This valuable book contains the transcripts of several recent oral history sessions by American policymakers and scholars concerning the Cuban missile crisis (McNamara, Bundy, Sorensen, Nye, Neustadt and others) among themselves and with Soviet authorities who were close to the center of power in 1962. The authors supplement the group transcripts with interviews and their own analyses. In This Review. On The Brink: Americans And Soviets Reexamine The Cuban Missile Crisis. On The Brink: Americans And Soviets Reexamine The Cuban Missile Crisis. By James G. Blight and David A. Welch. 400 pp, Hill & Wang, 1989. Purchase. Sign in and save to read later. Save to Pocket. Share.

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The Cuban Missile Crisis is an international conflict situation, which is caused by the placement of Russian missiles in Cuba that have the average effective range. Humanity absolutely felt the reality of the Apocalypse. The Soviet Union withdrew its troops from Afghanistan and supported firm action against Iraq, which invaded Kuwait. The collapse of the Soviet Union has temporarily transformed the USA into a superpower that was able to settle the fate of the world. In the 1990s US foreign policy had to face several crises. US foreign policy focuses generally on the security solutions due to feelings of own military advantage and neglect the interests of other states. It also suffers due to senior diplomatic managers who have low professionalism. Previous and recent writings on the Cuban missile crisis call into question the sorts of history that can and should be available for international security policy and analysis. The capacity of history is seriously limited with respect to evaluations of crisis outcomes, prescriptive and cautionary maxims, narrative completeness, and cause-and-effect inferences. William Mandel reprinted in Ronald R. Pope, ed., Soviet Views on the Cuban Missile Crisis: Myth and Reality in Foreign Policy Analysis (Lanham, Md.: University Press of America, 1982), pp. 161-226; Anatoly Gromyko, 1036 dnei prezidenta Kennedi (Moscow: Politizdat, 1971), reprinted in the United States as Through Russian Eyes: Kennedy's 1036 Days, trans. Learn about and revise the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962 with Bitesize GCSE History. Part of History. Therefore, by July 1962, Cuba had the best equipped army in Latin America. Khrushchev was obviously prepared to test the new president believing him to be inexperienced and weak. Cuba was only 90 miles from the coast of Florida meaning that the USA, including many of its biggest cities like Washington DC and New York, would be well within range of these missiles. The lives of 80 million Americans were at stake. Why did the USSR put nuclear missiles on Cuba? To close the missile gap: the Soviet leader, Khrushchev, knew the USA had medium and long-range nuclear missiles aimed at the USSR from ba.