




Role of Individual	Contribution to the failure of peaceful co-existence
<p data-bbox="204 324 363 353">Khrushchev</p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="592 324 1374 600">1) As military threats faded the new battleground became military and economic aid to the third world. Khrushchev stated, 'there can be no such thing as ideological peaceful coexistence', and he embarked upon a series of successful overseas visits to promote communism. He believed people of the Third World would choose communism after decades of capitalist exploitation. <li data-bbox="592 645 1374 958">2) The Soviet challenge came at a vulnerable time for the West. France and Britain were withdrawing from empire in Africa, the Middle East and Asia, and the United States feared a political vacuum open to communist expansion. Soviet propaganda in the third world was assisted by Suez Crisis 1956 and after 1955 by MLK's campaign for equal rights - made US commitments to equal rights seem hollow/ hypocritical. <li data-bbox="592 1003 1374 1227">3) The Soviet decision to place intermediate range ballistic missiles (IRBMs) on Cuba was a highly provocative act and bound to result in a major US response. Castro stated in March 1963 that the initial proposal of nuclear weapons to deter a future US invasion was made by Khrushchev. <li data-bbox="592 1272 1374 1630">4) 'Can we not have bases close to America?' 'it was high time America learned what it feels like to have her own land and her own people threatened' - Khrushchev hoped to seize a propaganda advantage after the humiliation of the Berlin Wall in August 1961 and to require a bargaining chip against the stationing of US nuclear missiles in Europe. It was a policy of risk but the prize would be a boost to Soviet prestige and a renewed advantage in the missile race. <li data-bbox="592 1675 1374 1832">5) Khrushchev's flamboyant boast that the Soviet Union could not only match but outperform the United States was silenced by the reality of the US lead in the missile race and the Soviet climbdown over Cuba. <li data-bbox="592 1877 1374 1989">6) Khrushchev and his policies had played a significant part in the Hungarian Rising and the Berlin Crisis. The Cuban Missile Crisis was also due in part to Khrushchev's

	<p>policy, specifically in his tendency to push the limits and test his opponents. Yet, Khrushchev was under pressure from USA which by 1962 had developed a sizeable lead in the arms race. The Cuban Crisis was in two senses the result of the arms race. Firstly, Khrushchev's action to install nuclear bases in Cuba was a response to US bases in Turkey</p>
<p>Eisenhower</p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The Eisenhower Doctrine was announced in 1957. Eisenhower promised military or economic aid to any Middle Eastern country needing help in resisting communist aggression. 2) The Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO) - In 1958, the United States joined the military committee of the alliance. 3) NASA was formed in 1958 in response to the successful launch of Sputnik by the Soviets in 1957. 4) 1958 - Defense Education Act - \$2 billion put into teaching of science and technology at universities. 5) Eisenhower refused to apologise or promise that there would be no more U2 surveillance flights at the Paris Summit in 1960. This caused Khrushchev to storm out. 6) Eisenhower gave his farewell address in 1961, stating that 'we face a hostile ideology, global in scope... ruthless in purpose and insidious in method'.
<p>Dulles</p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) In November 1956, Dulles strongly opposed the Anglo-French invasion of the Suez Canal zone in response to the Suez Crisis. During the most crucial days he was hospitalized after surgery and did not participate in Washington's decision-making. However, by 1958 Dulles had become an outspoken opponent of Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser and prevented him from receiving arms from the United States. This policy allowed the Soviet Union to gain influence in Egypt.

Kennedy



- 1) 1961 he gave a speech, where he gave the prophetic warning: 'let every other power know that this hemisphere intends to remain the master of its own house'
- 2) Kennedy made clear his intentions to relinquish west Berlin, which resulted in Khrushchev finally giving his approval to the East German government to build the Berlin wall.
- 3) Kennedy's threatened to use nuclear weapons, if soviet ships did not return to Russia and the missile bases were not dismantled.
- 4)
- 5) Kennedy made a significant mistake when he approved a CIA plan initiated by Eisenhower to train and arm a force of Cuban exiles to retake cuba. The lightly armed force of 1400 men was easily outgunned and defeated by the cuban air force and army when they landed on the beaches of the 'bay of pigs' on April 17th 1961. This indicated how strongly the United States opposed the Soviet penetration of Cuba.
- 6) Kennedy made the Cuban missile crisis public on Live broadcast TV, and so began one of the most tense weeks in the cold war when a world wide US military alert seemed to herald imminent war and possibly a nuclear exchange.
- 7) He did not pursue in Khrushchev's offer of a summit as he had no wish to become trapped into long negotiations that would have given the Soviet Union a propaganda victory.