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The National History Day Project Judges
The National History Day Project
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Annotated Bibliography:

Primary Sources:

Aerial view of Mariel naval port in Cuba showing Soviet missile equipment being loaded.

Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/2001696173/>.

This is an image of a naval port unloading Soviet missiles and military supplies into Cuba. This is from the Library of Congress. The purpose of this image is to show a visual of Cuba's alliance with the Soviet Union in 1962 and show what JFK was seeing and having to evaluate and make decisions about during this time.

Kennedy, John F. *John F. Kennedy - Cuban Missile Crisis Speech*. YouTube, Uploader: Kong, Major. Original Version. 2010.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZLxgeINIBEM&t=1s>.

This film shows one of the speeches given by John F. Kennedy to the American people during the Cuban Missile Crisis, as televised on national television, at the time. This video comes from YouTube, an online video sharing site. This video's purpose is to show a real speech made by President John F. Kennedy and to also show the information that Americans were given from the President during the Cuban Missile Crisis. A link to where further verification can be found:

<https://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/2002/fall/cuban-missiles.html>.

National Archives, Still Pictures Division, Department of State Collection 59-0, box 23.

Kennedy Signed the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. 1963.

This photograph shows President John F. Kennedy signing the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty the following year after the Cuban Missile Crisis. This photograph comes from an article on the website History.com. The purpose of this photograph is to present a visual of the actual signing of this Treaty by JFK and to give a better understanding of how this occurred.

Leffler, Warren K, photographer. *Man, with pointer in front of a projected slide showing an aerial photograph with label "MRBM Field Launch Site San Cristobal #1 14 October", at a discussion on Cuba at the State Department, Washington, D.C. / WKL. [Feb. 6, 1962].* Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/item/2015647008/.

This source is a photograph of a man pointing at a picture of a missile launch site in Cuba. This photograph is from the Library of Congress. The purpose of this photograph is to show a real example of a launch site in Cuba that was shown to President Kennedy - which, furthermore, affected the president's future decisions about the Cuban Missile Crisis.

U.S. naval blockade during the Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962. Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/item/2001696175/.

This pictorial news-map illustrates the U.S. naval blockade of Cuba during the Cuban Missile Crisis, circa 1962. The source of this news-map is a retrieval from the Library of Congress. The use of this news-map is to illustrate the tense blockade of Cuba by the U.S. navy during the Cuban Missile Crisis, it is meant to inform the public.

Unknown. *Photograph of Women Protesting War, 1962*. Skillsphere Education.

This is a photograph of several women protesting starting war with Cuba. The photograph comes from an article on the website americanyawp.com. The purpose of this photograph is to show the reaction of the public to the news of possible nuclear war with Cuba - to explain how they felt, what they believed, and what they did because of their knowledge.

President John F. Kennedy. *Head-and-shoulders portrait, facing right, behind podium with microphones, addressing the American people with news that the U.S. is setting up a naval blockade against Cuba, 1962*. Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/2002695470/>.

This is a picture of John F Kennedy announcing to the American people that the US is setting up a naval blockade around Cuba. This image is from the Library of Congress. The purpose of this source is to provide a visual of the President announcing an important preventative measure that was used against soviet forces.

President John F. Kennedy signs proclamation enacting the U.S. arms quarantine against Cuba. Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/2001696170/>.

The picture is of President John F. Kennedy signing the proclamation enacting the U.S. arms quarantine against Cuba. The database on which it is found is that of the Library of Congress. Its purpose was to provide a visual aid in a subsequent news report detailing the arms quarantine against Cuba, as a result of President Kennedy's actions.

Secondary Sources:

A Missile Battery, Cuba, circa 1965. 1965. *Theintercept.com*, theintercept.com/2017/08/17/the-north-korea-standoff-like-the-cuban-missile-crisis-exposes-the-reckless-u-s-worldview/. Accessed 12 Apr. 2021.

This image shows missiles like the ones that were installed in Cuba during the Cuban Missile Crisis. This photograph is from the website *Theintercept.com*. The purpose of this photograph is to show missies like the ones that were installed in Cuba during the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Black Swan Event: By Far, the Greatest Threat to Civilization. 10 Feb. 2019. *Readyman.com*, www.readyman.com/blogs/black-autumn/black-swan-event-by-far-the-greatest-threat-to-civilization. Accessed 12 Apr. 2021.

This photograph shows US ships like the ones used for the blockade around Cuba during the Cuban Missile Crisis. This photograph is from the website *Readyman.com*. The purpose of this image is to show examples of ships that the US used in order to create a naval blockade around Cuba during the Cuban Missile crisis in order to broaden the viewer's knowledge of the Cuban Missile Crisis in general.

