

How can the government foster cooperation in a time of crisis? (Cold War)

Featured Source

Source Set Student Cards: The following sources have been excerpted and formatted for student use. Each group needs a printed and cut copy of the set so they can place each source on their spectrum. The original sources are provided on the following pages for teacher reference, but are not needed during the inquiry.

Source A Newspaper Article:

“President Kennedy hailed yesterday an agreement to establish a ‘Hot-Line’ teletype link between Washington and Moscow as ‘a limited but practical step forward in arms control and disarmament.’”

Source B.1 Newspaper Headline:

“Khrushchev Boasts Plenty of A-Rockets: But Would Destroy Them if Disarming Was Given Universal Approval”

Source B.2 Newspaper Headline:

“Visit to Soviet In June Likely: President May Go After Summit Talk”

Source C:
President Eisenhower and Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev meet in Washington, D.C.



Source D: The U.S. government hosted an exhibit in Moscow showcasing American culture and technology.



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Source A: Newspaper article from the *Nome Nugget*, "Image 2 of The Nome nugget (Nome, Alaska), June 21, 1963", 1963, *Library of Congress*

Excerpt from the article: Kennedy Hails "Hot-Line" Link ... President Kennedy hailed yesterday an agreement to establish a "Hot-Line" teletype link between Washington and Moscow as "a limited but practical step forward in arms control and disarmament."



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Source B: Newspaper article from *The Washington Star*, "Image 1 of Evening star (Washington, D.C.), December 1, 1959", 1959, *Library of Congress*

A FRESH VIEW OF WASHINGTON

Arlene Ingegnl, 26, gazes out over the Potomac River to the Washington skyline from the George Washington Memorial parkway along the Virginia shoreline. This view is from the road above Key Bridge on a recently completed stretch.—Star Staff Photo.

12 Nations Sign Antarctic Pact

Unilateral Arms Scrutiny Provided

A 34-year treaty demilitarizing Antarctica, and providing for unlimited, unilateral inspection by any participating nation was signed here today by the United States, the Soviet Union and 10 other nations.

American officials hailed the control system as "extremely significant" and "unprecedented."

The treaty was signed at noon in the State Department's diplomatic conference room at 1776 Pennsylvania avenue N.W., after seven weeks of deliberations. The sessions had been attended by New Zealand's Prime Minister Walter Nash and three foreign ministers.

Each Nation Must Ratify

The 14-article treaty is to go into effect after it is ratified by all 12 nations. In the meantime, the contracting parties will continue their co-operation in peaceful uses of Antarctica and plan periodic meeting in Washington.

President Eisenhower said the spirit of co-operation and mutual understanding exhibited by the treaty powers "should be an inspiring example of what can be accomplished by international co-operation in the field

Khrushchev Boasts Plenty of A-Rockets

But Would Destroy Them if Disarming Was Given Universal Approval

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Dec. 1 (AP).—Nikita S. Khrushchev said today that the Soviet Union has a stockpile of rockets with nuclear warheads sufficient "to raze to the ground all our potential enemies."

But the visiting Soviet Premier said Russia was "ready to destroy all these stockpiles at once if a universal disarmament program is adopted."

The Soviet Union still wants an East-West summit meeting as soon as possible, he told the Congress of the Hungarian Communist Party, the first since the 1956 anti-Soviet revolt in Hungary.

His statement about rocket stockpiles recalled his assertion two weeks ago that the Soviet Union has one plant turning out 250 rockets with hydrogen warheads a year. He told Soviet journalists then that the stockpile was enough to destroy all Russia's potential enemies.

Rape Rakosi Mistakes

Blaming the 1956 Hungarian revolt on the "serious mistakes" of the Stalinist leaders of Hungary at that time, Mr. Khrushchev declared that nevertheless "imperialist hopes" for the collapse of communism in this country were dead.

"If the counter-revolution did succeed in causing disturbances in the country," Mr.

Visit to Soviet In June Likely

President May Go After Summit Talk

By EARL H. VOSS
Star Staff Writer

President Eisenhower's trip to the Soviet Union is now expected to take place in June.

That would be more than a month after the East-West summit conference, which working-level Western diplomats have now agreed should start April 25 and last two to four days.

This post-summit return of Soviet Premier Khrushchev's September visit to the United States would provide President Eisenhower an opportunity to balance either overoptimism or overpessimism which Western officials fear may result from the summit conference.

Concern Expressed

At this point there is considerable concern in the administration about the so-called "spirit of Camp David," an aura of sweetness and light in world affairs being promoted from Moscow which the underlying power struggle does not justify.

The United States' Latin American, Asian and African friends have been notified that Washington does not expect them to be closely in step

SHOOTER KILLED.

The President, accepting the resignation regretfully, awarded the Medal of Freedom to Mr. McElroy "in recognition of his outstanding service to his country." The award was made during a National Security Council meeting at the White House.

Mr. McElroy's resignation effective today, had been expected for some time.

In an exchange of letter with the President, Mr. McElroy, who is 55, said "personal reasons of an urgent nature make it necessary for him to leave the Government. He plans to return to Procter & Gamble soap manufacturers, which he headed before coming to the Defense Department."

Mr. McElroy is expected to become chairman of the board of Procter & Gamble. R. F. Deupree, present chairman, plans to retire and he said he will ask the board to elect Mr. McElroy as his successor, the Associated Press reported.

Gates Headed Navy

Mr. Gates, taking over immediately Mr. McElroy's direction of the Defense Department, has been Deputy Defense Secretary since last June 8. In private life a Philadelphia investment banker, he had been Secretary of the Navy since 1957 and for four years before that Undersecretary of the Navy.

Mr. Eisenhower highly praised Mr. McElroy's "distinguished service" in accepting his resignation.

He told Mr. McElroy he had made invaluable personal contributions to solution of a multitude of pressing problems in management of the defense establishment and in reorganizing and modernizing America's military forces.

"I am indeed sorry," the President added, "that personal considerations compel your departure from the Government at this time, but I am thankful that you leave to your successor department that will

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Source C: “President Dwight Eisenhower greeting Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev on the steps of Blair House, Washington, D.C. during his visit to the United States in 1959”, 1959, *Library of Congress*



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<https://www.loc.gov/item/2021792507/>

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Source D: Thomas J. O'Halloran, "U.S.S.R, Moscow, temporary Russian exhibit", Moscow. Russia, August 5, 1959, *Library of Congress*

Note: The photograph shows Soviet citizens observing a sample American kitchen that was on display at the American National Exhibition. The exhibit was sponsored by the American government and designed to showcase American achievements in art, consumer goods, and technology.



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