

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources:

A P2V Neptune U.S. Navy Patrol Plane Flies over a Soviet Freighter. October 22, 1962.

Photograph. National Archives and Records Administration.

This photograph was important to my research because it conveys the intensity of the United States's blockade on Cuba. As seen in the photograph, an American fighter plane is flying overhead a Russian supply ship, which demonstrates the tension between both nations.

Beck, Roy Howard. Interview Between Joseph Stalin and Roy Howard Beck. Other, March 1, 1936.

This source was important in my understanding of the Soviet Union's motivations to spread Communism and their perspective of the Cold War. Additionally, it helped capture the essence of what Communism was to the Soviet Union.

Dobrynin, Anatoly. "Cable, Ambassador Dobrynin to the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Meeting with Robert Kennedy," October 27, 1962, History and Public Policy Program Digital Archive, Russian Foreign Ministry archives, translation from copy provided by NHK, in Richard Ned Lebow and Janice Gross Stein, "We All Lost the Cold War" (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1994), appendix, pp. 523-526, with minor revisions.
<https://digitalarchive.wilsoncenter.org/document/116955>

This resource helped me understand the discussion made between the United States and the Soviet Union in order to prevent a global nuclear war from breaking out. It also demonstrates the coercive diplomacy pursued by the United States through Robert Kennedy's firmness in the discussion.

Herlihy, Ed. "Bay of Pigs Invasion Newsreel." Broadcast. C-Span, April 1, 1961.

This source better helped me understand the Bay of Pigs U.S operation in the perspective of an American reporter. Additionally, this news segment allows the viewer of my website to better understand the Bay of Pigs in general, thus providing a better context for the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Kaczor, Bill. U-2 pilot's Cuba photos made history. Other. Associated Press, October 9, 2005.

This was an important source for understanding the general tension between the Soviet Union and the United States before the crisis and how a discovery incremented that tension. This knowledge provides great context for my research on the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Kennedy, John. F. "Innagural Address." Washington D.C, January 20, 1961. John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum.

This source provided me with insight on where President's Kennedy motivations for protecting the United States originated from. Additionally, I was able to draw from this inaugural address to identify why Kennedy approached coercive diplomacy as opposed to other types of reactions.

Kennedy, John F.. Letter to Nikita Khrushchev. "Draft of President Kennedy's Letter to Chairman Khrushchev." Moscow, Soviet Union: Moscow, Soviet Union, October 23, 1962.

This source helped me learn that after President Kennedy announced through his national speech that there would be a blockade on Cuba, he still formally alerted Khrushchev about the blockade and urged him to not provoke any more action. This demonstrates that a part of Kennedy's coercive diplomacy was being firm about removing the missiles in Cuba while also trying not to provoke Khrushchev into an escalation of the conflict,

Kennedy, John F. Letter to Chairman Nikita Khrushchev. "President Kennedy's Letter to Chairman Khrushchev, October 23, 1962." Washington D.C, October 23, 1962.

This was an important source because I learned that President Kennedy urged Premier Khrushchev to not escalate the crisis anymore in order to prevent any more conflict. This was an important piece of evidence for my historical argument because it shows one of the ways Kennedy was able to pursue coercive diplomacy with Khrushchev.

Kennedy, John F. "Proclamation 3504: Interdiction of the Delivery of Offensive Weapons to Cuba." Washington D.C, October 23, 1962.

Through this resource, I learned that the initial proposal from ExComm was to pursue more extreme and violent measures if Khrushchev did not remove the missiles, such as attacking Cuba. This helped me form my historical argument by conveying the contrast

between the approaches proposed to President Kennedy initially and what President Kennedy actually pursued in order to resolve the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Kennedy, John F. "Radio and Television Report to the American People on the Soviet Arms Buildup in Cuba." Broadcast. Washington D.C, October 22, 1962.

This was an important resource because it allows me to gain an understanding of the tone and attitude of the U.S government and President John F. Kennedy towards their approach to the issue and diplomacy with the Soviet Union and Cuba. Additionally, I was able to incorporate this video into my website in order for the viewers of my website to get to witness a part of the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Kennedy, John F., Robert Kennedy, and David D. Rusk. "President Kennedy's appointments, October 16, 1962." Washington D.C, October 16, 1962.

This was a helpful source because it shows the discussion pieces between President Kennedy and ExComm regarding what to do about the missiles. Additionally, it shows Kennedy's initial proposals of diplomacy at the start of the crisis.

Kennedy, John F. "National Security Action Memorandum 196." Washington D.C, October 22, 1962

This source helped me better understand the purpose of the Executive Committee of the National Security Council President Kennedy's set up for the Cuban Missile Crisis. Additionally, it conveys the duties of the council in advising the president through the crisis.

Kennedy, John F. “White House Tapes.” Washington D.C, October 18, 1962. National Archives and Records Administration

This source was helpful in identifying the reason why ExComm was adamant about pursuing military approaches to the Cuban Missile Crisis instead of trying to prevent war. These audio clips also helped me better understand the communication between ExComm and President Kennedy

Khrushchev, Nikita. Letter to President John F. Kennedy. “Chairman Khrushchev's Letter to President Kennedy.” Moscow, Soviet Union: Moscow, Soviet Union, October 23, 1962.

