قبل أزمة الصواريخ الكوبية وخلال الحرب الباردة. ولتحقيق هذا الهدف، وقع الاختيار على اعتماد المنهجين التاريخي والوصفي التحليلي لمناسبتها موضوع البحث. قسمت الدراسة إلى فصلين. يناقش الفصل الأول العلاقات الأمريكية والسوفياتية والكوبية، ويركز الفصل الثاني على كيفية تأثير أزمة الصواريخ الكوبية على تلك العلاقات. تؤكد مناقشة وتحليل البيانات والفرضيات وتقدم في ذات الوقت أدلة على أن العلاقات الأمريكية السوفياتية مرت بفترة من الشدة والتعقيد بعد أزمة الصواريخ الكوبية، والتي شكلت بدورها نقطة تحول في هذه العلاقات وأدت إلى تحسينها وتطويرها فيما بعد.

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