

## Cuba And The Missile Crisis The Dramatic Inside S

*Discusses the causes and events of the 1962 crisis which nearly precipitated a war between the United States and Russia.*

*CIA's most important documents about the Cuban Missile Crisis. Contains the 3honeymoon cables<sup>2</sup> that Director of CIA John A. McCone sent to Headquarters from France a month before the crisis, as well as his notes taken during the National Security Council Executive Committee meetings at the height of the crisis.*

*In 1962, people around the world, but especially in the United States, Cuba, and the Soviet Union, seemed to be holding their breath as they wondered if a nuclear war was about to erupt. US Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara later recalled that he thought October 27, 1962, "was the last Saturday I would ever see." This notable book, packed with interesting sidebars and fascinating facts, transports readers back to a time of political intrigue. Key figures such as John F. Kennedy, Fidel Castro, and Nikita Khrushchev are examined as well as related events such as the Bay of Pigs.*

*On the Brink of Nuclear War: Cuban Missile Crisis - Soviet Union, Cuba and the United States. Note: This is a short history. During the 1950s, the big fear was nuclear war. From the Soviet Union's perspective, having a communist stronghold so close to the American border was a dream come true. By the early 1960s, there was a strong undercurrent of tension between the Americans and the Soviets. Aside from the disastrous loss of life and dignity at the Bay of Pigs, something else happened. The line was firmly drawn in the sand. The world was on the brink of nuclear war. Scott's Other Books:*

*\*Unforgettable Vietnam War: The American War in Vietnam - War in the Jungle. \*Hitler's War and the Horrific Account of the Holocaust. \*The Forgotten Heroes: Untold Stories of the Extraordinary World War II - Courage, Survival, Resistance and Rescue. \*The Forgotten Women Heroes: Second World War Untold Stories - The Women Heroes in the Extraordinary World War Two.*

*CIA Documents on the Cuban Missile Crisis*

*Cuban Missile Crisis*

*The Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962*

*A History of the Cuban Missile Crisis*

*A Short History with Documents*

*A harrowing account of the Cuban missile crisis and how the US and USSR came to the brink of nuclear apocalypse. Nearly thirty years after the end of the Cold War, today's world leaders are abandoning disarmament treaties, building up their nuclear arsenals, and exchanging threats of nuclear strikes. To survive this new atomic age, we must relearn the lessons of the most dangerous moment of the Cold War: the Cuban missile crisis. Serhii Plokhyy's Nuclear Folly offers an international perspective on the crisis, tracing the tortuous decision-making that produced and then resolved it, which involved John Kennedy and his advisers, Nikita Khrushchev and Fidel Castro, and their commanders on the ground. In breathtaking detail, Plokhyy vividly recounts the young JFK being played by the canny Khrushchev; the hotheaded Castro willing to defy the USSR and threatening to align himself with China; the Soviet troops on the ground clearing jungle foliage in the tropical heat, and desperately trying to conceal nuclear installations on Cuba, which were nonetheless easily spotted by U-2 spy planes; and the hair-raising near misses at sea that nearly caused a Soviet nuclear-armed submarine to fire its weapons. More often than not, the Americans and Soviets misread each other, operated under false information, and came perilously close to nuclear catastrophe. Despite these errors, nuclear war was ultimately avoided for one central reason: fear, and the realization that any escalation on either the Soviets' or the Americans' part would lead to mutual destruction. Drawing on a range of Soviet archival sources, including previously classified KGB documents, as well as White House tapes, Plokhyy masterfully illustrates the drama and anxiety of those tense days, and provides a way for us to grapple with the problems posed in our present day.*