Campus, Leonardo. "Missiles Have No Colour: African Americans' Reactions to the Cuban Missile Crisis." *Cold War History*, vol. 15, no. 1, Feb. 2015, pp. 49–72. *EBSCOhost*, doi:10.1080/14682745.2014.904291.

This article discusses the reaction of the African-American community and the perspective they had on government decisions during the crisis. This is a peer-reviewed article from the database EBSCO. The purpose of this article is to uncover a less-known perspective of the

Cuban Missile Crisis as well as discuss the connection the crisis had to segregation, the uprising of black leadership, and struggles for equality.

Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962. 25 Aug. 2011. *Crisispictures.blogspot.com*,
crispictures.blogspot.com/2011/08/cuban-missile-crisis-in-1962.html. Accessed 12
Apr. 2021.

This image is a photograph of two tanks located in Cuba during the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962. This image is from a collection of Cuban Missile Crisis images on the website *Crisispictures.blogspot.com*. The purpose of this image is to show an example of the military weapons that Cuba was receiving from the Soviet Union that initiated fear in the U.S., leading to the eventual crisis.

Fardella, Enrico Maria. "Mao Zedong and the 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis." *Cold War History*, vol. 15, no. 1, Feb. 2015, pp. 73–88. *EBSCOhost*,
doi:10.1080/14682745.2014.971017.

This article discusses the political strategizing of China, specifically Mao Zedong, during the Cuban Missile Crisis. This is a peer-reviewed article from the database EBSCO. The purpose of this article is to present the perspective of China on the Cuban Missile Crisis and explain the political strategy used by Mao Zedong in order to consolidate power.

Hershberg, James G. "Soviet-Brazilian Relations and the Cuban Missile Crisis." *Journal of Cold War Studies*, vol. 22, no. 1, Winter 2020, pp. 175–209. *EBSCOhost*,
doi:10.1162/jcws_a_00930.

This source discusses how the relationship between the Soviet Union and Brazil affected the Cuban Missile Crisis. This source is a peer-reviewed article from the database EBSCO. The

purpose of this article is to provide a perspective on the crisis that was not often discussed in order to broaden the reader's understanding of the Cuban Missile Crisis in general.

Cuban-missile-crisis-1962-demo. 1 Dec. 2016. *Greenvillepost.com*,

www.greenvillepost.com/2016/12/01/in-honor-of-fidel/cuban-missile-crisis-1962-demo/. Accessed 12 Apr. 2021.

This photograph depicts the protests in London during the Cuban Missile Crisis in which the protesters were against the actions the U.S. was taking with Cuba and the Soviet Union. This photograph is from the website greenvillepost.com. The purpose of this photograph is to demonstrate the opinions of countries like England on the Cuban Missile Crisis and how they reacted to the actions taken by the U.S., Soviet Union, and Cuba.

History.com Editors. "Cuban Missile Crisis." *History.com*, 4 Jan.

2010, www.history.com/topics/cold-war/cuban-missile-crisis. Accessed 16 Sept. 2020.

This web page talks about the Cuban Missile Crisis - its causes, events, and effects - in depth. The source of the web site article is History.com - a renowned History publications site. The use of this web page is to inform the public about the intricacies, significance, and happenings of an important event during the Cold War - the Cuban Missile Crisis.

"The Cuban Missile Crisis, October 1962" ["The Cuban Missile Crisis, October 1962"].

History.state.gov, history.state.gov/milestones/1961-1968/cuban-missile-crisis. Accessed 24 Sept. 2020.

This source describes the events of the Cuban missile crisis in detail and explains how and why they played out the way they did. This is from the website history.state.gov. This

website is made by historians to give information about historical events like the Cuban Missile crisis.

During the Cuban Missile Crisis, Soviet Warheads on Cuban Soil Could Have Attacked Many Major U.S. Cities. Oct. 2002.

This is an image of the predicted trajectory of the missiles in Cuba during the Cuban Missile Crisis. This image comes from the website smithsonianmag.com. The purpose of the image is to show where the missiles would have hit across the US and Mexico if missiles had been deployed during this crisis.

Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica, editor. "Cuban Missile Crisis." *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 4 Feb. 2020, www.britannica.com/event/Cuban-missile-crisis. Accessed 16 Sept. 2020.

This web page talks about the Cuban Missile Crisis' events and analyzes the situations throughout it. The source is Encyclopedia Britannica, an extremely well-known and reputable worldly encyclopedia. The use of this web page is to provide a historically accurate and correct run-down of the Cuban Missile Crisis' events and inner workings.

