From Berlin to Cuba: Background to the Cuban Missile Crisis

Germany	 Cold War tensions persist in spite of 'thaw' 1955: West Germany joins NATO East Germany joins the Warsaw Pact E. German gov't not recognized by the West West Berlin a "capitalist provocation" in the heart of East Germany Since 1949, 3 million Eastern Europeans fled to the West through West Berlin West German rearmament and its EEC membership puts it militarily and economically in the western bloc
1958: Khrushchev plans to hand over control of East Berlin to E. Germany and calls for Berlin to be made a "free city" and withdrawal of allied armies. Means that access to Berlin to be under East Germany's control 1959: Khr visits US and meets with Eisenhower to discuss Berlin issue US-Soviet summit meeting planned for Paris 1960 But, U2 spy plane sent by US shot down over Russia May 1960, on the eve of summit; pilot Gary Powers is captured Khr demands apology; Ike refuses to apologize or abandon spy flights	
<u>Consequence</u>	

US concern about being behind in the arms race (the so-called 'missile gap') is unfounded:

US has 1000 bombers, 48 Polaris, 40 ICBMs, 100 intermediate range missiles in Europe

Soviets couldn't threaten continental US with their 200 bombers, 10 ICBMs

Sino-Soviet Split Khr fears appearing weak to China which accuses him of 'selling out' the communist revolution

Khr attempts to regain prestige, credibility and strategic advantage by seizing on opportunity presented by Castro's communist revolution in Cuba in 1959. Also a show of Soviet support for 'wars of liberation' (context: Third World decolonization) in its rivalry with China as leader of communist world. Consequence: Soviets cultivate Castro as an ally; place defensive and then offensive missiles in Cuba in 1962 lading to Cuban Missile crisis (Cold War climax).