*Cuban Missile Crisis*The Cold War between the United States of America and the Soviet Union lasted for more than 40 years. In general, this was a war of spies and subterfuge, of covert action and espionage. There was always a danger, however, that an error of judgment on either side could suddenly cause the Cold War to turn red-hot with an exchange of nuclear weapons. On many occasions, tensions between the countries increased, but the prospect of all-out nuclear war between America and Russia was never closer than during a two-week period in October of 1962. In response to the placement of American nuclear missiles in Turkey, Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev secretly ordered the transport of Russian nuclear missiles to the island of Cuba in the Caribbean. These were capable of reaching and destroying almost all American cities in a matter of minutes. When this was discovered, the U.S. administration under President John F. Kennedy decided that the threat had to be removed, even if this meant risking war with Russia. The Americans set up a blockade of the island and considered air strikes and even a full-scale invasion of Cuba. Forty thousand heavily armed Russian and Cuban troops supported by tanks, aircraft, and even tactical nuclear weapons stood by to do anything required to repel an American attack. Inside you will read about...? From World War to Cold War ? Mutually Assured Destruction ? Revolution in Cuba ? The Missile Gap ? American Build-up and Provocation ? Russian Missiles Arrive in Cuba ? Kennedy Speaks to America And much more! It was clear that the United States refused to accept the presence of Russian nuclear missiles less than one hundred miles from the coast of Florida. It was equally clear that Russia was determined not to remove the missiles and desert its Cuban ally. An armed confrontation between the two superpowers appeared inevitable, and there seemed a very strong possibility that the world was on the brink of full-scale nuclear war.

*The Cuban Missile Crisis Revisited* is a comprehensive overview of the great cornucopia of new materials recently released by the Soviet Union, United States, and Cuba. The authors, some of whom were participants in the crisis, have all had a major role in bringing to light either significant reevaluations of the crisis, or in some cases, truly startling revelations of the extant wisdom surrounding much of the crisis. The collection, edited by a long-time student of the crisis, is a coherent, original, and up-to-date work that bears on a moment when the world, for good cause, held its breath in fear that the morning might bring the apocalypse.

Fulfills some or all of the high school national curriculum standards for U.S. history, world history, social studies, and English.

*Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962*

*Thirteen Days: A Memoir of the Cuban Missile Crisis*

*The Bay of Pigs and the Cuban Missile Crisis*

*The Soviet Decision to Deploy Nuclear Missiles*

*Kennedy, Khrushchev, Castro in the Cuban Missile Crisis*

Examines the events preceding, during, and after the confrontation between the United States and Cuba over the presence of Soviet missiles there.

Examines the events of the Cuban Missile Crisis, during which the United States came very close to engaging in nuclear war with the Soviet Union.

From the Pulitzer Prize-winning author of *American Prometheus* comes the first effort to set the Cuban Missile Crisis, with its potential for nuclear holocaust, in a wider historical narrative of the Cold War—how such a crisis arose, and why at the very last possible moment it didn't happen. In this groundbreaking look at the Cuban Missile Crisis, Martin Sherwin not only gives us a riveting sometimes hour-by-hour explanation of the crisis itself, but also explores the origins, scope, and consequences of the evolving place of nuclear weapons in the post-World War II world. Mining new sources and materials, and going far beyond the scope of earlier works on this critical face-off between the United States and the Soviet Union—triggered when Khrushchev began installing missiles in Cuba at Castro's behest—Sherwin shows how this volatile event was an integral part of the wider Cold War and was a consequence of nuclear arms. *Gambling with Armageddon* looks in particular at the original debate in the Truman Administration about using the Atomic Bomb; the way in which President Eisenhower relied on the threat of massive retaliation to project U.S. power in the early Cold War era; and how President Kennedy, though unprepared to deal with the Bay of Pigs debacle, came of age during the Cuban Missile Crisis. Here too is a clarifying picture of what was going on in Khrushchev's Soviet Union. Martin Sherwin has spent his career in the study of nuclear weapons and how they have shaped our world. *Gambling with Armageddon* is an outstanding capstone to his work thus far.

Tapes recorded during the Cuban Missile Crisis reveal the work of President Kennedy and the National Security Council to come up with an effective response

A History from Beginning to End

The Missile Crisis of October 1962

The Essential Reference Guide

Inside the White House During the Cuban Missile Crisis

Inside the Secret Cuban Missile Crisis

*Explores the Cuban Missile Crisis and how that event has sculpted societies, the sciences, and politics. United States president John F. Kennedy advocated an invasion of Cuba. Led by anti-Castro supporters, the Bay of Pigs invasion was unsuccessful. Castro understood the invasion as an attempt to overthrow his government. After this unsuccessful event, the two superpowers of the United States and the Soviet Union came close to a nuclear confrontation. This book takes a closer look at this dramatic conflict and the tensions that emerged from the threat of nuclear power.*