Evidence Presented by the U.S. Department of Defence, of Soviet Missiles in Cuba. 23 Oct. 1962. *Rarehistoricalphotos.com*, rarehistoricalphotos.com/cuban-missile-crisis-in-pictures-1962/.

This photograph shows a labelled missile site that was photographed in Cuba during the Cuban Missile Crisis. This photograph is from the website Rarehistoricalphotos.com. The purpose of this photo is to show an example of what the U.S. photographed in Cuba leading up to the Cuban Missile Crisis.

History.com, editors. "Hotline Established between Washington and Moscow." *History.com*, edited by History.com Editors, History.com Editors, 30 Aug. 1963, www.history.com/this-day-in-history/hotline-established-between-washington-and-moscow. Accessed 22 Sept. 2020.

This web site article discusses the significance, reasons, and effects of President Kennedy and Premier Khrushchev's combined decision to implement a means of communication, the *Red Line* - a hotline directly from Washington D.C. to Moscow - in order to prevent a crisis of miscommunication from ever occurring again. The source of the web site article is History.com - a renowned History publications site. The purpose of this web site article's publication is to help the public understand the happenings of the Cold War.

Hotline in the Cold War – National Geographic Society.

This is a photograph of the real hotline (The Red Line) used for direct communication between the US and Moscow. This photograph comes from National Geographic. The purpose of this photograph is to show the actual phone used for communication between the US and Moscow during the Cuban Missile Crisis in the Cold War.

How Cuba Won the Missile Crisis. 26 Oct. 2012. *Pri.org*, www.pri.org/stories/2012-10-26/how-cuba-won-missile-crisis-photos. Accessed 12 Apr. 2021

This photograph shows protesters in London protesting against the U.S. initiating war with Cuba. This photograph is from an article on the website *Pri.org*. The purpose of this photograph is to show an example of the reaction of indirect victims of the Cuban Missile Crisis protesting against the actions being taken by the U.S. against Cuba.

Image of US and Soviet Flags Overlapping Each Other. 1 Mar. 2018.

This is an image of the flags of The Soviet Union and the United States adjacent to each other. This image comes from an article about The Cold War on the website Vox.com. This image's purpose is to represent the relationship between The US and The Soviet Union during the cold war and to give a symbol of the Cold War as a whole.

Kibler, Tara. "It's Getting Hot in Here: The Cuban Missile Crisis and the Cold War" ["It's Getting Hot in Here: The Cuban Missile Crisis and the Cold War"]. *Heinonline.org*, edited by Stephanie Ruesch et al., 22 Oct. 2019, home.heinonline.org/blog/2019/10/its-getting-hot-in-here-the-cuban-missile-crisis-and-the-cold-war/. Accessed 17 Sept. 2020.

This article gives a brief but informational overview of how the events of the Cuban Missile crisis played out. This source is from the website HeinOnline.org which is an online database created for research purposes. The use of this article is to teach the reader(s) about the events of the Cuban Missile crisis and to also give an explanation behind why and how this historical incident happened.

Labeled U-2 Reconnaissance Photo Showing Evidence of Missile Assembly in Cuba. 1962.

This is a labeled image of a missile site in Cuba photographed by a US spy plane during the Cuban Missile Crisis. This image is in an article coming from the website History.com. The purpose of the image is to show a real photograph of a missile site taken during the Cuban Missile Crisis which was likely referenced at some point in making decisions during the crisis.

Members of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) March during a Protest against the U.S. Action over the Cuban Missile Crisis, on October 28, 1962 in London,

England. 28 Oct. 1962. Rarehistoricalphotos.com, rarehistoricalphotos.com/cuban-missile-crisis-in-pictures-1962/. Accessed 12 Apr. 2021.

This source shows protesters in London, England protesting the action the U.S. was taking against Cuba and the Soviet Union. This photograph is from the website Rarehistoricalphotos.com. The purpose of this image is to demonstrate the reaction of other - not directly involved countries to the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Nay, Sherry. "The Cuban Missile Crisis: The Soviet View." *Torch*, Fall 2015, pp. 29–32.

EBSCOhost,

search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=asn&AN=117015224&site=ehost-live.

This article discusses the point of view of the Soviet Union during the events preceding, during, and after the Cuban Missile Crisis, as well as giving an understanding of the motives leading to determining decisions by the Soviets. This source is a peer-reviewed article from the database EBSCO. The purpose of this source is to educate about the arguably misunderstood motives of the Soviet Union in their decision-making and reactions during the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Nuclear Security - 80,000 Hours. Apr. 2016.