Through this source, I learned that the Soviet Union viewed the U.S's blockade on Cuba as an unprovoked threat to the Soviet Union. This helped me understand why President Kennedy believed that an attack on Cuba or the Soviet Union would have caused a nuclear war to break out instead of just resolving the conflict.

Khrushchev, Nikita. Letter to John F Kennedy. “Department of State Telegram Transmitting Letter From Chairman Khrushchev to President Kennedy.” Moscow, Soviet Union:

Moscow, Soviet Union, October 26, 1962.

Through this source, I learned that the Soviet Union made attempts with the United States to prevent war from breaking out by trying to convince the U.S to remove the blockade on Cuba. This helped me understand how President Kennedy might have been convinced that his coercive approach over a wartime approach would have resolved the conflict.

Khrushchev, Nikita. Letter to President John F Kennedy. "Letter From Chairman Khrushchev to President Kennedy, October 24, 1962," October 24, 24AD.

Through this source, I learned that Khrushchev did not aim to achieve diplomatic deals with the United States because they perceived the U.S's action as an attempt to threaten the Soviet Union. Through this source, I was able to understand why President Kennedy had to approach a coercive approach that did not involve attacking Cuba or the Soviet Union in order to prevent any counterattack from the Soviet Union.

National Security Council Executive Committee (ExComm) Meeting, 10:10 AM. Photograph. Washington D.C, October 29, 1962. John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum.

This photograph shows an important meeting between President Kennedy and how advisory council, ExComm. This image will help me convey to the viewers of my website that the decisions made regarding the response to the missile in Cuba were deliberate and well-thought-out by the Kennedy administration.

Navajo Time Editors. "Kennedy Orders Quarantine; Announces 7-Point Program." Navajo Times. October 24, 1962, Vol. 3 No.41 edition.

This was an important source for understanding the 7-Point Program and how it was meant to end the crisis. Additionally, it helped me gain an understanding of the general attitude of the American people about the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Oregon Journal Collection. "Cuban Missile Crisis Protest.". Photograph. October 24, 1962.

Oregon Historical Society

This photograph conveyed the anti-war sentiment for the Cuban Missile Crisis and the want for the United States to remain neutral in foreign affairs. This helped me better understand some of the effects the Cuban Missile Crisis had on the rest of the Cold War.

President Kennedy at the Signing of the Cuba Quarantine. October 23, 1962. Photograph.

National Archives and Records Administration.

This photograph shows the moment President Kennedy signed the proclamation authorizing the naval blockade on Cuba, Through this photograph, I am able to demonstrate the importance the Cuban Missile Crisis was to the people of the United States experiencing this conflict at the moment to the viewers of my website,

Rowe, Abbie. President Kennedy Signs Proclamation 3504, Authorizing the Naval Quarantine of Cuba. October 23, 1962. Photograph. The John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum.

This photograph was useful to me because it shows the moment President Kennedy signed the proclamation authorizing the naval blockade on Cuba. Through this photograph, I was able to demonstrate the gravity of the Cuban Missile Crisis to the viewer of my website.

The Kansas City Times. "Red Backs Down On Cuba." October 28, 1962. Newspaper. National Archives and Records

This newspaper archive conveys the sentiment regarding the ending of the Cuban Missile Crisis and how this news was told to the people of the United States. This helped me

better understand the impact the Cuban Missile Crisis had on the people of the United States.

Truman, Harry S. "Truman Doctrine". March 12, 1947. Speech. National Archives and Records Administration.

This source helped me better understand the tensions between the Soviet Union and the United States. Additionally, it helped me understand why the United States was involved in stopping the spread of communism.

Unknown U-2 Pilot. MRBM Launch Site. Photograph. Boston, Massachusetts, October 14, 1962.

John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum.

This photograph showed one of the missile sites discovered by the United States, thus kickstarting the Cuban Missile Crisis. Through this, I was able to better understand the severity of the conflict and why the United States was highly concerned about the situation.

Secondary Sources:

Alton, Roger. "New Book Gives a Thrillingly Dramatic Account of the Cuban Missile Crisis."

Daily Mail Online. Associated Newspapers, April 23, 2021.

<https://www.dailymail.co.uk/home/books/article-9501479/New-book-gives-thrillingly-dramatic-account-Cuban-missile-crisis.html>.

This website helped me better understand an outside perspective regarding the coercive diplomacy utilized by President Kennedy. This perspective allowed me to better

understand the interactions between Kennedy and Khrushchev in order to deescalate the conflict without a large amount of bias. Additionally, this website provided an image related to the Cuban Missile Crisis that incorporates the main individuals of the crisis that I used as a header to better grab the attention of the viewer of my project.

“Berlin Divided.” Encyclopædia Britannica. Encyclopædia Britannica, inc. Accessed February 14, 2022. <https://www.britannica.com/place/Berlin/Berlin-divided>.