*Seminar paper from the year 1999 in the subject History Europe - Germany - Postwar Period, Cold War, grade: 1 (A), University of Kassel (FB 8), course: The United States in the 1960s, 28 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: It might perhaps be correct to say that never in history has any historical event assembled such great importance in all of its aspects, and been studied in such depth. I believe that is fully understandable, because never before had humankind been so close to the brink of nuclear holocaust. This short statement by Oleg Troyanovsky reveals that the Cuban missile crisis is indeed one of the most studied subjects in U.S. and Cold War history. Ever since the thirteen days in October 1962 there has been a lively discussion about the origins and the management of the crisis. Despite an enormous range of opinions, and an incredible output of books and articles by participants and scholars of the crisis, most of the approaches were limited to studying the events from an American perspective. However, during the last decade the discussion has continued due to the declassification of secret American documents. In fact it gained new speed after they became available for scholars to review. One issue that has been heavily disputed since 1962 is the reason for the Soviet missile deployment to Cuba. Even after more than 35 years, it is unclear why Nikita Khrushchev ordered nuclear missiles to be sent to Cuba. Even President John F. Kennedy and his advisers in the Executive Committee (ExComm) could not agree on the reason for the missile deployment. The official Soviet explanation states that the missiles were sent to defend Fidel Castro's revolution and to deter American aggression in Cuba. However, this theory has been vigorously dismissed as facesaving propaganda for the test-of-will theory which states that the Soviets wanted to probe America's resolve in Cold War politics. I will show in this paper that Khrushchev did not send the m*

*Drawing on revealing new research, this richly informative volume is the definitive concise introduction to the crisis that took the world to the brink of nuclear war. \* 73 alphabetically organized entries that offer valuable insights into the leaders, events, and ideas that shaped the Cuban Missile Crisis \* More than a dozen expert contributors representing all countries involved in the crisis \* Seven primary source documents, including President Kennedy's speech to the American public and letters exchanged*

*between Premier Krushchev and Fidel Castro \* Biographies of major figures, including the Kennedys, Nikita Khrushchev, Fidel Castro, Adlai Stevenson, and Valerian Zorin \* A thorough chronology outlining all key events before, during, and after the crisis \* A comprehensive bibliography on the crisis, including a significant number of recent publications that have brought new understanding of the conflict to light Cuba on the Brink*

*Gambling with Armageddon*

*The Week the World Stood Still*

*Revised to include New Revelations from Soviet & Cuban Sources*

*A Case in National Security Crisis Management*

How did John F. Kennedy protect his country from a nuclear threat and avoid the outbreak of a new world war? What choices did he have, what support and advice did he receive, and how did his decisions affect history and his legacy? This book looks at a momentous event from the Cold War, showing how one of the world's most charismatic leaders chose to follow a brave course of action.

Diaries, letters, and telephone logs of Washington officials, as well as much recently declassified material are incorporated into a compelling history of the events of October 1962

This volume introduces and provides a brief overview of major factors that contributed to the Cuban missile crisis during October 1962. Personal narratives are also shared, allowing readers first-hand details that other books on this topic do not supply. Readers hear from a Soviet Naval Officer as he goes to battle, and a British Journalist who recalls the tense weeks of the crisis. Two native Cubans also share their memories.

Presents the details of the 1962 confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union over the placement of Russian offensive missiles in Cuba.

*The Cuban Missile Crisis Revisited*

*The Inside Story of the Cuban Missile Crisis*

*Nuclear Folly: A History of the Cuban Missile Crisis*

*To the Brink of War*

*Thirteen Days on an Atomic Knife Edge, October 1962*

*For thirteen days in October of 1962, a truly perilous flirtation with nuclear war developed between the United States and USSR, as the superpowers argued over the installation of Soviet nuclear weapons in Cuba. Launched by rash judgment and concluded through circumspect leadership, the Cuban Missile Crisis acted as a catalyst for change during the Cold War. Resolved through back-channel negotiations, the moment is popularly remembered as the closest the world has ever come to full-scale nuclear war. Using government memoranda, personal letters, and newspaper articles *The Cuban Missile Crisis*, details the actual events of the political history, while explaining widespread public response. In six concise chapters, Alice George introduces the history of Cold War America and contextualizes its political, social, and cultural legacy. This will be a must-read for anyone looking for an in-depth summary of these important events. For additional resources please visit the companion website at <http://www.routledge.com/cw/criticalmoments>.*