This image gives an excellent visual representation of the outcome of nuclear war. This image is from the website 80000hours.org, specifically an article about Nuclear security. The purpose of this image is to show viewers the alarming reality of nuclear war, in order to give the reader a better understanding of the effects it would have on the world - specifically the United States during the Cuban Missile crisis.

"Of Soviets and Saviors." Directed by Emmanuel Amara, narrated by Ken Eaken. *The Cuba Libre Story*, season 1, episode 6, Netflix, 8 Dec. 2016.

This episode goes into detail about the events leading up to, during, and after the Cuban Missile Crisis. This episode is from the documentary, *The Cuba Libre Story*. This documentary as a whole is used to teach viewers about the history of Cuba by getting an inside perspective from real people who were a part of Cuban history.

President Kennedy with U.S. Army Officials during the Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962. 1962. *History.com*, www.history.com/news/what-is-the-nuclear-button-and-where-did-it-come-from. Accessed 12 Apr. 2021.

This source is a photograph of John F. Kennedy surrounded by U.S. army officials in front of missiles in the missile site that the U.S. stationed in turkey. This picture is from an article on the website History.com. The purpose of this picture is to show the military threat that the U.S. had that initiated fear in the Soviet Union, leading them to station nuclear missile sites in Cuba - one of the main causes of the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Sanghro, Rafi Raza, et al. "How Did the Tripartite Relationship Among the United States, the Soviet Union and Cuba Lead to the Cuban Missile Crisis and Complicate Efforts to Resolve the Crisis?" *Journal of History, Culture & Art Research / Tarih Kültür ve Sanat Arastirmalari Dergisi*, vol. 7, no. 3, Sept. 2018, pp. 199–207. *EBSCOhost*, doi:10.7596/taksad.v7i3.1633.

This source discusses the relationship between Cuba, the Soviet Union, and the United States of America prior to, during, and after the Cuban Missile Crisis as well as how that affected decision-making and events that occurred during the crisis. This source is a peer-reviewed article from the database EBSCO. The purpose of this source is to examine the relationship

between the three powers in the Cuban Missile Crisis in order to come to an idea of how those relationships had an effect on events during the crisis.

Scott, Len. "The 'Incredible Wrongness' of Nikita Khrushchev: The CIA and the Cuban Missile Crisis." *History*, vol. 100, no. 340, Apr. 2015, pp. 210–228. *EBSCOhost*, doi:10.1111/1468-229X.12104.

This source discusses the role of the CIA in the Cuban missile Crisis - Their shortcomings, wins, and controversial matters. It also explains the importance of the CIA in covert decision-making. This source is a peer-reviewed article from the database EBSCO. The purpose of this source is to give the audience a better understanding of how the CIA affected the crisis, why they made certain decisions, and what led to the closest the world was to Armageddon - from the point of view of the CIA.

Soviet Military Build-up in Cuba, 1962. 1962. Department of Defence Cuban Missile Crisis Briefing Materials, John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum, Boston.

This image shows the type, placement, and frequency of nuclear missiles installed in Cuba during the Cuban Missile Crisis. The image is from Encyclopedia Britannica. The purpose of this image is to give a visual of the nuclear missiles in Cuba to give a better understanding of the crisis.

The Cuban Missile Crisis: 13 Days of Confrontation. 21 Feb. 2019. *Historythings.com*, [historythings.com/the-cuban-missile-crisis-13-days-of-confrontation/](https://www.historythings.com/the-cuban-missile-crisis-13-days-of-confrontation/). Accessed 12 Apr. 2021.

This is a picture of a newspaper from 1962 about the naval blockade that the U.S. government put around Cuba to disallow offensive weapons to reach Cuba. This photograph is from an article on the website Historythings.com. The purpose of this image is to show a

real news article during the Cuban Missile Crisis in order to broaden the viewer's knowledge about the response of the American people to the events occurring during this crisis.

This Photo Almost Started a Nuclear War. Vox, 2020.

This source is a video that discusses the events that took place during the Cuban Missile Crisis - outlining the decision-making of both sides and how that led to those events. This source is from the video-sharing service, YouTube. The purpose of this source is to show the events of the Cuban Missile Crisis in detail and describe the context behind decisions made by the United States and Soviet Union.

55 Years Later: Lessons of the Cuban Missile Crisis. 3 Nov. 2017.

This is an image of the three leaders in the Cuban Missile Crisis: Nikita Khrushchev, Fidel Castro, and John F. Kennedy. This source comes from the American University website. The purpose of this image is to show the leader of America, The Soviet Union, and Cuba, who took a major part in the decisions made in the Cuban Missile Crisis.