This source helped me understand the intentions of the Soviet Union after World War II in regards to the division of Berlin, Germany. Additionally, this source provided me with an image of Berlin divided, which helps the viewer of my website better understand what happened before the Cuban Missile Crisis.

George, Alexander, "The Cuban Missile Crisis," chap. in Forceful Persuasion: Coercive Diplomacy as an Alternative to War, (Washington, D.C.: United States Institute of Peace Press, 1991), pp. 31-37.

This source provided knowledge regarding the changes that occurred throughout the Cuban Missile Crisis in regards to diplomacy. This helped me form my historical argument that there were many different approaches suggested to resolve the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Gibson, David R. “Chapter 4: The Response, Chapter 6: The Deal.” Essay. In Talk at the Brink: Deliberation and Decision during the Cuban Missile Crisis, 74–158. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2012.

Through this source, I learned that originally, the U.S had the intention of striking down the missiles and pursuing other violent measures if the blockade did not work; however, Kennedy feared that this would cause a retaliation attack on the U.S and therefore pursued a truce with the Soviet Union if the blockade did not work. This helped me form my historical argument is that Kennedy did not want to initiate war with the Soviet Union but instead wanted to prevent war.

History.com Editors. "Cold War." History.com. A&E Television Networks, August 21, 2018. <https://www.history.com/topics/cold-war>.

This website was highly useful for me to gain a better understanding of the Cold War as a context for the Cuban Missile Crisis. Additionally, it helped me identify the tensions that contributed to the escalation of this conflict and the potential causes of the conflict. Lastly, it provided an image that I used as a header for the Context section that encapsulates what the Cold War was for the viewer of the website.

History.com Editors. "Cuban Missile Crisis." History.com. A&E Television Networks, January 4, 2010. <https://www.history.com/topics/cold-war/cuban-missile-crisis>.

This source provided me a general overview of what the Cuban Missile Crisis was, who was involved, why it occurred, and what were the consequences that followed. Through this general understanding, I gained a clearer understanding that helped me guide the rest of my research on the conflict.

Kiger, Patrick J. "Key Moments in the Cuban Missile Crisis." History.com. A&E Television Networks, June 17, 2019.

<https://www.history.com/news/cuban-missile-crisis-timeline-jfk-khrushchev>.

This source was a great tool for understanding the timeline of the Cuban Missile Crisis and the events that occurred as a part of this conflict. Additionally, this source connected me to various primary sources about the Cuban Missile Crisis.

MacDonald, Bruce W. "Looking Back on the Cuban Missile Crisis, 50 Years Later." United States Institute of Peace. United States Institute of Peace, May 19, 2016.

<https://www.usip.org/publications/2012/10/looking-back-cuban-missile-crisis-50-years-later>.

This source helped me understand the impact of the Cuban Missile Crisis on the Cold War and the historical significance the conflict had on American and world history. Through this, I was able to understand the importance of the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Polmar, Norman, and John Gresham. "Chapter 9: Taking Action." Essay. In *Defcon-2: Standing on the Brink of Nuclear War during the Cuban Missile Crisis*, 200–230. Hoboken, New Jersey: Wiley, 2006.

Through this source, I learned that many members of ExComm urged President Kennedy to take violent action against the Soviet Union by striking down the missiles on Cuba and

ensuring that the United States gained an upper hand if war were to break out. This source also shows how Kennedy refused this approach altogether in order to prevent a war from forming all together.

Sherwin, Martin J. "Inside JFK's Decisionmaking during the Cuban Missile Crisis." Time. Time, October 16, 2020. <https://time.com/5899754/jfk-decisionmaking-cuban-missile-crisis/>.

This source provided me with detailed information regarding the decision-making of President Kennedy throughout the entire Cuban Missile Crisis while also providing personal accounts of Kennedy and ExComm. This has helped me guide my historical argument regarding Kennedy's decision throughout the conflict.

The Life Guide, "The Cuban Missile Crisis Explained in 20 Minutes | Best Cold War Documentary, YouTube Video, June 4, 2021,

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1UbVuTXg4CQ>

This video was useful to me because it helped me incorporate an opening image for my NHD website. Additionally, an image this video has provided introduces the topic of the Cuban Missile Crisis efficiently and grabs the attention of the viewer effectively as the header for my home page.

"What Were Joseph Stalin's Goals as World War Two Ended." What were Joseph Stalin's goals as World War Two ended - DailyHistory.org. Accessed February 14, 2022.

https://dailyhistory.org/What_were_Joseph_Stalin%27s_goals_as_World_War_Two_ended.

This source helped me understand Premier Joseph Stalin's intentions after World War II in regards to spreading communism through Eastern Europe. This helped me provide a better context for the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Weaver, Micheal E. "The Relationship between Diplomacy and Military Force: An Example from the Cuban Missile Crisis." *Diplomatic History* 38, no. 1 (2014): 81-137.

This source help me better understand the importance of President's Kennedy coercive approach that opposed ExComm's militaristic approach. Additionally, it helped me understand how Kennedy had to balance aggressive tactics, such as the naval blockade on Cuba, and more peaceful tactics, such as writing letters to Khrushchev.