*Explores the unresolved questions raised by the Cuban Missile Crisis of October, 1962.*

*The Soviet response to the first edition of *Reflections* has been a prime example of the new openness under glasnost in discussing previously taboo subjects. Using new revelations—such as the fact that Moscow had twice as many troops in Cuba as the Kennedy administration believed—from key Soviet and Cuban Sources, Garthoff has revised his earlier analysis to produce the most accurate, eye-opening story yet of the 1963 crisis. In this book Raymond L. Garthoff, a participant in the crisis deliberations of the U.S. government, reflects on the nature of the crisis, its consequences, and its lessons for the future. He provides a unique combination of memoir, historical analysis, and political interpretations. He gives particular attention to the aftermath and "afterlife" of the crisis and to its bearing on current and future policy. In the first edition of the book in 1987 the Garthoff presented a number of facts for the first time. Since then, more information has become available, particularly from Soviet sources, in part from conferences in which Garthoff participated but even more from individual interviews and research. This new information, much of it presented here in this volume for the first time, helps to fill in gaps in our knowledge about events and motivations on the Soviet side. More importantly, it enlarges our understanding of the crisis interaction. The United States and the Soviet Union were two of the nations that defeated Nazi Germany in World War II. Yet their systems of government were completely different. These differences soon developed into the Cold War. Both sides became bitter enemies. But there was no actual fighting. That situation nearly changed in 1961. The Soviets secretly installed missiles with nuclear warheads in Cuba. These missiles could reach many cities in the United States. When President John F. Kennedy learned about these weapons, he confronted Soviet premier Nikita Khrushchev. The world teetered on the brink of a nuclear war. This is the story of that chilling event.*

*Eyeball to Eyeball*

*Reflections on the Cuban Missile Crisis*

*Cuba and the Missile Crisis*

*The Cuban Missile Crisis in American Memory*

*A What-If History of the Cuban Missile Crisis*

**Describes the events leading to the missile crisis, analyzes American actions, and shares the opposing viewpoints of American and Russian experts.**

**Offers a day-to-day account of the crisis, drawing on interviews and inside knowledge to discuss how the Russian missiles were actually discovered, what the United States told foreign leaders, and more**

**In October 1962, when the Soviet Union deployed nuclear missiles in Cuba, the most**

**dangerous confrontation of the Cold War ensued, bringing the world close to the brink of nuclear war. Over two tense weeks, U.S. president John F. Kennedy and Soviet premier Nikita Khrushchev managed to negotiate a peaceful resolution to what was nearly a global catastrophe. Drawing on the best recent scholarship and previously unexamined documents from the archives of the former Soviet Union, this introductory volume examines the motivations and calculations of the major participants in the conflict, sets the crisis in the context of the broader history of the global Cold War, and traces the effects of the crisis on subsequent international and regional geopolitical relations. Selections from twenty primary sources provide firsthand accounts of the frantic deliberations and realpolitik diplomacy between the U.S., the U.S.S.R., and Fidel Castro's Cuban regime; thirteen illustrations are also included. CONTENTS: Introduction: The Making of a global Crisis The Origins of the Cold War A New Front in the Cold War The Cold War in Latin America The Cuban Revolution and the Soviet Union U.S. and Regional Responses to the Cuban Revolution Operation Zapata: The Bay of Pigs Operation Anadyr: Soviet Missiles in Cuba Crisis Dénouement: The Missiles of November Evaluating the Leadership on All Sides of the Crisis Nuclear Fallout: Consequences of the Missile Crisis The Future of Cuban-Soviet Relations Latin American Responses to the Missile Crisis Conclusion: Lessons of the Cuban Missile Crisis Historiography of the Cuban Missile Crisis Documents Memorandum for McGeorge Bundy from Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., April 10, 1961 State Department White Paper, April 1961 From the Cable on the Conversation between Gromyko and Kennedy, October 18, 1962 Telegram from Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko to the CC CPSU, October 20, 1962 President John F. Kennedy's speech to the Nation, October 22, 1962 Resolution Adopted by the Council of the Organization of American States Acting Provisionally as the Organ of Consultation, October 23, 1962 Message from Mexican President Adolfo López Mateos to Cuban President Osvaldo Dorticós, October 23, 1962 Letter from Khrushchev to John F. Kennedy, October 24, 1962 Telegram from Soviet Ambassador to the USA Dobrynin to the USSR MFA, October 24, 1962 Memorandum for President Kennedy from Douglas Dillon, October 26, 1962 Telegram from Fidel Castro to N.S. Khrushchev, October 26, 1962 Letter from Khrushchev to Fidel Castro, October 28, 1962 Cable from USSR Ambassador to Cuba Alekseev to Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, October 28, 1962 Telegram from Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Kuznetsov and Ambassador to the U.N. Zorin to USSR Foreign Ministry (1), October 30, 1962 Premier Khrushchev's Letter to Prime Minister Castro, October 30, 1962 Prime Minister Castro's Letter to Premier Khrushchev, October 31, 1962 Meeting of the Secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba with Mikoyan in the Presidential Palace, November 4, 1962 Brazilian Foreign Ministry Memorandum, "Question of Cuba," November 20, 1968 Letter from Khrushchev to Fidel Castro, January 31, 1963 "I Know Something About the Caribbean Crisis," Notes from a Conversation with Fidel Castro, November 5, 1987 Select Bibliography**

**This eBook analyzes the impact and legacy of the Cuban Missile Crisis through an analysis of the political figures that made the event possible.**

**The Armageddon Letters**

**Castro, the Missile Crisis, and the Soviet Collapse**

**13 Days in October**

**The Cuban Missile Crisis and the Cold War**

**Kennedy and the Cuban Missile Crisis**

"A minor classic in its laconic, spare, compelling evocation by a participant of the shifting moods and maneuvers of the most dangerous moment in human history."—Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr. During the thirteen days in October 1962 when the United States confronted the Soviet Union over its installation of missiles in Cuba, few people shared the behind-the-scenes story as it is told here by the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy. In this unique account, he describes each of the participants during the sometimes hour-to-hour negotiations, with particular attention to the actions and views of his brother, President John F. Kennedy. In a new foreword, the distinguished historian and Kennedy adviser Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., discusses the book's enduring importance and the significance of new information about the crisis that has come to light, especially from the Soviet Union.

On the 50th anniversary of the Cuban Missile Crisis, *The Armageddon Letters: Kennedy, Khrushchev, Castro in the Cuban Missile Crisis* recreates the drama of those tumultuous days as experienced by the leaders of the three countries directly involved. They poignantly document the rapidly shifting physical and psychological realities each leader faced, allowing the reader to experience the crisis as never before. Never has the world come as close to the catastrophic destruction that nearly came to pass in October 1962. The United States and the Soviet Union, uneasy allies in World War II but Cold War rivals after the defeat of Germany, squared off over the discovery of Soviet nuclear missiles in Cuba. This launched 13 days of tense negotiations between the two nations, as both President John F. Kennedy and Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev prepared for the possibility of nuclear war. While neither man wanted a war and understood the potential consequences, the situation was not merely in their hands. Khrushchev faced

pressure from Soviets to take a hardline stance against the U.S., while Kennedy faced the real possibility of a military coup if he did not follow the strong recommendations of his military advisors to destroy the missiles. As Attorney General Robert Kennedy said, "The 10 or 12 people who participated in all these discussions were bright and energetic people. We had perhaps amongst the most able in the country and if any one of a half a dozen of them were president, the world would have been very likely plunged into catastrophic war." Read more about the history of this short crisis in this book. HistoryCaps is an imprint of BookCaps Study Guides. With each book, a brief period of history is recapped. We publish a wide array of topics (from baseball and music to science and philosophy), so check our growing catalogue regularly to see our newest books.

When the world held its breath It is more than 25 years since the end of the Cold War. It began over 75 years ago, in 1944 long before the last shots of the Second World War had echoed across the wastelands of Eastern Europe with the brutal Greek Civil War. The battle lines are no longer drawn, but they linger on, unwittingly or not, in conflict zones such as Syria, Somalia and Ukraine. In an era of mass-produced AK-47s and ICBMs, one such flashpoint was the Cuban Missile Crisis The Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962 was the closest the world has yet come to nuclear war, a time when the hands of the Doomsday Clock really did inch towards the witching hour of midnight. By placing nuclear missiles on the Caribbean island of Cuba where, potentially, they were able to threaten the eastern seaboard of the USA, Nikita Khrushchev and the Soviet Union escalated the Cold War to a level that everyone feared but had never previously thought possible. In a desperate and dangerous game of brinkmanship, for thirteen nerve-wracking days Premier Khrushchev and President Kennedy held the fate of the world in their hands. Kennedy, in particular, wrestled with a range of options allow the missiles to stay, launch an air strike on the sites or invade Cuba. In the end, he did none of these but the solution to one of the deadliest dilemmas of the twentieth century proved to be a brave and dramatic moment in human history.

Nuclear Roulette from Hiroshima to the Cuban Missile Crisis

A Review of Issues and References

The Kennedy Tapes

Myths versus Reality

On the Brink of Nuclear War: Cuban Missile Crisis - Soviet Union, Cuba and the United States

*This book exposes the misconceptions, half-truths, and outright lies that have shaped the still dominant but largely mythical version of what happened in the White House during those harrowing two weeks of secret Cuban missile crisis deliberations. A half-century after the event it is surely time to demonstrate, once and for all, that RFK's Thirteen Days and the personal memoirs of other ExComm members cannot be taken seriously as historically accurate accounts of the ExComm meetings.*

*This volume brings together a collection of leading international experts to revisit and review our understanding of the Cuban Missile Crisis, via a critical reappraisal of some of the key texts. In October 1962, humankind came close to the end of its history. The risk of catastrophe is now recognised by many to have been greater than realised by protagonists at the time or scholars subsequently. The Cuban missile crisis remains one of the mostly intensely studied moments of world history. Understanding is framed and informed by Cold War historiography, political science and personal experience, written by scholars, journalists, and surviving officials. The emergence of Soviet (later Russian) and other national narratives has broadened the scope of enquiry, while scrutiny of the operational, especially military, dimensions has challenged assumptions about the risk of nuclear war. The Cuban Missile Crisis: A Critical Reappraisal brings together world leading scholars from America, Britain, France, Canada, and Russia to present critical scrutiny of authoritative accounts and to recast assumptions and interpretations. The book aims to provide an essential guide for students of the missile crisis, the diplomacy of the Cold War, and the dynamics of historical interpretation and reinterpretation. Offering original ideas and agendas, the contributors seek to provide a new understanding of the secrets and mysteries of the moment when the world went to the brink of Armageddon. This book will be of great interest to students of the Cuban missile crisis, Cold War Studies, nuclear proliferation, international history and International Relations in general.*

*In 1961 at the Bay of Pigs, CIA-trained and -organized Cuban exiles aiming to overthrow Fidel Castro were soundly defeated. Most were taken prisoner by Cuban armed forces. Fearing another U.S. invasion of its new ally, the Soviet Union sneaked into Cuba strategic missiles tipped with nuclear warheads and Soviet troops armed with tactical nuclear weapons. However, a U-2 spy plane flight would soon find the Soviet missile sites, thus sparking the famous missile crisis. For thirteen terrifying days, the world watched nervously as the two superpowers moved toward escalation, holding the world's fate in their hands. Finally, Nikita Khrushchev blinked. He agreed to withdraw the weapons from Cuba in return for John F. Kennedy's pledge not to invade the island. But what if it had not turned out this way? What if the U-2 flight had been delayed? If the confrontation had set off a nuclear war, what would have happened to the United States and Soviet Union in 1962? What kind of account would a historian have written in a world scarred by nuclear war? Eric G. Swedin draws on research made available after the Soviet Union's collapse to examine what could have happened. Top U.S. military officers all urged stronger action against Cuba than the naval blockade, including a bombing campaign and even a full-scale invasion. Unknown to the Americans, meanwhile, the Soviet Union had tactical nuclear weapons in Cuba and were prepared to use them. The 1962 crisis had many possible outcomes. Positing an alternate history helps us better appreciate the dangers of that tense time. Such counterfactual speculation shows what the Cuban missile crisis could have wrought and how it was truly one of the most important moments of the twentieth century.*

*The Cuban Missile Crisis: The Cold War Goes Hot*

*A Critical Reappraisal*

*When Angels Wept*

*The Brink*

*Impact of the Cuban Missile Crisis*